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Dr. Layden is the director of the Sexual Trauma and Psychopathology Program at the Center for Cognitive Therapy, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania. For 25 years she has specialized in the treatment of sexual violence victims. In the last 8 years she has also worked with sexual violence perpetrators and sex addicts. She has testified before the US Congress on five occasions and has spoken at one Congressional Briefing.

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"I have not found one case of violent sex crimes in over ten years of practice as a psychotherapist that did not involve pornography."

Turning a blind eye to the obvious.

"Motive May Never Be Known"

In the abduction, sexual assault and murder of
Kelsey Smith Age 18 KC STAR 17 Sep 08:



Police May Never Know Motive
in Abduction, Rape & Murder of
Arkansas City, KS. Student
Jodi Sanderholm Age 19



Alicia DeBolt,
Age 14 Great
Bend KS.
Abducted and
burned Aug
2010



Reporting The Obvious



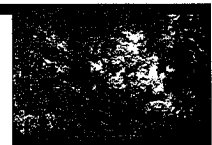
A law enforcement officer responding to a crime scene for an adult arrested for the commission or attempted commission of a sexually violent crime would report any pornographic material found at the scene of the crime, the residence of the adult arrested, or the vehicle of the adult arrested.



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**"Pornography is the
fuel
that acts as a catalyst
for fantasy-driven
criminal behavior."**



**Vernon J. Geberth, retired
Lt. Commander of the NYPD**

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Pornography and Crime:
Reporting the presence of pornography connected to crime

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Thank you for allowing me to address you today.

I am speaking today in support of the passage of HB 2042, The reporting of pornographic materials during the investigation of sexual crimes. There are many reasons why this is an important bill and why this bill can help solve the kinds of psychological and criminal problems that I deal with everyday.

I had been doing this work for more than 10 years before I realized that I had not treated one case of sexual violence that did not include pornography. The types of cases that I treat are varied and differ in many important ways. Sexual harassment cases are different from rape cases which are different from incest cases. However, they all involved pornography.

Most people understand intuitively or from looking at research or clinical experience that there is a connection between using child pornography and the behavior of child rape. The images in child pornography are Permission-Giving for sexual behavior between adults and children. Child rapists tell me they know that kids like to have sex with adults because they have seen their smiling faces in the child pornography they access on the Internet.

These same people who understand this connection may forget that adult pornography is Permission-Giving as well: for adult rape, for combining sex with violence, for the message that when women say no they mean yes, for male sexual entitlement to have sex with whomever they want, whenever they want, however they want, for the message that male sexuality is viciously narcissistic, predatory and out of control and that female sexuality is insatiable and indiscriminant. Pornography is hate speech against men and women and is mis-education about sexuality. It is also Permission-Giving for psychological psychopathology and crime.

The crimes that are connected to these Permission-Giving Beliefs which are spread in pornography are not just incest and child rape. They are adult rape, sexual harassment, adult and child prostitution, adult and child sex trafficking and domestic violence

combined with sexual assault. All of these connections have been found in both clinical experience and in research.

Research also indicates that there three factors that predict sexual violence. (1) Hostility toward women (2) The belief that sex is a non-intimate, recreational, adversarial behavior (3) The use of pornography. In fact, all of these factors are connected to the use of pornography.

My own research indicates that the earlier young males are exposed to pornography the more likely they are to engage in non-consensual sex and the more pornography females use the more likely they are to be victims of non-consensual sex. Pornography is an equal opportunity toxin for both males and females.

You can find these research results in the research summary I have provided with a listing of 29 findings showing the connection between pornography and crime.

While today we are focusing on the crimes connected to pornography, the research indicates that the social, psychological, physical, developmental, financial and spiritual consequences of pornography are enormous as well. Due to universal availability of pornography on the Internet the world is facing a sexual tsunami unprecedented in history. We know that sexual abuse is the most effective way to produce psychiatric problems in adults and it shows up in the histories of adult patients more than any other factor.

To help stem the tide of this criminal and psychological catastrophe, we need laws, we need enforcement, we need education, we need research, we need treatment. A good first step would be to have police report the presence of pornography connected to crimes. They may find what I have found that there is no case of sexual violence that does not involve pornography. Knowledge is power but once you know the truth silence is complicity. I urge you not to be silent. I urge you to pass this bill.

Thank you.

