



June 2017

Government Administration Select Committee
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Petition of Bob McCoskrie and 22,334 others

Petition number: 2014/119

Presented by: Aupito William Sio

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SUBMISSION

- 1.1 This submission is being made by Bob McCoskrie, National Director of Family First NZ, but also a father and a concerned member of society.
- 1.2 I wish to appear before the Committee.
- 1.3 The petition of myself and 22,334 others **respectfully requests that an expert panel be appointed to investigate the public health effects and societal harms of pornography to both children and adults, and to make policy recommendations to Parliament.**
- 1.4 Social scientists, clinical psychologists, biologists and neurologists are now beginning to understand the psychological and biological negative effects of viewing pornography both online and through the media and video games. They show that men who view pornography regularly have a higher tolerance for abnormal sexuality, including rape, sexual aggression, and sexual promiscuity. Prolonged consumption of pornography results in stronger perceptions of women as commodities or as 'sex objects'.
- 1.5 Pornography has a damaging effect on intimacy, love, and respect and at its worst, leads to sex role stereotyping, viewing persons as sexual objects, and family breakdown. Research has also shown that children who are exposed to pornography develop skewed ideas about sex and sexuality, which lead to negative stereotypes of women, sexual activity at a young age, and increased aggression in boys.

- 1.6 In November 2016, Young New Zealanders Viewing Sexual Violence¹, the latest research report from the Office of Film and Literature Classification found² that teenagers think that inaccurate depictions or misrepresentations of sexual violence in entertainment media are potentially harmful. Harms identified included normalisation, perpetuation of harmful stereotypes, negative impacts on victim/survivors, and being negatively influenced by behaviour seen on screen.
- 1.7 Early last year, the deputy chief censor called³ for the government to put more options on the table for regulating online pornography, saying *“Given New Zealand’s acknowledged problems with sexual and family violence and the demonstrated harm caused by pornography that degrades, dehumanises and demeans people (particularly women), the choice for Government and regulators, must be about how far we are willing to intervene — rather than whether we are prepared to intervene at all.”*
- 1.8 Yesterday’s pornography is today’s mainstream media. Today’s pornography is much more graphic and often disturbing.
- 1.9 In a symposium two years ago, Dr Gail Dines, professor of sociology from Wheelock College, Boston, said,
- “The porn you see within 15 seconds of typing “porn” into Google is cruel, abusive, violent and free. No credit card is needed to enter this world of sexual abuse. Advances in technology, especially mobile devices, enable pornography to be viewed anywhere, anytime, by any child or adult who has Internet access. Never before have we reared a generation of boys on hardcore porn, and we are in the midst of a social experiment that few have signed on for, but everyone will ultimately pay a price for. In porn, sex is not about making love. The feelings and emotions we normally associate with such an act – connection, empathy, tenderness, caring, affection – are missing. Now commonplace and pervasive throughout the Internet, these images are shaping the way a whole generation of boys thinks about and relates to sex, relationships, and intimacy.”*
- 1.10 Today’s pornography teaches boys to be users and it tries to persuade girls that they are to be used. It is contributing to what is termed as the hyper-sexualisation of teens.
- 1.11 But we’ve been here before. It wasn’t that long-ago smoking was considered harmless. When society finally started catching up with science the initial approach was to educate the individual and encourage them to stop smoking. As the evidence poured in that smoking was addictive and that significant harm was being done to both the smoker and non-smokers who sat nearby or lived in the same home or in the womb, we realised there was a public cost and looked to societal and governmental responses – taxes, health warnings, public awareness campaigns. non-smoking areas, education.
- 1.12 As with those who promoted cigarette smoking, it’s always wise to “follow the money”. Most supporters of unfettered access to pornography have a vested interest. It’s a multi-billion-dollar industry.

¹ <http://www.classificationoffice.govt.nz/PDFs/research-young-people-sexual-violence-2016.pdf>

² <http://www.classificationoffice.govt.nz/news/latest-news/research-sexual-violence-yp-groups-2016.html>

³ <http://www.stuff.co.nz/technology/digital-living/76165875/Censor-pushes-for-government-to-consider-more-regulation-of-online-porn?cid=app-iPhone>

- 1.13 Dr Mary Anne Layden, director of the sexual trauma and psychopathology program at the University of Pennsylvania says,

“The sexual exploitation industry is making money from pornographic websites on the Internet that hurt men, women and children. They make money by teaching our boys to think and act like psychopaths. They make money by turning our girls into victims. They are serving sexual junk food. They will not easily be convinced to stop. This Internet contamination cannot be neutralised on the individual level. This is a problem that must be confronted on the societal level.”

A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

- 1.14 Why is pornography use a public health issue? It's so that the responsibility shifts from that of individuals alone to the public as a whole, to address social causes or influences, and to hold those who benefit from supplying pornography accountable for their impact on individuals and society.

- 1.15 The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health paper *“Health education's role in framing pornography as a public health issue: local and national strategies with international implications”* (2008)⁴, states,

“Social issues from the public health perspective involve problems that affect individuals or groups beyond their capacity to correct. Social issues are detectable when responsibility is shifted from individuals being able to adequately make changes themselves, toward holding external social causes or influences accountable. It is clear that many aspects of pornography meet this definition of social issue, and warrant public health advocacy efforts.”

- 1.16 The *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* says that an important key to ensuring health and wellbeing is to prevent these harms from occurring in the first place;

“Childhood experiences, both positive and negative, have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity. As such, early experiences are an important public health issue.” (CDC, 2016)⁵

- 1.17 **We've done the same with the obesity epidemic, treating it as a health issue.**

- 1.18 Just as many people consider food addiction and over-consumption needs a societal response, it is time we looked at the research around the harms of pornography with the same objective eye.

SOCIETY IS CATCHING UP TO THE SCIENCE

- 1.19 **The most convincing argument against pornography is science.** Society is catching up to the science that shows how harmful pornography consumption can be.

- 1.20 Neuroscientist William Struthers wrote in 2009,

“With repeated sexual acting out in the absence of a partner, a man will be bound and attached to the image and not a person.”

⁴ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18430690>

⁵ https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/about_ace.html

In other words, men start preferring pixels to people.

- 1.21 Parents on their own cannot protect their children. Even with the greatest intention and willpower, no longer can we hide pornographic magazines and images behind plastic wrap and out of sight of young minds. Thanks to the availability, affordability and anonymity of the internet and smartphones, young children are exposed to what used to be referred to as hard-core – but now mainstream – pornography at an alarming rate. Parents are crying out for help.
- 1.22 Sex should never be allowed to be defined by people with commercial interests whose primary focus is to exploit such a significant human interaction for their own financial gain.

INTERNATIONAL

- 1.23 Concerns about the health harms of porn are gaining traction around the world.
- 1.24 In February 2017, the Parliament of Canada⁶ called for submissions to address the “*Public Health Effects of Online Violent and Degrading Sexually Explicit Material on Children, Women and Men.*” This matter is currently in progress.
- 1.25 It was reported⁷ that Israel has,

“approved a bill that will force internet service providers operating in the region to censor “offensive” websites – including pornography – by default in an attempt to curb the “damaging influence” of such content to underage web users. Under the current law, internet providers are required to provide content-filtering systems, much like those used by firms in the UK, that customers can turn on without charge. However, the legal changes would flip the switch to require users to instead opt-out of such a system.”
- 1.26 In 2016, the Utah House of Representatives became the first legislative body in the United States to pass a resolution⁸ declaring pornography,

“a public health hazard leading to a broad spectrum of individual and public health impacts and societal harms.”
- 1.27 South Dakota⁹, Arkansas¹⁰ and Virginia¹¹ have recently passed new measures, joining Utah as states that now view porn as a public health crisis. Louisiana¹², Florida¹³, Texas¹⁴, Oklahoma¹⁵, Indiana¹⁶, New Jersey¹⁷, South Carolina¹⁸, Missouri¹⁹, and Arkansas have already filed bills and

⁶ <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Committees/en/HESA/StudyActivity?studyActivityId=9311761>

⁷ <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/israel-blocks-online-porn-curb-its-damaging-influence-society-1589131>

⁸ <http://le.utah.gov/~2016/bills/static/SCR009.html>

⁹ <https://legiscan.com/SD/text/SCR4/2017>

¹⁰ <http://www.arkansasmatters.com/news/local-news/porn-declared-public-health-crisis-by-lawmakers/678431635>

¹¹ <http://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?171+ful+HJ549>

¹² <https://legiscan.com/LA/bill/HB172/2017>

¹³ <https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2017/00337>

¹⁴ <https://legiscan.com/TX/bill/HB2266/2017>

¹⁵ <https://legiscan.com/OK/bill/HB1472/2017>

¹⁶ <https://iga.in.gov/legislative/2017/bills/house/1533>

¹⁷ <https://legiscan.com/NJ/bill/S2928/2016>

¹⁸ <https://legiscan.com/SC/bill/H3003/2017>

pushed through resolutions.

