

Women & Pornography: An Analysis based on Sexual Orientation and Age in Spanish Women

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Declarations

Funding

This research was supported by grant UJI-B2018-42 and PREDOC/2017/45 of the University Jaume I of Castellón (Spain).

Authors' contributions

Study conception and design, material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by Cristina Giménez-García, Juan E. Nebot-García and Rafael Ballester-Arnal. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Cristina Giménez-García, Juan E. Nebot-García, Estefanía Ruiz-Palomino, Marta García-Barba, and revised by Rafael Ballester-Arnal, and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of Interest. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethics Approval. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Universitat Jaume I (Castellón, Spain) and was performed in accordance with the ethical standards as laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

Informed Consent. Participants were informed about the objectives of the survey, completion times, benefits, and risks, as well as about the anonymity of the responses and the right to stop the survey in any point and for any reasons. Furthermore, participants were informed that the data collected would have been published in scientific journals in aggregate form. After reading all information, participants had to give their consent to participate in the online survey by clicking on the bottom “I accept to take part in the survey.”

Availability of data and material

Not applicable

Code availability

Not applicable

Abstract

Introduction. The invisibility of women as a proactive agent of their sexual pleasure is higher for pornography consumption that is socially condemned. For this reason, this study aims to explore women's sexual experiences in viewing, arousal, and discomfort perceived by different types of pornography.

Methods. Between January and March 2019, 2652 Spanish women, between 18 and 40 years old ($M = 23.62$; $SD = 5.26$), fulfilled a questionnaire about the consumption of heterosexual, gay, and lesbian pornography and discomfort felt when were aroused by this type of material. Regarding their sexual orientation, 77.7% were heterosexual, 15.6% bisexual and 6.6% lesbian.

Results. In general, lesbian and bisexual women show higher consumption of pornography than heterosexual women do. All groups of women consume and are aroused by pornographic content based on a sexual orientation that differs from their self-reported sexual orientation. In addition, women experience discomfort viewing pornography, regardless of their sexual orientation and the type of content. However, in case of heterosexual women, discomfort differs according to age, being older those women who have consumed more pornography and younger those who have felt more discomfort.

Conclusions. Regardless of the self-informed sexual orientation, women view and feel aroused by different types of pornographic contents. Thus, sexual orientation and female sexuality seem to be more flexible than traditional conception. Besides, this study reveals the associated discomfort, which could interfere with the sexual health.

Policy Implications. Sexual health strategies should include a more active role of women in sexuality, as well as a more flexible conception of their sexual orientation to prevent stigmatizing them.

Key words: sexual diversity, pornography, discomfort, women, contents.

Introduction

Women's pleasure has long been ignored or pathologized (Van Ness et al., 2017). In particular, sexist and conservative societies characterize women as sexually passive, with low sexual drive and relegate their sexual behaviors to men's sexual satisfaction (Emmerink et al., 2016; Lamb, 2010). Additionally, in this context, the sexual double standard has punished women's sexuality (Emmerink et al., 2016; Van Ness et al., 2017). In particular, the difficulty of identifying women as a proactive sexual agent increases for those manifestations that are socially condemned. One of these invisible aspects would be the consumption of pornography. However, several studies show that women consume pornography, especially since the Internet era, which facilitates access to erotic content (Carnes et al., 2007).

For example, in the United States, 68% of women between 18 and 61 years old had ever seen pornography on the Internet (Kasper et al., 2015). Regarding Europe, in Norway, the same percentage of women reported having been exposed to pornography. However, if we consider the sexual orientation, these figures are nuanced: 92% of lesbian/bisexual women have ever been exposed to pornography, compared to 67% of heterosexual women (Træen & Daneback, 2013). Moreover, in European studies among younger population, 56.9% of Polish women and 49.3% of German women had used pornography more than once a month in the last 6 months (Martyniuk et al., 2016).

