

Psychology research links distress to perceived Internet pornography addiction

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Credit: Wikipedia

A study of Internet pornography users suggests a person's own feeling of being addicted to online pornography drives mental health distress, not the pornography itself.

Researcher Joshua Grubbs, a doctoral candidate at Case Western Reserve University's Department of Psychological Sciences, said the finding adds a fresh perspective to commonly held concerns that Internet pornography can be a threat to mental health. The research, funded by the John Templeton Foundation, suggests that feeling addicted to Internet pornography is associated with depression, anger, and anxiety, but that actual use of pornography is not.

Grubbs is part of a research team that did a study titled "Perceived Addiction to Internet Pornography and Psychological Distress: Examining Relationships Concurrently and Over Time." The article is now published in *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, a journal of the American Psychological Association.

With Grubbs on the research team are Nicholas Stauner and Julie J. Exline, also of Case Western Reserve University; Kenneth I. Pargament of Bowling Green State University, and Matthew J. Lindberg of Youngstown State University.

Grubbs said Internet pornography viewing online is increasingly common, more among adult males than adult females. The study did not involve minors. Data used for the study came from research participants who were granted anonymity. These participants were assigned numerical identities for confidentiality and were paid for their participation. A second group involved psychology undergraduate students at three separate universities in the United States. Those students received course credit for participation. The research team used these two cross-sectional samples and a 1-year longitudinal study.

"Collectively, these findings suggest that perceived addiction to Internet pornography, but not pornography use itself, is related to psychological distress, which runs counter to the narrative that many people have put forth. It doesn't seem to be the pornography itself that is causing folks problems, it's how they feel about it," Grubbs said. Prior research by Grubbs and Exline has shown that perceived addiction to Internet pornography is partially driven by religious beliefs and moral disapproval of pornography.

"Perceived addiction involves a negative interpretation of your own behavior, thinking about yourself, like, 'I have no power over this' or 'I'm an addict, and I can't control this.' We know from many studies that thinking something has control over you leads to psychological distress," Grubbs said.

Even so, if a person is comfortable with using Internet [pornography](#), the person would not be immune from psychological distress tied to that activity, Grubbs said.

"Someone can be called out and publicly shamed, a marriage can become troubled, or maybe you are caught at work and get fired. Any of that causes [psychological distress](#). We're only looking at one internal pathway—what you perceive is bad but can't change due to addiction," Grubbs said.

More information: "Perceived Addiction to Internet Pornography and Psychological Distress: Examining Relationships Concurrently and Over Time." *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, Sep 14, 2015.
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