- 1.28 A 2015 report by the American College of Pediatricians (ACOP) titled "*The Impact of Pornography on Children*"²⁰ highlights the harms of young people viewing porn and also summarises changes in brain structure and function in those who view pornography and underscores the evidence showing the addictive nature of porn.
- 1.29 And the Australian Senate has just released a report²¹ on the "*Harm being done to Australian children through access to pornography on the Internet*" with recommendations to do more research on the harms to children, commission an expert panel to recommend policy measures, and examine adequacy of information available of parents to keep children safe online.
- 1.30 A number of hotel chains have also chosen to remove all on-demand pornography from their guest rooms.²²

THE EFFECT ON ADULTS

- 1.31 Researchers from a number of disciplines have shown that viewing pornography is associated with damaging outcomes. A recent meta-analysis of 22 studies²³ between 1978 and 2014 from seven different countries concluded that pornography consumption is associated with an increased likelihood of committing acts of verbal or physical sexual aggression, regardless of age.
- 1.32 A 2010 meta-analysis²⁴ of several studies found "*an overall significant positive association between pornography use and attitudes supporting violence against women.*"
- 1.33 In a study of U.S. college men²⁵, researchers found that 83% reported seeing mainstream pornography, and that those who did were more likely to say they would commit rape or sexual assault (if they knew they wouldn't be caught) than men who hadn't seen porn in the past 12 months. The same study found that porn consumers were less likely to intervene if they observed a sexual assault taking place.

THE EFFECT ON YOUNG PEOPLE

- 1.34 A recent Colmar Brunton Survey "*The private internet life of New Zealand teenagers 2016*" featured on a TVNZ documentary²⁶ found that;
 - 82% of New Zealand 16-18 year old's have seen porn. 31% of boys are watching porn several times a week
 - 80% of girls and 45% of boys think that sexting (sending sexually explicit messages, images or videos) is common amongst their age group
 - 30% of girls think 'sexting' is expected in a relationship

- 54% of girls and 40% of boys have received a sexual image
- 50% of girls have had someone request that they send a sexual photo or video of themselves
- 38% of girls have sent a sexual image of themselves

- 1.35 Youth with greater pornography exposure have been found more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour at a young age, view women as sex objects and develop attitudes that support violence against women, believe “rape myths” – beliefs that justify or defend rape, have increasingly aggressive behavioural tendencies including increased interest in coercing partners into unwanted sex acts, and experience increased difficulty in developing intimate relationships with partners and decreased erectile function. This is not a picture of health.
- 1.36 In a study of young teens²⁷ throughout the southeastern United States, 66% of boys reported porn consumption in the past year; this early porn exposure was correlated with perpetration of sexual harassment two years later.
- 1.37 According to the 2010 Youth Internet Safety Survey, a quarter of U.S. teens are exposed to porn online when they aren’t even looking for it.²⁸
- 1.38 The “*Pornography Statistics: Annual Report 2015*” by Covenant Eyes reported that 15% of boys and 9% of girls have seen child pornography, while 32% of boys and 18% of girls have seen bestiality online.²⁹
- 1.39 These studies all highlight the extent to which porn is a public health crisis rather than a private matter.
- 1.40 Former Loaded editor Martin Daubney took time to investigate the harms of porn on youth by interviewing neuroscientists, teenagers and others. As a result, he left his job, and wrote;

“(F)rom 2003-2010 I edited lad's magazine Loaded. With its frequent nudity and lewd photo spreads, I'd long been accused of being a soft pornographer, and after leaving Loaded I agonised that my magazine may have switched a generation onto more explicit online porn.... Like many parents, I fear that my boy's childhood could be taken away by pornography. So we have to fight back. We need to get tech-savvy, and as toe-curling as it seems, we are the first generation that will have to talk to our children about porn. We have to tell our kids that pornographic sex is fake and real sex is about love, not lust. By talking to them, they stand a chance. If we stick our head in the sand, we are fooling only ourselves.”³⁰

SEXUAL VIOLENCE & ‘RAPE CULTURE’

- 1.41 If we want to tackle sexual violence, we must first investigate the role that pornography plays and the harm that it does to attitudes and actions.
- 1.42 Researchers have found that the more frequently men used pornography and the more violent it was, the more likely they were to coerce others into sex, including using physical force (rape).³¹
- 1.43 According to a study of domestic violence victims, battery cases include sexual violence when

²⁷ <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.664.4770&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

²⁸ [http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(11\)00338-7/abstract](http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(11)00338-7/abstract)

²⁹ <http://www.covenanteyes.com/pornstats/>

³⁰ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-2432591/Porn-pernicious-threat-facing-children-today-By-ex-lads-mag-editor-MARTIN-DAUBNEY.html>

³¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7096751>

pornography is involved. *“The batterer’s use of pornography and alcohol significantly increases a battered woman’s odds of being sexually abused. Pornography alone increases the odds of sexual violence by a factor of almost two.”* 40% of abused women indicated that their partner used violent pornography. Of those whose partners used porn, 53% said that they had been asked or forced to enact scenes they had been shown, and 26% had been reminded of pornography by an abuser during the abuse. Of the 40% who had been raped, 7% said that their partners had used pornography.³²

- 1.44 Another consideration arising from unlimited access to online pornography across society is its ongoing, potentially negative effect on some sex offenders, and their safe membership of civil society. The majority of internet sex offenders,

*“recognise a desensitisation process and a strong addiction process in their Internet behaviour ... The proliferation of internet pornography allows offenders to direct and tailor their searches for indecent, deviant and disturbing scenes. In this world, flow and addiction come together in ways that are different from conventional, real world sexual offending. This can give rise to important barriers to offender treatment which, if unrecognised and unaddressed, will, in the opinion of the authors, more likely lead the individual back around to offend again.”*³³

THE SOCIETAL CONCERN IN NZ IS CLEARLY MUCH GREATER THAN JUST THE 22,334

- 1.45 A nationwide poll has found high levels of concern around the effects of online pornography and its link to sexual violence, and the easy access that young people have to offensive material, and significant support for action from government and internet providers in terms of filtering and Opt-Out provisions.

- 1.46 In the independent poll³⁴ of a random sample of 750 people undertaken by Curia Market Research and commissioned by Family First NZ, it found:

- 71% of respondents think pornography overall is bad for society and only 4% good. Women and over 60s are more likely to think pornography is bad for society.
- 68% say online depictions of sexual violence are very harmful to society and 90% say moderately or very harmful.
- 72% says there is a fair bit or a lot of connection and 42% say there is a lot of connection between online pornography and public issues such as ‘rape culture’ and sexting.
- 62% of adults say they have come across pornography online, when not seeking it out. 13% say this has happened often and 48% at least occasionally.
- 91% say that it is too easy for under 18s to access online pornography.
- 81% say that Internet Providers should be required by the Government to offer filters to block pornographic material.
- 70% say that Internet Providers should automatically block pornography unless the customer opts out by turning off a filter.

(see Appendix 1 for full results)

³² <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1077801203256003>

³³ Davies, S., Sharpe, M., & Wilcox, D.T. (2017). The Internet Flow Model and Sexual Offending. In Wilcox, D.T., Donathy, M.L., Gray, R. & Baim, C. (Eds.), Working with Sex Offenders: A Guide for Practitioners. Routledge, Abingdon, UK.

³⁴ <https://www.familyfirst.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Pornography-Poll-Results-April-2017.pdf>

What do NZ's think about about the impact of porn?

71% of respondents think pornography overall is BAD for society and only 4% GOOD overall.



68% say online depictions of sexual violence are very harmful to society and 90% say moderately or very harmful.



In terms of any connection between online pornography and public issues such as 'rape culture' and sexting, 42% say there is a lot of connection and 72% say a fair bit or a lot.



62% of adults say they have come across pornography online, when not seeking it out. 13% say this has happened often and 35% at least occasionally.



91% say that it is too easy for under 18s to access online pornography.



81% say that Internet Providers should be required by the Government to offer filters to block pornographic material.



70% say that Internet Providers should automatically block pornography unless the customer opts out by turning off a filter.