In Spain, 68.1% of adolescent and young women have ever searched for sexual material on the Internet, and 68.5% of them have ever masturbated while they were on the Internet (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2017). Moreover, women over the age of 55 have also reported pornography consumption although this percentage was much lower (2.4%) (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2019). This decrease is in line with a study from the

USA, where it is observed that the consumption of pornography diminished while aging (Price et al., 2016).

Even though these studies yields important findings, they do not explore other relevant elements such as the type of pornography used or the repercussions generated. Firstly, viewing of erotic material have been associated with sexual well-being and sexual satisfaction between heterosexual couples (Maas et al., 2018), providing greater sexual openness for both men and women (Rissel et al., 2017). However, higher and more regular consumption of pornography has also been associated with sexual dissatisfaction (Blais-Lecours et al., 2016; Wright et al., 2019).

At the same time, pornography consumption may cause discomfort when dissonance occurs between the content of sexual material and the own sexual self-concept (Priolo et al., 2016). This would be the case of consuming materials from other sexual orientations (Walters et al., 2016), but also when there is an inconsistency between doing this activity and the internalized passive role that is expected for women (Van Ness et al., 2017).

Despite the impact this could have on both men and women, literature have rarely analyzed these aspects. Following the systematic review of Grubbs et al. (2019), the vast majority of studies have focused on male population or comparisons between men and women, ignoring the content of the pornography. Moreover, in another systematic review (Ashton et al., 2018) focused on the use of pornography by women, none of the studies evaluated the consumption of content about different sexual orientations and their discomfort when consuming them. Therefore, improving the knowledge about the experience of pornography consumption is required, particularly in Hispanic countries such as Spain, where there is little research in this regard and sexual double standard still influences on sexual behavior. For this reason, this study analyzes

the prevalence of pornography consumption among women and their experience of being aroused by different types of content, as well as the perception of discomfort. Due to the influence of age and sexual orientation on sexual behavior, both of them have been considered in these analyses.

In this context, we establish the following research questions:

Research Question 1. What prevalence of pornography consumption will there be in Spanish women? What type of contents will they consume? Will there be differences by sexual orientation?

Research Question 2. Will there be differences by sexual orientation in the arousal felt by the different types of pornography?

Research Question 3. What are women looking at during the viewing of heterosexual porn and why pay attention to it?

Research Question 4. Will Spanish women feel discomfort by consuming pornography? Will there be differences by sexual orientation?

Research Question 5. In each sexual orientation, will there be differences by age in the consumption, arousal and discomfort felt by the different types of pornography?

Accordingly, we establish the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1. Lesbian and bisexual women will show a higher consumption of pornography than heterosexual women.

Hypothesis 2. Heterosexual, lesbian and bisexual women will show different prevalence of viewing of gay, lesbian and heterosexual content: heterosexual and bisexual women will consume more heterosexual pornography, and lesbian women will consume more lesbian pornography.

Hypothesis 3. Heterosexual, lesbian and bisexual women will show different prevalence of being aroused by gay, lesbian and heterosexual pornography:

heterosexual and bisexual women will be more aroused by heterosexual pornography, and lesbian women will be more aroused by lesbian pornography.

Hypothesis 4. Heterosexual, lesbian and bisexual women will show different prevalence of discomfort when being aroused by gay, lesbian and heterosexual pornography: Heterosexual women will feel more discomfort by lesbian pornography, bisexual women will feel less discomfort by all types of pornography than heterosexual and lesbian women, and lesbian women will feel more discomfort by gay pornography.

Hypothesis 5. Statistically significant differences by age will be found in viewing, arousal and discomfort in each sexual orientation: older women will consume more pornography be aroused by pornography, and feel more discomfort.

Method

Procedure

The present study is part of a larger investigation about sexual experience by sexual identity and orientation. To collect participants, an announcement was made on social networks aimed at general population, asking for collaboration in an investigation on sexual orientation among groups from various Spanish provinces. The sample collection process took place during January and March 2019, through the Google Forms platform.

