





Associations between pornography use frequency, pornography use motivations, and sexual wellbeing in couples

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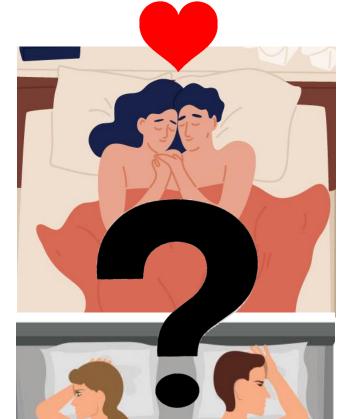
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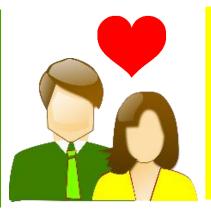
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70 to 94% of people have viewed pornography in their lifetime (Herbenick et al., 2020; Lewczuk et al., 2020; Risel et al, 2017)

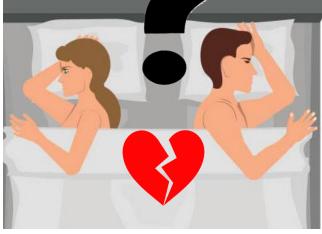




71 to 92% of men
have reported viewing
pornography in mixedsex relationships
(Vaillancourt-Morel et al., 2020;
Willoughby et al., 2016)



a4 to 83% of women
have reported viewing
pornography in mixedsex relationships
(Vaillancourt-Morel et al., 2020;
Willoughby et al., 2016)



Examination of the cross-sectional associations between each partner's individual and partnered pornography use frequency, pornography use motivations, and multiple indicators of sexual wellbeing, using dyadic data.

### **METHOD**

## **Participants**

N = 259 mixed-sex couples, 6 same-sex couples

• M = **31.5 years** (*SD* = 8.3; range: 19 to 74 years)



- M = 29.4 years (SD = 6.7; range: 20 to 59 years)
- couples were **together** for an average of **6.4 years** (SD = 4.7; ranged between 1.4 to 28.5 years)

#### Measures

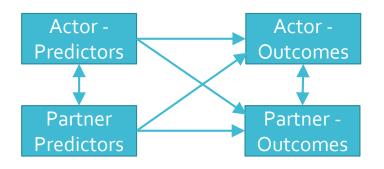
- Individual and Partnered Pornography Use Frequency
- Pornography Consumption Inventory (Reid et al., 2011)
- Global Measure of Sexual Satisfaction (Lawrance & Byers, 1998)
- International Index of Erectile Function (Rosen et al., 1997) + Female Sexual Function Index (Rosen et al., 2000)
- Sexual Distress Scale (Derogatis et al., 2002)
- Partnered sexual frequency
- **Control variables** (depressive and anxiety symptoms, sexual approach and avoidance goals)

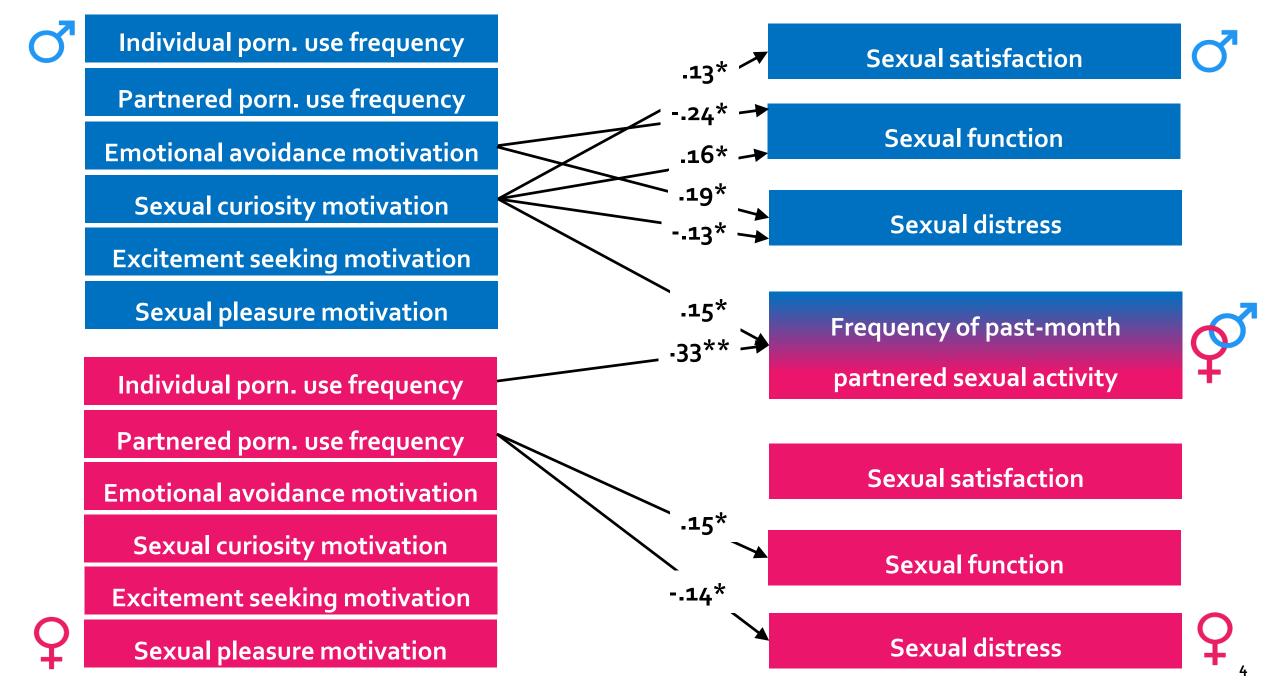
### Procedure



## Statistical Analysis

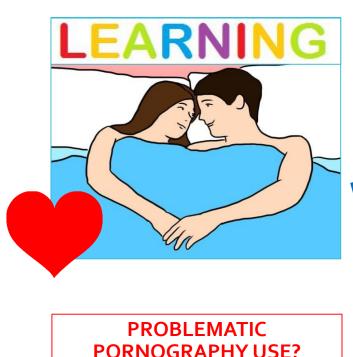
Actor-partner interdependence model

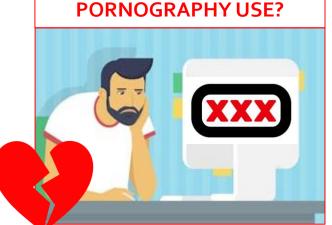


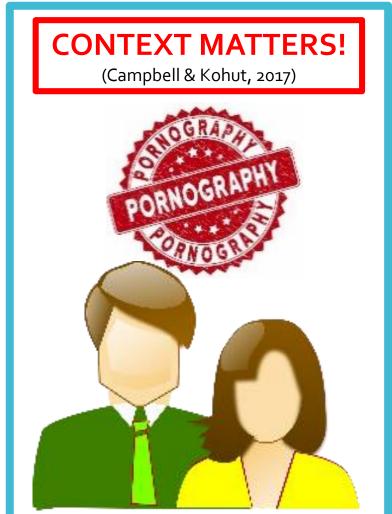


Note. Depressive and anxiety symptoms, and sexual approach and avoidance goals were included in the model as control variables. \*p < .05; \*\*p < .01

# **CONCLUSIONS**









Thank you for your attention!

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