SOLUTIONS

- 1.47 It is not my role to dictate the outcomes of the Inquiry. That is the role of the Expert Panel after independently and thoroughly examining and considering all the evidence and research.
- 1.48 But some of the possible solutions may include:
- Safeguarding homes with filters and device apps.
 - Internet Service Provider (ISP) to provide filtering software free of charge
 - Age-verification processes to access pornographic websites
 - Mobile device restrictions through use of SIM cards that restrict access to adult content unless and until the account holder completes an age verification procedure.
 - Compulsory safe internet for businesses operating in public spaces
 - Awareness and Education to:
 - Educate parents, teenagers, children, and society in general about the harm pornography can cause.
 - Educate people about where they can seek help for porn addictions for themselves or their loved ones.
 - Educate families directly about what technical 'blocking' options already exist – how to 'opt in' and how setting can be altered or switched off.
 - Educate ISPs how to respond to parents seeking tools to protect their family.

THE NEED FOR AN EXPERT PANEL

- 1.49 In recent times, we have had Expert Panels on key social issues. These include the Expert Panel on Modernising Child Youth and Family³⁵, the Suicide and Media Expert Panel³⁶, The Ministry of Education and the Digital Technologies Expert Panel (DTEP)³⁷, the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group³⁸, the State Services Commission's Expert Advisory Panel³⁹, the Ministry for the Environment's water allocation technical advisory group⁴⁰, and the Food-EPI Expert Panel of 52 New Zealand-based public health and medical experts which set a target to reduce childhood overweight and obesity.⁴¹
- 1.50 There is significant support for an Expert Panel because this issue is not just about a law change or a government policy (although those may be parts of the solution), but it is about a wider societal response to this social and health issue. The solution will involve parents, educators, communities, ISP providers, business groups, counsellors, politicians, young people and more.
- 1.51 An Expert Panel will be able to process the huge amount of research in this area, the variety of opinions, the complex and contentious nature of the harms of pornography, the balance between appropriate censorship v freedom of expression, the role and equipping of parents, and other issues that arise to provide a credible alternative opinion, based on credible expertise.
- 1.52 The Expert Panel will then make recommendations both to Parliament, to businesses, and to parents and our families.

³⁵ <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/work-programmes/investing-in-children/eap-report.html>

³⁶ <http://www.health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/call-nominations-suicide-and-media-expert-panel>

³⁷ <https://itp.nz/upload/files/Outcomes-from-DTEP.pdf>

³⁸ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/climate-change-adaptation-experts-appointed>

³⁹ <https://www.ssc.govt.nz/eap>

⁴⁰ <http://www.stuff.co.nz/business/90610222/Bill-English-Govt-asking-expert-panel-to-look-into-charging-for-water-exports>

⁴¹ <https://www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/assets/fmhs/soph/globalhealth/informas/docs/Full%20Food-EPI%20report1.pdf>

RESEARCH SUMMARY

- 1.53 Drawing from recent, peer-reviewed, research literature, as well as the latest reports and surveys, the research summary below presents evidence supporting the view that pornography constitutes a public health crisis. While independently these studies do not prove that pornography *causes* harm, taken in totality, the converging evidence overwhelming suggests that pornography is correlated with a broad array of harms that adversely impact the public health of the nation. These include higher incidence of STIs, increased verbal and physical sexual aggression, acceptance of rape myths, risky sexual behaviors among adolescents, reduced impulse control and reckless decision making, increased sexual dysfunction, and more.
- 1.54 **Like the tobacco industry, the pornography industry has created a public health crisis.** However, despite tobacco's former widespread use and acceptance in American culture, once its harms became apparent, society took action and adopted dramatic new policies to limit the harmful effects of smoking. Similarly, we believe that people need to be protected from pornography exposure and made aware of the risks associated with its use.
- 1.55 In light of the mounting evidence of harm documented below, we call on the general public, educators, health professionals, business leaders, and public office holders and politicians to recognise pornography as a public health crisis.
- 1.56 **Impact on Sexual Violence and Exploitation**
- **Hardcore Pornography Portrays Paraphilic Disorders and Extreme Sex:** Since the 1950s, the distribution and availability of pornography has become increasingly normalized.⁴² Pornography exposure among college males is now almost universal.⁴³ Boys and men are consuming hardcore pornography, which may include depictions of sex with persons who look like children, teens, scenarios portraying incest, and other paraphilic interests such as sex with animals (i.e. zoophilia), excretory activities (i.e. coprophilia/urophilia), and violence against women, including rape (i.e. biastophilia) and torture (i.e. algolania).⁴⁴ Today ". . . mainstream commercial pornography has coalesced around a relatively homogenous script involving violence and female degradation."⁴⁵
 - **Teaches Users that Women Enjoy Sexual Violence:** Analysis of the 50 most popular pornographic videos (those bought and rented most often) found that 88% of scenes contained physical violence, and 49% contained verbal aggression.⁴⁶ Eighty-seven percent of aggressive acts were perpetrated against women, and 95% of their responses were either neutral or expressions of pleasure.⁴⁷
 - **Committing Sexual Offenses and Accepting Rape Myths:** A meta-analysis of 46 studies reported that the effects of exposure to pornographic material are "clear and consistent," and

⁴² Gail Dines, *Pornland: How Porn Has Hijacked Our Sexuality*, (Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 2010), 1–23.

⁴³ John D. Foubert, Matthew W. Brosi, and R. Sean Bannon, "Effects of Fraternity Men's Pornography Use on Bystander Intervention, Rape Myth Acceptance and Behavioral Intent to Commit Sexual Assault," *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention* 18, no. 4 (2011): 212–231.

⁴⁴ Robert Peters, "How Adult Pornography Contributes to Sexual Exploitation of Children" (September 2009); Foubert, *ibid*; Ana Bridges, Robert Wosnitzer, Erica Scharrer, Chyng Sun, and Rachael Liberman, "Aggression and Sexual Behavior in Best-Selling Pornography Videos: A Content Analysis Update," *Violence Against Women* 16, no. 10 (2010): 1065-1085; Gail Dines, *ibid*.

⁴⁵ Chyng Sun, Ana Bridges, Jennifer Johnson, and Matt Ezzell, "Pornography and the Male Sexual Script: An Analysis of Consumption and Sexual Relations," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 45, no. 4 (May, 2016): 983–94.

⁴⁶ Ana J. Bridges, Robert Wosnitzer, Erica Scharrer, Chyng Sun, and Rachael Liberman, "Aggression and Sexual Behavior in Best-Selling Pornography Videos: A Content Analysis Update," *Violence against Women* 16, no. 10 (2010): 1065–1085.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*.

that pornography use puts people at increased risk for committing sexual offenses and accepting rape myths.⁴⁸

- **Increased Verbal and Physical Aggression:** A 2016 meta-analysis of 22 studies from seven countries found that internationally the consumption of pornography was significantly associated with increases in verbal and physical aggression, among males and females alike.⁴⁹

“Pornography consumption was associated with both verbal and physical sexual aggression, but the association was stronger for verbal sexual aggression. It is important to emphasize, however, that sexual harassment can be extremely damaging and verbal coercion to obtain sex, even without the threat of physical force, is still an act of sexual violence. Meta-analyses have now found that pornography consumption affects nonsexual aggression and ASV [attitudes supportive of violence] in laboratory studies and is correlated with ASV and sexually aggressive behaviour in naturalistic studies. As with all behaviour, sexual aggression is caused by a confluence of factors and many pornography consumers are not sexually aggressive. However, the accumulated data leave little doubt that, on the average, individuals who consume pornography more frequently are more likely to hold attitudes conducive to sexual aggression and engage in actual acts of sexual aggression than individuals who do not consume pornography or who consume pornography less frequently.”
- **Increased Female Sexual Victimization:** A study of 14- to 19-year-olds found that females who watched pornographic videos were at significantly greater likelihood of being victims of sexual harassment or sexual assault.⁵⁰
- **Increased Likelihood of Selling and Buying Sex:** A Swedish study of 18-year-old males found that frequent users of pornography were significantly more likely to have sold and bought sex than other boys of the same age.⁵¹
- **Porn Fuels Demand for Sexual Exploitation:** Some pornography consumers use pornography to build sexual excitement in advance of purchasing sex from prostituted persons; others seek to reenact pornographic scenes on prostituted persons.⁵² An analysis of 101 sex buyers, compared to 100 men who did not buy sex, found that sex buyers masturbate to pornography more often than non-sex buyers, masturbate to more types of pornography, and reported that their sexual preferences changed so that they sought more sadomasochistic and anal sex.⁵³ Other research also demonstrates an association between purchase of commercial sex acts and pornography use.⁵⁴
- **Interconnectivity of Mainstream, Deviant, and Child Sexual Abuse Images:** A survey from a general population of Internet pornography users found that users of pornography depicting

⁴⁸ Elizabeth Paolucci-Oddone, Mark Genuis, and Claudio Violato, "A Meta-Analysis of the Published Research on the Effects of Pornography," *The Changing Family and Child Development*, ed. Claudio Violato, Elizabeth Paolucci, and Mark Genuis (Aldershot, England: Ashgate Publishing, 2000), 48–59.