When the participants clicked on the advertisement, they accessed to an initial screen in which they were informed of the anonymous, voluntary and confidential nature of this research. Additionally, they were asked for their informed consent. Once they agreed to participate in the research, they accessed to the online questionnaire. The participants did not receive any type of reward for answering. This research had the Ethics Committee approval of the [masked information], following the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

By means of a convenience sampling, 4564 responses were collected. Finally, 2653 people who met the inclusion criteria of the study participated in it, these criteria were: being a woman ($n = 3056$); identifying as heterosexual, lesbian or bisexual ($n = 2965$); being over 18 years old ($n = 2917$); and residing in Spain and understanding Spanish language ($n = 2833$). Furthermore, it was observed that from the age of 40 there was less representation and a great dispersion of age, so we proceeded to eliminate those women over 40 years of age ($n = 181$), since their inclusion could bias the results.

Participants

Two thousand six hundred fifty-two women between 18 and 40 years old ($M = 23.62$; $SD = 5.26$) participated in this study. Regarding their self-reported sexual orientation, 77.7% were heterosexual women, 15.6% bisexual women and 6.6% lesbian women.

Regarding the sociodemographic data (see Table 1), most of them were atheistic or agnostic, with a higher education, progressive from a political point of view, and came from an inner urban town. All of them lived in Spain and were distributed throughout the Spanish geography.

[Table 1 near here]

Instrument

For this study, an *ad hoc* Pornography Consumption Questionnaire were used, which evaluated the viewing, arousal and discomfort by sexual material of different sexual orientations (gay, lesbian and heterosexual):

Arousal. This scale evaluates if people have ever been aroused when they have seen gay (item 1), lesbian (item 2) or heterosexual erotic material (item 3) by a single choice question, with "Yes," "No" or "I have not seen this type of material." In order to facilitate the analysis, the responses obtained were recoded into two different dimensions: viewing and arousal. In the viewing variable, for the first group were

included those who had not seen this type of content (0) and, for the second group, those who reported arousing by pornography and those who have not, due to both of them had seen pornography content. In the arousal variable, only the responses of those women who reported having seen pornography were taken into account.

Perception of discomfort. This item explores if being excited by this type of material had caused them discomfort by a Yes-No question.

The focus of attention during the viewing of heterosexual pornography. This item explores what they looked at during the viewing, through a multiple-choice question: "Man," "Woman" or "Interaction between both." Furthermore, they were also asked why by a multiple choice question, being able to choose among "Because I feel attraction to man," "Because I feel attraction to woman," "Because I would like to be like him," "Because I would like to be like her," and "Because I would like to reproduce the interaction."

Statistical analysis

The SPSS statistical program (version 25) was used. To characterize participants descriptive analyses were made. In order to determine if there were differences based on sexual orientations and the effect size, Chi-square and Cramér's V were performed.

Finally, to determine if there were age differences, Student's t-test were performed. In this case, to determine the effect size, Cohen's d was performed using the G*Power program (Faul et al., 2007).

Results

Viewing

The results show that 91.3% of women have ever seen some type of pornography in their lives: 96.1% of bisexual women and 97.7% of lesbians, compared to 89.8% of heterosexual women ($\chi^2 = 27.24$; $p \leq .001$). Regarding heterosexual pornography (see

Table 2), high consumption of this type of content is observed among women of the three sexual orientations. Bisexual women show the highest prevalence in this content, followed by lesbian women and, in the last position, heterosexual women. These differences were statistically significant among the three sexual orientations, and particularly between heterosexual and bisexual women.

In lesbian porn, lesbian women show the highest consumption, followed by bisexual women and, far away, heterosexual women. These prevalences show statistically significant differences. In the pairwise comparison, statistically significant differences were obtained between heterosexual and lesbian women, and between heterosexual and bisexual women.

Gay pornography, in general, is the least consumed although more than 60% of women have watched it. Lesbian and bisexual women show similar prevalences, exceeding heterosexual women. These differences were statistically significant by sexual orientation, and particularly between heterosexual women and the other two groups, lesbian women and bisexual women.

