Abstract:
Pornography is marketed worldwide. It is everywhere! We hear it being spoken of in hushed tones and occasionally run into it on accident through the internet. We cannot help but wonder and therefore we have sought public opinions on pornography. We surveyed students (N=101) and faculty (N=10) in a classroom setting. Through our survey we have concluded not everyone is in exact agreement on pornography. Answers varied based on age and gender. Students and faculty even had a difference of opinion on certain aspects of pornography. Though there are differences of opinion there did seem to be a consensus that pornography is not something people discuss openly. Through this survey we have concluded that technology has changed how pornography is received, but it still seems to be the “elephant in the room.”

Introduction:
PORNOGRAPHY is everywhere, and it sells! Pornography is widely viewed but rarely discussed, unless amongst strangers in the virtual world. Pornography as an industry is the leading business worldwide. This anonymous campus-wide study was done in order to more accurately pinpoint the needs and wants for pornography, given each surveyor’s own personal perspective. (Ley, 2013) (Economist, 2007)

Students believe sex is the booming worldwide industry that it is due to many different factors. The three most commonly answered reasons were people spend money on it, it is natural to want personal pleasure, and it is highly accessible through all types of media and advertising. Faculty that we surveyed had a more wide range of answers when it comes to the top 3 reasons pornography is so successful. The top 3 answered we received were the money that was made, its overall accessibility, and the overall appeal to it in general.

Method:
An anonymous survey was used to gather information from both students and faculty. The study was designed to give maximum opportunity for students and faculty to engage and really describe to us how they felt about the various aspects of pornography. Some of this information included pictures they had to choose from to symbolize pornography, open ended statements about their views, as well as a range of numbers to select from in order to establish arousal rates. The demographics used for this survey were 10 faculty and 101 students, both male and female, of various age groups.

Conclusion:
Other results the study portrayed were the differences between males and females, and how they viewed pornography. It also showed how many of each was talked with about sex and how many weren’t. Both the female and male students who took the survey most commonly answered that anime was a form of art, not pornography. The male and female faculty was asked the same question and they unanimously agreed. The male students were asked if they were talked to about porn and their ratio for this decision was 31:11, in favor of not having been talked to. The female students were asked and their ratio was 48:8, also for not been talked to by their parents. In regards to the faculty, the combined males and females who took the survey’s resulted in a ratio of 9:1, also in favor of not having been talked to. This showed us that the generation gap didn’t really show much of a difference when it came to these experiences.

For more information on related topics: www.psychologytoday.com/blog/women-who-stray/201307/your-brain-porn-its-not-addictive
www.economist.com/node/9040354

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