⁴⁹ Paul J. Wright, Robert S. Tokunaga, and Ashley Kraus, "A Meta-Analysis of Pornography Consumption and Actual Acts of Sexual Aggression in General Population Studies," *Journal of Communication* 66, no. 1 (February 2016): 183–205.

⁵⁰ Silvia Bonino, Silvia Ciairano, Emanuela Rabagliette, and Elena Cattelino, "Use of Pornography and Self-Reported Engagement in Sexual Violence among Adolescents," *European Journal of Developmental Psychology* 3, no. 3 (2006): 265–288.

⁵¹ Carl Göran Svedin, Ingrid Åkerman, and Gisela Priebe, "Frequent Users of Pornography. A Population Based Epidemiological Study of Swedish Male Adolescents," *Journal of Adolescence* 34, no. 4 (2011): 779–788.

⁵² Mimi H. Silbert and Ayala M. Pines, "Pornography and Sexual Abuse of Women," *Sex Roles* 10, no. 11/12 (1984): 857–868; Rachel Durchslag and Samir Goswami, *Deconstructing the Demand for Prostitution: Preliminary Insights from Interviews with Chicago Men Who Purchase Sex*, (Chicago, IL: Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation, 2008); Victor Malarek, *The Johns: Sex for Sale and the Men Who Buy It* (New York: NY Arcade Publishing, Inc. 2009).

⁵³ Melissa Farley, Emily Schuckman, Jacqueline M. Golding, Kristen Houser, Laura Jarrett, Peter Qualliotine, Michele Decker, "Comparing Sex Buyers with Men Who Don't Buy Sex: 'You can have a good time with the servitude' vs. 'You're supporting a system of degradation.'" Paper 9/8/2016 12 presented at Psychologists for Social Responsibility Annual Meeting July 15, 2011, Boston, MA. San Francisco: Prostitution Research & Education (2011).

⁵⁴ Steven Stack, Ira Wasserman, and Roger Kern, "Adult Social Bonds and Use of Internet Pornography," *Social Science Quarterly* 85 (2004): 75–88; Martin A. Monto and Nick McRee, "A Comparison of the Male Customers of Female Street Prostitutes With National Samples of Men," *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 49, no. 5 (2005): 505–529; Martin A. Monto, "Summary Report for National Institute of Justice Grant #97-IJ-CX-0033 'Focusing on the Clients of Street Prostitutes: A Creative Approach to Reducing Violence Against Women'" (October 30, 1999); Durchslag, *ibid.*

sexual abuse of children also consume both hardcore pornography (featuring ostensibly adult performers), as well animal pornography. There were *no* consumers of child sexual abuse images who *only* collected child sexual abuse images.⁵⁵

- A study examining 231 Swiss men charged in a 2002 case for possession of child sexual abuse images (i.e. child pornography), found that 60% percent also used pornography that depicted sexual acts with animals, excrement, or brutality; 33% consumed at least three or more types of deviant pornography. Researchers also found that those convicted for possessing child sexual abuse images were more likely to subscribe to commercial websites containing legal (according to Swiss law) pornographic material (19% vs. 4%).⁵⁶
- **Pornography is Prostitution for Mass Consumption:** The medium by which the prostitution is conveyed—photographs, magazines, books, videos, and the Internet—allows for masses of individuals to derive sexual stimulation and gratification from the acts of prostitution that they portray.
- **Pornography as a Form of Sexual Exploitation:** "Pornography may meet the legal definition of trafficking to the extent that the pornographer recruits, entices, or obtains the people depicted in pornography for the purpose of photographing commercial sex acts."⁵⁷

1.57 Impact on Adolescents

- **Harm to Young Brains:** A survey of 813 U.S. teens and young adults (13–25), found that 26% of adolescents aged 13–17 actively seek out pornography weekly or more often.⁵⁸ Research has demonstrated that children are more susceptible than adults to addictions and to developmental effects on the brain.⁵⁹
- **Emotional Bond with Caregivers:** A nationally representative survey of youth ages 9–17 reported that online pornography users were significantly more likely to report a poor emotional bond with their caregiver, than adolescents who viewed pornography offline or not at all.⁶⁰
- **Women as Sex Objects:** Internet pornography is shown to normalize the notion that women are sex objects among both adolescent boys and girls.⁶¹
- **Sexual Uncertainty and Casual Sexual Exploration:** More frequent use of sexually explicit Internet material is shown to foster greater sexual uncertainty in the formation of sexual beliefs and values, as well as a shift away from sexual permissiveness with affection to attitudes supportive of uncommitted sexual exploration.⁶²
- **Sending Sexually Explicit Images:** A survey of 4,564 adolescents aged 14–17 in five European countries, found that viewing Internet pornography is significantly associated with an

⁵⁵ Kathryn C. Seigfried-Spellar and Marcus K. Rogers, "Does Deviant Pornography Use Follow a Guttman-like Progression," *Computers in Human Behavior* 29 (2013): 1997–2003.

⁵⁶ Jérôme Endrass, Frank Urbaniok, Lea C. Hammermeister, Christian Benz, Thomas Elbert, Arja Laubacher, and Astrid Rossegger, "The Consumption of Internet Child Pornography and Violent and Sex Offending," *BMC Psychiatry* 9, no. 43 (2009).

⁵⁷ Melissa Farley, Jacqueline M. Golding, Emily Schuckman Matthews, Neil Malamuth, and Laura Jarrett, "Comparing Sex Buyers with Men Who Do Not Buy Sex: New Data on Prostitution and Trafficking." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, (2015).

⁵⁸ Barna Group, *The Porn Phenomenon: The Impact of Pornography in the Digital Age*, (Ventura, CA: Josh McDowell Ministry, 2016).

⁵⁹ Frances E. Jensen with Amy Ellis Nutt, *The Teenage Brain: A Neuroscientist's Survival Guild to Raising Adolescents and Young Adults*, (New York: Harper Collins, 2015); Tamara L. Doremus-Fitzwater, Elena I. Varlinskaya, and Linda P. Spear, "Motivational Systems in Adolescence: Possible Implications for Age Differences in Substance Abuse and Other Risk-Taking Behaviors," *Brain and Cognition* 71, no. 1 (2010):114–123.

⁶⁰ Michele L. Ybarra and Kimberly Mitchell, "Exposure to Internet Pornography among Children and Adolescents: A National Survey," *CyberPsychology & Behavior* 8, no. 5 (2005): 473–486.

⁶¹ Jochen Peter and Patti Valkenburg, "Adolescent's Exposure to a Sexualized Media Environment and Their Notions of Women as Sex Objects," *Sex Roles* 56 (2007): 381-395; Jane D. Brown and Kelly L. L'Engle, "X-Rated: Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors Associated with U.S. Early Adolescents' Exposure to Sexually Explicit Media," *Communication Research* 36, no. 1 (February 2009): 129-151.

⁶² Jochen Peter and Patti M. Valkenburg, "Adolescents' Exposure to Sexually Explicit Internet Material, Sexual Uncertainty, and Attitudes toward Uncommitted Sexual Exploration, Is There a Link?" *Communications Research* 35, no. 5 (2008): 579–601.

increased probability of having sent sexual images and messages (sexting) among boys.⁶³ A survey of 617 college freshman found that 30% of participants sent nude pictures at some time during high school; 45% had received nude pictures on their cell phones. The most important motivation for sexting was coercion such as blackmail or threats. About half of all sexting may be coercive.⁶⁴

- **Risky Sexual Behaviors:** Internet pornography use is linked to increases in problematic sexual activity at younger ages, and a greater likelihood of engaging risky sexual behavior, such as hookups, multiple sex partners, anal sex, group sex, and using substances during sex as young adolescents.⁶⁵ A recent UK survey found that 44% of males aged 11–16 who viewed pornography reported that online pornography gave them ideas about the type of sex they wanted to try out.⁶⁶
- **Physical and Sexual Victimization:** A nationally representative survey of pornography use among youth aged 9–17, found that those with increased exposure to Internet pornography were significantly more likely to report physical and sexual victimization.⁶⁷
- **Associated with Adolescent Delinquency and Criminal Behavior:** In a meta-analysis of eight studies, male adolescent sex offenders reported more exposure to sex or pornography than non-sex offenders.⁶⁸ A study of sexually reactive children and adolescents (SRCAs) found that those who used pornography compared to those who did not use pornography were more likely to engage in a prominent pattern of lying, a persistent pattern of theft/stealing, to be truant, to frequently con/manipulate others, to engage in arson/fire setting behaviors, to engage in coerced vaginal penetration and forced sexual acts such as oral or digital penetration, to express sexually aggressive remarks (obscenities), and to engage in sex with animals.⁶⁹ Other research also demonstrates an association between pornography consumption and adolescent delinquent behavior.⁷⁰
- **Higher Usage Rates:** Research has found that among males the younger their age of first exposure to pornography, the higher their current consumption of pornography, as well as their greater integration of pornography into sexual activity, and less enjoyment of partnered sex.⁷¹
- **Future Use of Deviant Pornography:** A 2013 survey of a general population of Internet pornography users revealed that those who intentionally sought pornography at a younger age

⁶³ Nicky Stanley, Christine Barter, Marsha Wood, Nadia Aghtaie, Cath Larkins, Alba Lanau, and Carolina Öerlien, "Pornography, Sexual Coercion and Abuse and Sexting in Young People's Intimate Relationships: A European Study," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (2016): 1–26.