As can be seen in Table 2, heterosexual pornography is the most viewed by heterosexual and bisexual women. Conversely, lesbian women show the highest consumption of lesbian pornography. In any case, it is also worth noting the high use of pornography contents based on a sexual orientation that differ from their self-informed sexual orientation.

[Table 2 near here]

Arousal

Regarding the heterosexual pornography, most of women regardless of their sexual orientation report being aroused. Specifically, more bisexual women show arousal, followed by heterosexual women and lesbian women. Statistically significant

differences were obtained based on sexual orientation, as well as between the different pairwise comparisons.

In lesbian pornography, more than 90% of bisexual women and lesbians have been aroused by these contents, with similar prevalences between them. However, little more than half of heterosexual women have been aroused by lesbian porn. These differences were statistically significant with a moderate effect size. Furthermore, statistically significant differences were also obtained between heterosexual women and the other two groups, lesbian women and bisexual women.

Concerning the gay pornography, it shows the lowest arousal responses. More bisexual women show arousal, followed by lesbians and, far away, heterosexual women. Statistically significant differences were obtained based on sexual orientation with a moderate effect size. Once again, in pairwise comparison, statistically significant differences were also obtained between heterosexual women and the other two groups, lesbian women and bisexual women.

Heterosexual women and bisexual women show highest prevalence of arousing with heterosexual pornography. In contrast, lesbians are more aroused by lesbian pornography. In any case, despite the fact that these data are consistent with one's sexual orientation, it should also be noted that there are high percentage of being aroused with non-preferred sex pornography, like heterosexual women by lesbian contents or lesbians by gay pornography.

What are they looking at during the viewing of heterosexual porn?

Regarding attentional focus of women (see Table 3), heterosexual women are the most focused on men, followed by bisexual women and, far away, by lesbian women.

Statistically significant differences were obtained based on sexual orientation, as well as in all the pairwise comparisons.

With regard to women, lesbian women are the ones who pay the most attention to them, followed by bisexual women and, lastly, heterosexual women. These differences were statistically significant by sexual orientation, as well as for all the pairwise comparisons.

Lastly, the interaction show the highest prevalence in all sexual orientation groups. Specifically, heterosexual women are the most focused on interaction, followed by bisexual women and lesbians. Statistically significant differences were obtained based on sexual orientation, as well as between lesbian women and the other two groups (heterosexual and bisexual women).

[Table 3 near here]

Why do they pay attention to it?

Regarding the reason for their attentional focus, the most prevalent reason for heterosexual and bisexual women was to the desire to “reproduce the interaction,” and for lesbian women feeling “attraction to women” (see table 4).

In particular, for “attraction to men” heterosexual women were the ones who most justified it, followed by bisexual women and, to a lesser extent, by lesbians. Concerning to “attraction to woman,” lesbians show the highest prevalence, followed by bisexual women and, far away, by heterosexual women.

With respect to “to be like him,” prevalences are lower. Lesbians show the highest ones, being bisexual women at the second position and, far away, heterosexual women. With regard to “to be like her,” bisexual women show the highest prevalences, followed by heterosexual women and lesbians.

Lastly, heterosexual women were the ones who most justified their attentional focus due to their desires to “reproduce the interaction,” followed by bisexual women and lesbian women.

In general, all reasons reveal statistically significant differences, except for the pairwise comparison in “reproduce the interaction” between heterosexual women and bisexual women.

[Table 4 near here]

Perception of discomfort

In general, lesbian women report the higher levels of discomfort perceived. Based on contents, lesbian and bisexual women report greater discomfort at having been aroused by gay pornography and heterosexual women by lesbian pornography, revealing statistical significant differences in their perception of discomfort by heterosexual and gay porn (see Table 5).

The prevalence of discomfort perceived while watching heterosexual porn is the lowest, compared with the other contents. Specifically, lesbians show the highest levels of discomfort, followed by bisexual women and heterosexual women. In pair comparisons, these differences were statistically significant between heterosexual and lesbians, and between lesbians and bisexual women.