Pornography and Criminal Behavior and Attitudes Research Results

**Compiled by
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Adult (>18 years old) exposure to pornographic media is connected with:

1. Believing a rape victim enjoyed rape
2. Believing women suffer less from rape
3. Believing women in general enjoy rape
4. Believing a rape victim experienced pleasure and "got what she wanted"
5. Believing women make false accusations of rape
6. Believing rapist deserve less jail time
7. More acceptance of the rape myth
8. More acceptance of violence against women
9. More likely to go to a prostitute and to go more frequently
10. Increasing their estimates of how often people engage in sex with violence
11. More self-reported likelihood of forcing a women sexually
12. More self-reported likelihood of rape
13. Creating more sexually violent fantasies to get aroused
14. Engaging in more sexual harassment behaviors
15. More likelihood of forcing a woman sexually
16. More likelihood of future rape
17. Using physical coercion to have sex
18. Using verbal coercion to have sex
19. Using drugs and alcohol to sexually coerce women
20. Having engaged in rape
21. Having engaged in date rape
22. Having engaged in marital rape
23. Being an adult sex offender
24. Being a child molester
25. Being an incest offender
26. Engaging in sexual abuse of a battered spouse
27. More willingness to have sex with 13-14 year olds
28. More sexual attraction to children
29. Having sexually abused children

Studies

Alexy, E., Burgess, A. & Prentky, R. (2009). 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, 442-453.

Finding: 20

Allen, M., Emmers, T. M., Gebhardt, L., & Giery, M. (1995). Pornography and rape myth acceptance. Journal of Communication, 45, 5-26.

Finding: 8

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Finding: 14

Boeringer, S.B. (1994). Pornography and sexual aggression: Associations of violent and nonviolent depictions with rape and rape proclivity. Deviant Behavior, 15, 289-304.

Findings: 15, 18, 19, 20

Baron, L. & Straus, M. (1984). Sexual stratification, pornography, and rape in the United States. In N. Malamuth and E. Donnerstein (Eds) Pornography and Sexual Aggression. New York: Academic Press.

Finding: 20

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Findings: 14, 20

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Finding: 29

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Finding: 28

Brown, J. & L'Engle, K. (2009). X-Rated: Sexual attitudes and behaviors associated with U.S. early adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit media. Communication Research, 36, 129-151.

Finding: 14

Carr, J. & VanDeusen, K. (2004). Risk factors for male sexual aggression on college campuses. Journal of Family Violence, 19, 279-289.

Findings: 17, 20

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Finding: 29

Check, J. V. P., & Guloien, T. H. (1989). The effects of repeated exposure to sexually violent pornography, nonviolent dehumanizing pornography, and erotica. In D. Zillmann & J. Bryan (Eds.), Pornography: Recent research, interpretations, and policy considerations (pp. 159-184). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Findings: 7, 11, 12, 16

Check, J. & Malamuth, N. (1985). An empirical assessment of some feminist hypotheses about rape. International Journal of Women's Studies, 8, 414-423.

Findings: 1, 2, 3

Cramer, E. & McFarlane, J. (1994). Pornography and abuse of women. Public Health Nursing, 11, 4, 268-272.

Finding: 20

Crossman, L. (1995). Date rape and sexual aggression by college males: Incidence and the involvement of impulsivity, anger, hostility, psychopathology, peer influence and pornography use. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 55, 4640

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Hald, G., Malamuth, N. & Yuen, C. (2010). Pornography and attitudes supporting violence against women: revisiting the relationship in non experimental studies. Aggressive Behavior, 36, 14-20.

Finding: 8

Hegna, H., Mossige, S. & Wichstrom, L. (2004). Older adolescents' positive attitudes toward younger adolescents as sexual partners. Adolescence, 39, 156, 627-651.

Finding: 27

Kingston, D. A., Fedoroff, P., Firestone, P., Curry, S., Bradford, J. M. (2008) Pornography use and sexual aggression: The impact of frequency and type of pornography use on recidivism among sexual offenders. Aggressive Behavior, 34, 4, 341-351.

Finding: 29

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Finding: 13

Malamuth, N., Addison, T. & Koss, M. (2000). Pornography and sexual aggression: Are there reliable effects and can we understand them? Annual Review of Sex Research, 11, 26-68.

Finding: 20

Marshall, W. L. (1988). The use of sexually explicit stimuli by rapists, child molesters and non-offenders. Journal of Sex Research, 25, 2, 267-288.

Findings: 20, 23, 24, 25

Monto, M. (1999). Focusing on the clients of street prostitutes: a creative approach to reducing violence against women. Final report for the National Institute of Justice. Available at www.ncjrs.org.

Finding: 9

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Finding: 4

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Findings: 1, 3, 5

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Finding: 29

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Finding: 20

Seto, M. & Eke, A. (2005). The criminal histories and later offending of child pornography offenders. Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment, 17, 2, 201-210.

Finding: 29

Shope, J. (2004). When words are not enough: The search for the effect of pornography on abused women. Violence Against Women, 10, 1, 56-72.

Finding: 26

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Finding: 28

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Finding: 26

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Finding: 9

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Finding: 21

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Findings: 7, 8

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Finding: 29

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Findings: 6, 10