⁶⁴ Elizabeth Englander, *Low Risk Associated with Most Teenage Sexting: A Study of 617 18-Year-Olds*, (Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center, 2012).

⁶⁵ Debra K. Braun-Courville and Mary Rojas, "Exposure to Sexually Explicit Web Sites and Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 45 (2009): 156–162; Peter and Valkenburg (2007); C. Marston and R. Lewis, "Anal Heterosex Among Young People and Implications for Health Promotion: A Qualitative Study in the UK," *BJM Open* 4 (February 4, 2016): 1–6; Emily R. Rothman, Michele R. Decker, Elizabeth Miller, Elizabeth Reed, Anita Raj, and Jay G. Silverman, "Multi-Person Sex among a Sample of Adolescent Female Urban Health Clinic Patients," *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 89, no. 1 (2011): 129–137; E. Häggström-Nordin, U. Hanson, and T. Tydén, "Association between Pornography Consumption and Sexual Practices among Adolescents in Sweden," *International Journal of STD & AIDS* 16 (2005): 102–107; Svedin, *ibid*.

⁶⁶ Elena Martellozzo, Andy Monaghan, Joanna R. Adler, Julia Davidson, Rodolfo Leyva, and Miranda A.H. Horvath, "'I Wasn't Sure It Was Normal To Watch It . . .': A Quantitative and Qualitative Examination of the Impact of Online Pornography on the Values, Attitudes, Beliefs and Behaviours of Children and Young People," London: Middlesex University (2016), 9/8/2016 13 https://www.mdx.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0021/223266/MDX-NSPCC-OCC-pornography-report.pdf (accessed August 7, 2016).

⁶⁷ Ybarra, *ibid*.

⁶⁸ Michael C. Seto and Martin L. Lalumière, "What Is So Special About Male Adolescent Sexual Offending? A Review and Test of Explanations through Meta-Analysis," *Psychological Bulletin* 136, no. 4 (2010): 526–575.

⁶⁹ Eileen M. Alexy, Ann W. Burgess, and Robert A. Prentky, "Pornography Use as a Risk Marker for an Aggressive Pattern of Behavior among Sexually Reactive Children and Adolescents," *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association* 14, no. 4 (2009): 442–453.

⁷⁰ Ybarra, *ibid*.

⁷¹ Sun, *ibid*.

were significantly more likely to be users of pornography exhibiting the sexual abuse of animals and children.⁷²

1.58 Impact on Females

- **Negative Body Image and Pressure to Perform Pornographic Acts:** As a result of viewing pornography, women reported lowered body image, criticism from their partners regarding their bodies, increased pressure to perform acts seen in pornographic films, and less actual sex. Men reported being more critical of their partner's body and less interested in actual sex.⁷³
- **Acceptance of Rape Myths:** Women who were exposed to pornography as children were more likely to accept rape myths and to have sexual fantasies that involved rape.⁷⁴
- **Domestic Violence & Sexual Abuse:** The use of pornography by batterers significantly increased a battered woman's odds of being sexually abused. Pornography use alone increased the odds by a factor of almost 2, and the combination of pornography and alcohol increased the odds of sexual abuse by a factor of 3.⁷⁵ Other research has found that pornography use by batterers is associated with learning about sex through pornography, imitation of behaviors seen in pornography, comparison of women to pornography performers, introduction of other sexual partners, filming sexual acts without consent, and the broader culture of pornography (e.g. fetishes).⁷⁶
- **Increased Marital Rape:** Males who use pornography and go to strip clubs were found to engage in more sexual abuse, stalking, and marital rape than abusers who do not use pornography and go to strip clubs.⁷⁷

1.59 Impact on Males

- **Lower Sexual Satisfaction and Sexual Dysfunction:** A 2015 study of online sexual activities among males found 20.3% reported that "one motive for their porn use was to maintain arousal with their partner." It also found that pornography use was linked to higher sexual desire, but lower overall sexual satisfaction, and lower erectile function.⁷⁸ Other research has correlated pornography use with "negative effects on partnered sex, decreased enjoyment of sexual intimacy, less sexual and relationship satisfaction."⁷⁹
- **Negative Body Image:** A 2015 study found that men's frequency of pornography use is positively linked to body image insecurity regarding muscularity and body fat, and to increased anxiety in romantic relationships.⁸⁰
- **Pornography Induced Erectile Dysfunction:** Historically, ED has been viewed as an age-dependent problem, with rates in men ages 18–59 as low as 2–5%.⁸¹ In the early 2000s, the

⁷² Seigfried-Spellar, *ibid.*

⁷³ Julie M. Albright, "Sex in America Online: An Exploration of Sex, Marital Status, and Sexual Identity in Internet Sex Seeking and Its Impacts," *Journal of Sex Research* 45 (2008): 175–186.

⁷⁴ Shawn Corne, John Briere, and Lillian M. Esses, "Women's Attitudes and Fantasies about Rape as a Function of Early Exposure to Pornography," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 7, no. 4 (1992): 454–461.

⁷⁵ Janet Hinson Shope, "When Words Are Not Enough: The Search for the Effect of Pornography on Abused Women," *Violence Against Women* 10, no. 1 (2004): 56–72.

⁷⁶ Walter S. DeKeseredy and Amanda Hall-Sanchez, "Adult Pornography and Violence against Women in the Heartland: Results from a Rural Southeast Ohio Study," *Violence against Women* (May 2016), 1–20.

⁷⁷ C. Simmons, P. Lehmann, and S. Collier-Tenison, "Linking Male Use of the Sex Industry to Controlling Behaviors in Violent Relationships: An Exploratory Analysis," *Violence Against Women* 14, no. 4 (2008): 406–417.

⁷⁸ Aline Wéry and Joel Billieux, "Online Sexual Activities: An Exploratory Study of Problematic and Non-Problematic Usage Patterns in a Sample of Men," *Computers in Human Behavior* 56 (2016): 257–266.

⁷⁹ Brian Y. Park, Gary Wilson, Jonathan Berger, Matthew Christman, Bryn Reina, Frank Bishop, Warren P. Klam, and Andrew P. Doan, "Is Internet Pornography Causing Sexual Dysfunctions? A Review with Clinical Reports," *Behavioral Sciences* 6, no. 17 (2016): 1–25.

⁸⁰ Wéry, *ibid.*

⁸¹ Park, *ibid.*

Global Study of Sexual Attitudes and Behavior (GSSAB) reported that the ED rate among men aged 40–80 was approximately 13%.⁸² In 2011, among males aged 18–40 the GSSAB found ED rates of 14–28%.⁸³ This dramatic increase in ED rates among young men coincides with the sharp increase in the availability and accessibility of Internet pornography tube sites.⁸⁴

- A 2-year longitudinal study of sexually active young males aged 16–21 published in 2016, found that over several checkpoints during the 2 years, they reported:
 - low sexual satisfaction (47.9%)
 - low desire (46.2%)
 - problems in erectile function (45.3%)⁸⁵
- Another study reported that one in four patients seeking medical help for new onset ED were under 40, with severe ED rates being 10% higher than those in men over 40.⁸⁶
- A study on men (mean age 36) seeking help for excessive sexual behavior—frequent use of pornography and masturbation—found that ED combined with low desire for partnered sex is a common observation in clinical practice.⁸⁷
- A study examining subgroups of men struggling with sexual compulsivity, found that among those who reported seven or more hours of pornography viewing (or seven episodes of masturbation) per week, 71% reported sexual dysfunctions, and 33% reported delayed ejaculation.⁸⁸
- A Cambridge University study that was evenly divided between men with compulsive sexual behavior and those without, found that 84% of those with CSB experienced diminished libido or erectile function in physical relationships with women.⁸⁹
- **Correlated to Male Sexual Objectification of Women and Attitudes Supporting Violence Against Women:** Among collegiate men, frequency of exposure to men’s lifestyle magazines, reality TV programs that objectify women, and pornography, predicted more objectified cognitions about women and stronger attitudes supportive of violence against women.⁹⁰
- **Risky Behaviors and Other Harms:** For males, increased pornography use is correlated with more sex partners, more alcohol use, more binge drinking, greater acceptance of sex outside of marriage for married individuals, greater acceptance of sex before marriage, and less child centeredness during marriage.⁹¹
- **Pornography as Sex Ed:** A study of male high school seniors in Sweden found that nearly 70% of those who frequently used pornography reported that pornography made them want to try out

⁸² Alfredo Nicolosi, Edward O. Laumann, Dale B. Glasser, Edson D. Moreira, Jr., Anthony Paik, and Clive Gingell, "Sexual Behavior and Sexual Dysfunctions after Age 40: The Global Study of Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors," *Urology* 64 (2004): 991–997.

⁸³ Ivan Landripet and Aleksandar Šulhofer, "Is Pornography Use Associated with Sexual Difficulties and Dysfunctions among Younger Heterosexual Men?" *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* 12 (2015): 1136–1139.

⁸⁴ Park, *ibid.*

⁸⁵ Lucia F. Sullivan, Lori A. Brotto, E. Sandra Byers, Jo Ann Majerovich, and Judith A. Wuest, "Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Functioning among Sexually Experienced Middle to Late Adolescents," *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* 11 (2014): 630–641.

⁸⁶ Paolo Capogrosso, et al., "One Patient Out of Four with Newly Diagnosed Erectile Dysfunction Is a Young Man—Worrisome Picture from the Everyday Clinical Practice," *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* 10 (2013): 1833–1841.

⁸⁷ Verena Klein, Tanja Jurin, Peer Briken, and Aleksandar Šulhofer, "Erectile Dysfunction, Boredom, and Hypersexuality among Couple Men from Two European Countries," *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* 12, no. 11 (2015): 2160–2167.

⁸⁸ Katherine S. Sutton, Natalie Stratton, Jennifer Pytyck, Nathan J. Kolla, and James M. Cantor, "Patient Characteristics by Type of Hypersexuality Referral: A Quantitative Chart Review of 115 Consecutive Male Cases," *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy* 41, no. 6 (2015): 563–580. 9/8/2016 14

⁸⁹ Valerie Voon, Thomas B. Mole, Paula Banca, Laura Porter, Laurel Morris, Simon Mitchell, Tatyana R. Lapa, et al., "Neural Correlates of Sexual Cue Reactivity in Individuals with and without Compulsive Sexual Behaviors," *PLOS ONE* 9, no. 7 (2014): 1–10.

⁹⁰ Paul J. Wright and Robert S. Tokunaga, "Men’s Objectifying Media Consumption, Objectification of Women, and Attitudes Supportive of Violence against Women," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 45, no. 4 (2016): 955–64.

⁹¹ Jason S. Carroll, Laura L. Padilla-Walker, Larry J. Olson, Chad D. Olson, Carolyn McNamara Barry, Stephanie D. Madsen, "Generation XXX: Pornography Acceptance and Use Among Emerging Adults," *Journal of Adolescent Research* 23, no. 1 (2008): 6–30; Svedin, *ibid.*

what they had seen compared to 42% of boys in a reference group.⁹² Frequent users of pornography viewed all forms of pornography more often, especially advanced or more deviant forms of pornography including violence and sexual abuse of children and animals.⁹³

- **Sexual Harassment and Coercion:** A study of 804 Italian males and females aged 14 to 19, found that males who viewed pornography were significantly more likely to report having sexually harassed a peer or forcing someone to have sex.⁹⁴

1.60 Impact on the Brain

- Since 2011, there have been 26 major studies which reveal **pornography use has negative and detrimental impacts on the brain.**⁹⁵
- **Shrinks Brain:** A 2014 study of the brain scans of 64 pornography users found that increased pornography use (i.e. pornography dosage) is linked to decreased brain matter in the areas of the brain associated with motivation and decision-making, and contributed to impaired impulse control and desensitization to sexual reward.⁹⁶ Thus the study demonstrated that pornography use can produce physical, anatomic change in the brain—a hallmark of addiction.⁹⁷
- **Hijacks the Brain's Reward System:** Motivation and reward are regulated by the mesolimbic system. There is ample evidence that the mesolimbic system is activated in response to both substance abuse and natural rewards such as sex.⁹⁸ Addiction occurs when the pleasure/rewards pathways of the brain are hijacked by drugs such as cocaine or by natural process vital to survival such as eating and sex.⁹⁹ The constant novelty of Internet pornography, as well as properties such as violation of expectations, anticipation of reward, and the act of seeking (i.e. surfing) stimulate mesolimbic dopamine activity.¹⁰⁰ Growing evidence suggests that pornography use hijacks the brain's reward system in the same way that drug use does.¹⁰¹
- **The Addiction Gets Worse:** Using functional MRI, a 2015 study from Cambridge found that compulsive sexual behavior is characterized by novelty-seeking, conditioning, and habituation to sexual stimuli in males—meaning users need more extreme content over time in order achieve the same level of arousal. The study also identified a dissociation between desiring or wanting but not liking sexually explicit materials—a finding consistent with theories of incentive motivation underlying drug addiction.¹⁰²
- **Internet Addiction:** Longitudinal research has found that among Internet activities, searching for pornography has the most addictive potential and should be regarded as the most important risk factor for the development of Compulsive Internet Use (also referred to as Internet addiction).¹⁰³

⁹² Svedin, *ibid.*

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ Bonino, *ibid.*

⁹⁵ Your Brain on Porn, "Brain Studies on Porn Users," (2014) <http://yourbrainonporn.com/brain-scan-studies-porn-users> (accessed July 13, 2016).

⁹⁶ Simone Kühn and Jürgen Gallinat, "Brain Structure and Functional Connectivity Associated with Pornography Consumption," *JAMA Psychiatry* 71, no. 7 (2014): 827–834.

⁹⁷ Donald L. Hilton, Jr., and Clark Watts, "Pornography Addiction: A Neuroscience Perspective," *Surgical Neurology International* 2, no. 19 (2011).

⁹⁸ K.S. Frohmader, J. Wiskerke, R.A. Wise, M.N. Lehman, and L.M. Coolen, "Methamphetamine Acts on Subpopulations of Neurons Regulating Sexual Behavior in Male Rats," *Neuroscience* 166, (2010): 771–784.

⁹⁹ Hilton, *ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ Park, *ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Kühn, *ibid.*; Shane W. Kraus, Valerie Voon, and Marc N. Potenza, "Neurobiology of Compulsive Sexual Behavior: Emerging Science," *Neuropsychopharmacology* 41 (2016): 385–386; D.L. Wallace, V. Vialou, T.L. Carle-Florence, S. Chakravarty, A. Kumar, D.L. Graham, T.A. Green, et al., "The Influence of DeltaFosB in the Nucleus Accumbens on Natural Reward-Related Behavior," *Journal of Neuroscience* 8, no. 28 (2008):10272–10277.

¹⁰² Voon, *ibid.*

¹⁰³ G.J. Meerkerk, R. J. J. M. V. D. Eijnden, and H.F.L. Garresten, "Predicting Compulsive Internet Use: It's All about Sex!" *CyberPsychology & Behavior* 91, no. 9 (2006): 95–103.

1.61 Impact on Relationships and Sexual Behaviours

- **Earlier Sexual Debut, Multiple Partners, and Risky Sexual Practices:** Pornography consumption is linked to initiating sex at an earlier age, multiple sexual partners, more frequent practice of anal sex, use of psychoactive substances, and lack of protection against STIs.¹⁰⁴
- Bulot, Leurent, and Collier (2015) report that, "*All the work done in this area is in fact unanimous in concluding that pornography is a pervasive influence on young people.*"¹⁰⁵
- **Casual Sexual Behavior:** Longitudinal research has found that pornography exposure was associated with a nearly twofold increase in the odds of casual sexual behavior. This association was found even after controlling for age, ethnicity, religiosity, education, and gender. Casual sex increases the risk of undesirable outcomes such as physical and sexual aggression, STIs, and unwanted pregnancies.¹⁰⁶
- **Dissatisfaction with Partners:** Research has demonstrated that the more pornography a man watches, the more likely he is to deliberately conjure images of pornography during sex to maintain arousal, and to experience decreased enjoyment of intimate behaviors with a partner.¹⁰⁷
- **Negative Impact on Marriage Formation:** Researchers report that declining rates of marriage formation bring demographic and socio-economic changes that negatively impact society, while marriage formation creates substantial socio-economic improvements. Pornography has been shown to significantly negatively impact marriage formation, and in light robust controls, the effect is likely causal.¹⁰⁸
- **Negative Impact on Marital Quality:** A longitudinal study of married couples found that those who used pornography more often reported lower satisfaction with their sex-life and decision-making as a couple. Pornography use was strongly and negatively related to marital quality over time. "The findings provide qualified support for the notion that more frequent pornography viewing—rather than simply being a proxy for the participants' dissatisfaction with sex-life or marital decision-making—may negatively influence marital quality over time."¹⁰⁹
- **Extramarital Affairs:** A study found that persons who have had an extramarital affair were more than 3 times more apt to have used Internet pornography than ones who had lacked affairs.¹¹⁰ Other research affirms that pornography consumption is associated with more positive attitudes towards extramarital affairs.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁴ C. Bulot, B. Leurent, and F. Collier, "Pornography Sexual Behavior and Risk Behaviour at University," *Sexologies* 24, (2015): 78–83; Debra K. Braun-Courville and Mary Rojas, *ibid*; Jane D. Brown and Kelly L. L'Engle, *ibid*; Elizabeth M. Morgan, "Associations between Young Adults' Use of Sexually Explicit Materials and Their Sexual Preference, Behaviors, and Satisfaction," *The Journal of Sex Research* 48, no. 6 (2011): 520–530; Shane W. Kraus and Brenda Russell, "Early Sexual Experiences: The Role of Internet Access and Sexually Explicit Material," *Cyberpsychology & Behavior* 11, no. 2 (2008): 162–168.

¹⁰⁵ Bulot, Leurent, and Collier, *ibid*.

¹⁰⁶ Paul J. Wright, "A Longitudinal Analysis of US Adults' Pornography Exposure. Sexual Socialization, Selective Exposure, and the Moderating Role of Unhappiness," *Journal of Media Psychology* 24, no. 2 (2012): 67–76.

¹⁰⁷ Chyng Sun, Ana Bridges, Jennifer Johnason, and Matt Ezzell, "Pornography and the Male Sexual Script: An Analysis of Consumption and Sexual Relations," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 45, no. 4 (2014): 983–994.

¹⁰⁸ Michael Malcolm and George Naufal, "Are Pornography and Marriage Substitutes for Young men?" *Eastern Economic Journal* 42 (2016): 317–334. 9/8/2016 15

¹⁰⁹ Samuel L. Perry, "Does Viewing Pornography Reduce Marital Quality Over Time? Evidence from Longitudinal Data," *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, (2016).

¹¹⁰ Steven Stack, Ira Wasserman, and Roger Kern, "Adult Social Bonds and Use of Internet Pornography," *Social Science Quarterly* 85 (2004): 75–88.

¹¹¹ Paul J. Wright, Robert S. Tokunaga, and Soyoung Bae, "More Than a Dalliance? Pornography Consumption and Extramarital Sex Attitudes among Married U.S. Adults," *Psychology of Popular Media Culture* 3, no. 2 (2014): 97–109.

- 1.62 We are grateful to the National Center on Sexual Exploitation¹¹² for their collation of this research material.
- 1.63 And thank you to you, the Select Committee, for considering this urgent and pressing need.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bob McCoskrie', with a long, sweeping underline.

Bob McCoskrie
National Director – Family First NZ

¹¹² <http://endsexualexploitation.org/>

APPENDIX 1

PORNOGRAPHY POLL April 2017

- CLIENT:** Family First New Zealand
- POLL DATES:** Wed 12 to Thu 13 April 2017. The median response was collected on Thu 13 April 2017.
- TARGET POPULATION:** Eligible New Zealand voters.
- SAMPLE POPULATION:** Eligible New Zealand voters who are contactable on a landline or mobile.
- SAMPLE SIZE:** 750 respondents agreed to participate.
- SAMPLE SELECTION:** A random selection of 15,000 nationwide phone numbers.
- WEIGHTING:** The results are weighted to reflect the overall voting adult population in terms of gender, age, and area.
- SAMPLE ERROR:** Based on this sample of 750 respondents, the maximum sampling error (for a result of 50%) is +/- 3.6%, at the 95% confidence level.
- CODE COMPLIANCE:** This poll was conducted in accordance with the New Zealand Political Polling Code, the Research Association New Zealand Code of Practice and the International Chamber of Commerce/European Society for Opinion and Market Research Code on Market and Social Research.



Executive Summary

- 71% of respondents think pornography overall is bad for society and only 4% good overall.
- Differences by gender and age – 61% of men and 81% of women think pornography is bad for society. By age, 90% of over 60s say bad and only 51% of under 40s.
- 68% say online depictions of sexual violence is very harmful to society and 90% say moderately or very harmful.
- Again, some differences by gender and age – 79% of women say very harmful and 56% of men. By age 54% of under 40s and 78% of over 60s.
- In terms of any connection between online pornography and public issues such as rape culture and sexting, 42% say there is a lot of connection and 72% say a fair bit or a lot.
- 62% of adults say they have come across pornography online, when not seeking it out. 13% say this has happened often and 48% at least occasionally.
- Only 22% of under 40s say they have never come across pornography by accident compared to 50% of over 60s.
- 91% says that it is too easy for under 18s to access online pornography.
- 81% say that Internet Providers should be required by the Government to offer filters to block pornographic materials.
- 70% say that Internet Providers should automatically block pornography unless the customer opts out by turning off a filter.

Do you think that pornography overall is good for society, bad for society or has no impact on society?

Porn impact on society

		Count	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	30	4%
	Bad	542	71%
	No impact	151	20%
	Unsure/Refuse	39	5%
	Total	763	100%

71% of respondents think pornography overall is bad for society.

Porn impact on society BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	2%	6%
	Bad	81%	61%
	No impact	13%	27%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	6%
	Total	100%	100%

Porn impact on society BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	7%	1%	2%
	Bad	51%	80%	90%
	No impact	35%	13%	6%
	Unsure/Refuse	7%	5%	2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Porn impact on society BY Area

		Area		
		Metro	Provincial	Rural
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	6%	2%	3%
	Bad	70%	70%	75%
	No impact	20%	23%	15%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	5%	7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Porn impact on society BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3	Deciles 4 - 7	Deciles 8 - 10
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	5%	3%	4%
	Bad	77%	66%	73%
	No impact	13%	24%	21%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	7%	2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Porn impact on society BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes	No
		Col %	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	6%	3%
	Bad	66%	74%
	No impact	21%	19%
	Unsure/Refuse	7%	4%
	Total	100%	100%

Porn impact on society BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National	Labour	Others	Not Vote/Unsure
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Porn impact on society	Good	4%	7%	6%	0%
	Bad	75%	73%	74%	63%
	No impact	17%	19%	16%	27%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	2%	4%	10%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Do you think that online depictions of sexual violence are not at all harmful, slightly harmful, moderately harmful or very harmful to society?

Online depictions of sexual violence

		Count	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	19	3%
	Slightly harmful	49	6%
	Moderately harmful	167	22%
	Very harmful	516	68%
	Unsure/Refuse	11	1%
	Total	763	100%

68% of respondents say online depictions of sexual violence is very harmful.

Online depictions of sexual violence BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	2%	3%
	Slightly harmful	6%	7%
	Moderately harmful	12%	31%
	Very harmful	79%	56%
	Unsure/Refuse	0%	2%
	Total	100%	100%

Online depictions of sexual violence BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	4%	1%	1%
	Slightly harmful	10%	4%	5%
	Moderately harmful	30%	18%	15%
	Very harmful	54%	75%	78%
	Unsure/Refuse	1%	2%	1%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Online depictions of sexual violence BY Area

		Area		
		Metro	Provincial	Rural
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	1%	5%	3%
	Slightly harmful	9%	5%	3%
	Moderately harmful	26%	17%	20%
	Very harmful	64%	71%	72%
	Unsure/Refuse	1%	2%	2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Online depictions of sexual violence BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3	Deciles 4 - 7	Deciles 8 - 10
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	2%	1%	5%
	Slightly harmful	4%	9%	6%
	Moderately harmful	19%	28%	16%
	Very harmful	75%	61%	71%
	Unsure/Refuse	1%	1%	2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Online depictions of sexual violence BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes	No
		Col %	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	3%	2%
	Slightly harmful	5%	7%
	Moderately harmful	23%	22%
	Very harmful	69%	67%
	Unsure/Refuse	0%	2%
	Total	100%	100%

Online depictions of sexual violence BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National	Labour	Others	Not Vote/Unsure
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Online depictions of sexual violence	Not at all harmful	1%	3%	3%	4%
	Slightly harmful	7%	10%	4%	5%
	Moderately harmful	23%	16%	18%	26%
	Very harmful	68%	69%	74%	63%
	Unsure/Refuse	1%	2%	1%	2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

How much connection do you think there is, if any, between the consumption of online pornography, and public issues such as rape culture, and students posting explicit sexual material online? None at all, a little, a fair bit or a lot?

Connection between porn and issues

		Count	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	52	7%
	A little	105	14%
	A fair bit	230	30%
	A lot	319	42%
	Unsure/Refuse	57	7%
	Total	763	100%

Connection between porn and issues BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	3%	10%
	A little	7%	21%
	A fair bit	28%	32%
	A lot	53%	31%
	Unsure/Refuse	9%	6%
	Total	100%	100%

Connection between porn and issues BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	10%	5%	4%
	A little	18%	11%	12%
	A fair bit	25%	35%	32%
	A lot	39%	42%	45%
	Unsure/Refuse	8%	7%	7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Connection between porn and issues BY Area

		Area		
		Metro	Provincial	Rural
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	6%	8%	8%
	A little	14%	13%	15%
	A fair bit	31%	30%	27%
	A lot	44%	37%	43%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	12%	7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Connection between porn and issues BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3	Deciles 4 - 7	Deciles 8 - 10
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	3%	9%	8%
	A little	16%	14%	12%
	A fair bit	30%	31%	28%
	A lot	43%	43%	39%
	Unsure/Refuse	8%	3%	13%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Connection between porn and issues BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes	No
		Col %	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	11%	4%
	A little	11%	15%
	A fair bit	23%	34%
	A lot	46%	39%
	Unsure/Refuse	9%	7%
	Total	100%	100%

Connection between porn and issues BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National	Labour	Others	Not Vote/Unsure
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Connection between porn and issues	None at all	9%	2%	11%	5%
	A little	11%	12%	13%	20%
	A fair bit	30%	32%	29%	29%
	A lot	44%	46%	38%	38%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	9%	9%	9%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

How often have you come across pornography online, when you were not seeking out such material – never, once, occasionally or often?

Frequency of accidental porn

		Count	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	243	32%
	Once	108	14%
	Occasionally	266	35%
	Often	99	13%
	Not online	0	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	48	6%
	Total	763	100%

Frequency of accidental porn BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	38%	26%
	Once	17%	11%
	Occasionally	31%	39%
	Often	8%	18%
	Not online	0%	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	6%	6%
	Total	100%	100%

Frequency of accidental porn BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	22%	30%	50%
	Once	14%	17%	11%
	Occasionally	37%	40%	23%
	Often	22%	10%	3%
	Not online	0%	0%	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	3%	13%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Frequency of accidental porn BY Area

		Area		
		Metro	Provincial	Rural
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	33%	29%	34%
	Once	16%	11%	15%
	Occasionally	31%	39%	38%
	Often	16%	12%	8%
	Not online	0%	0%	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	9%	5%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Frequency of accidental porn BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3	Deciles 4 - 7	Deciles 8 - 10
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	32%	33%	30%
	Once	16%	17%	8%
	Occasionally	40%	33%	32%
	Often	8%	13%	18%
	Not online	0%	0%	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	3%	12%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Frequency of accidental porn BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes	No
		Col %	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	25%	35%
	Once	16%	13%
	Occasionally	36%	34%
	Often	18%	10%
	Not online	0%	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	7%
	Total	100%	100%

Frequency of accidental porn BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National	Labour	Others	Not Vote/Unsure
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Frequency of accidental porn	Never	33%	32%	32%	29%
	Once	15%	13%	12%	15%
	Occasionally	33%	30%	46%	35%
	Often	12%	18%	8%	14%
	Not online	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Unsure/Refuse	7%	8%	2%	7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Do you think it is too easy for younger New Zealanders, aged under 18, to access online pornography?

Too easy for under 18s to access porn

		Count	Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	691	91%
	No	34	4%
	Unsure/Refuse	38	5%
	Total	763	100%

Too easy for under 18s to access porn BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	91%	90%
	No	4%	5%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	5%
	Total	100%	100%

Too easy for under 18s to access porn BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	89%	93%	90%
	No	7%	2%	5%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	5%	6%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Too easy for under 18s to access porn BY Area

		Area		
		Metro Col %	Provincial Col %	Rural Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	89%	92%	92%
	No	7%	2%	2%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	6%	6%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Too easy for under 18s to access porn BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3 Col %	Deciles 4 - 7 Col %	Deciles 8 - 10 Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	84%	91%	97%
	No	6%	6%	1%
	Unsure/Refuse	11%	4%	2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Too easy for under 18s to access porn BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes Col %	No Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	94%	89%
	No	4%	4%
	Unsure/Refuse	1%	7%
	Total	100%	100%

Too easy for under 18s to access porn BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National Col %	Labour Col %	Others Col %	Not Vote/Unsure Col %
Too easy for under 18s to access porn	Yes	90%	92%	91%	91%
	No	4%	4%	5%	6%
	Unsure/Refuse	6%	5%	5%	4%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Many Internet Providers have a filter that can block access to most pornographic materials if users wish to activate the filter. Do you think the Government should require all Internet Providers to offer such filters?

Require ISPs to have a porn filter

		Count	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	620	81%
	No	114	15%
	Unsure/Refuse	29	4%
	Total	763	100%

Require ISPs to have a porn filter BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	90%	73%
	No	8%	22%
	Unsure/Refuse	3%	5%
	Total	100%	100%

Require ISPs to have a porn filter BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	73%	86%	87%
	No	24%	10%	8%
	Unsure/Refuse	3%	3%	5%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Require ISPs to have a porn filter BY Area

		Area		
		Metro	Provincial	Rural
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	81%	76%	89%
	No	16%	19%	7%
	Unsure/Refuse	3%	4%	3%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Require ISPs to have a porn filter BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3	Deciles 4 - 7	Deciles 8 - 10
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	80%	82%	82%
	No	14%	16%	14%
	Unsure/Refuse	6%	2%	4%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Require ISPs to have a porn filter BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes	No
		Col %	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	85%	79%
	No	14%	15%
	Unsure/Refuse	1%	5%
	Total	100%	100%

Require ISPs to have a porn filter BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National	Labour	Others	Not Vote/Unsure
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Require ISPs to have a porn filter	Yes	85%	83%	84%	73%
	No	12%	15%	16%	19%
	Unsure/Refuse	3%	3%	0%	8%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

And do you think that Internet Providers should automatically block pornography unless the customer opts out and turns off the filter that blocks porn out?

Make porn filters opt out

		Count	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	533	70%
	No	194	25%
	Unsure/Refuse	36	5%
	Total	763	100%

Make porn filters opt out BY Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
		Col %	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	82%	58%
	No	14%	37%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	5%
	Total	100%	100%

Make porn filters opt out BY Age

		Age		
		18 - 40	41 - 60	61+
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	60%	72%	81%
	No	38%	21%	12%
	Unsure/Refuse	2%	7%	6%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Make porn filters opt out BY Area

		Area		
		Metro	Provincial	Rural
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	68%	67%	77%
	No	27%	28%	19%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	5%	4%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Make porn filters opt out BY Deprivation

		Deprivation		
		Deciles 1 - 3	Deciles 4 - 7	Deciles 8 - 10
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	77%	68%	66%
	No	19%	29%	27%
	Unsure/Refuse	5%	3%	7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Make porn filters opt out BY Parent of child under 18

		Parent of child under 18	
		Yes	No
		Col %	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	77%	66%
	No	21%	28%
	Unsure/Refuse	2%	6%
	Total	100%	100%

Make porn filters opt out BY Party Vote 2014

		Party Vote 2014			
		National	Labour	Others	Not Vote/Unsure
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Make porn filters opt out	Yes	75%	68%	70%	63%
	No	21%	27%	27%	31%
	Unsure/Refuse	4%	5%	3%	7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

MARGINS OF ERROR

The following maximum sampling margin of errors apply for each demographic group:

- All 3.6%
- Women 4.7%
- Men 5.5%
- Under 40s 9.6%
- 41 to 60 5.7%
- Over 60s 5.2%
- Metro 5.3%
- Provincial 7.0%
- Rural 6.7%
- Deciles 1 to 3 5.7%
- Deciles 4 to 7 5.7%
- Deciles 8 to 10 7.7%
- Parents 7.3%
- Non-parents 4.1%
- National voters 5.5%
- Labour voters 8.0%
- Other voters 9.9%
- Unsure voters 7.3%

David Farrar
Director
Curia Market Research

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