Concerning discomfort for being aroused by lesbian pornography, lesbian women show the highest prevalence, followed by heterosexual women and bisexual women.

According to discomfort perceived when being aroused by gay pornography, lesbians show the highest levels, followed by bisexual women and heterosexual women. In pairwise comparison, statistically significant differences were obtained between heterosexual women and lesbians, and between heterosexual women and bisexual women.

[Table 5 near here]

Differential analysis according to age in viewing, arousal and perception of discomfort by sexual orientation

Regarding age (see Table 6), older heterosexual women have viewed more pornography regardless of content, revealing statistically significant differences. In case of lesbian women, the only difference were obtained in viewing of gay pornography, in which older women exceed the younger ones. Regarding bisexual women, statistically significant differences were found in viewing gay and lesbian porn, being older those who have watched more them.

In terms of being aroused, none of these groups showed statistically significant differences according to age.

Concerning the discomfort of being aroused by a certain type of pornography, only statistically significant differences were obtained for heterosexual women. Those women who had experienced greater discomfort were the youngest, regardless of contents, with a high effect size in discomfort with gay porn, and moderate with lesbian porn.

[Table 6 near here]

Discussion

In light of our findings, compared to past investigations (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2017; Bridges et al., 2016; Kasper et al., 2015; Martyniuk et al., 2016; Rissel et al., 2017; Træen & Daneback, 2013; Zheng & Zheng, 2014), our results show higher consumption of pornography among young adult Spanish women. This difference may be due to the age of participants, which in our case was from 18 to 40 years old, but in other studies was different (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2017; Bridges et al., 2016; Kasper et al., 2015; Martyniuk et al., 2016; Rissel et al., 2017; Træen & Daneback, 2013; Zheng & Zheng, 2014). Another aspect that may influence is what type of information has been

collected. For example, we have asked about the behavior experience at least once and not for a specific period of time or specific correlated practices such as masturbation (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2017; Bridges et al., 2016). Surely, the cultural context and social desirability may have also influenced. Depending on the country, there is a greater stigmatization of affective-sexual diversity and sexuality in general, which can inhibit women to talk about it (Digoix et al., 2016; Schmitt & Fuller, 2015).

In general terms, regardless of self-informed sexual orientation, there is a consumption of all type of pornographic contents. These findings support other studies (Copen et al., 2016; Nebot-Garcia et al., 2018; Vrangalova & Savin-Williams, 2010), in which women who self-identified as a specific sexual orientation would express desires, behaviors and interests towards theoretically non-preferred sex.

In particular, bisexual and lesbian women do not show significant differences between them in viewing different types of pornography. However, both of them differ from heterosexual women and, as we expected, exceed their prevalence. As other European study pointed (Træen & Daneback, 2013), lesbian and bisexual women have a higher pornography consumption than their heterosexual partners. These differences may be due to the possible greater disinhibition of women with non-heterosexual orientation. In this case, their behaviors are not limited to what is expected of them according to traditional gender roles, so they can show more proactive behavior to seek sexual pleasure. In addition, in more traditional contexts, this increased consumption among lesbian and bisexual women could also be related to the security and anonymity offered by the Internet, where sexuality can be explored and sexual desire satisfied without fear of discrimination (Giménez-García et al., 2020).

Regarding contents, as we expected, heterosexual and bisexual women have reported more viewing of heterosexual pornography, while lesbian women have reported viewing more lesbian pornography.

Regarding arousal, the excitation responses also show greater differences between lesbian/bisexual and heterosexual women. Despite some differences, our research also supports that all women arousing by gay pornography (Neville, 2015). This arousal had been observed especially in heterosexual women, probably because in this type of contents appear men, who are the object of desire of heterosexual women (Ramsay, 2017). Thus, the attention to one or another element of pornographic content may be more related to attraction to the sexual object than to identification with the character of their same gender. However, more than half of lesbian women have been aroused by gay pornography and more heterosexual women have experienced it by lesbian pornography. In line with Diamond (2008), women's sexual desire can be separated into two aspects: libido and arousal. The first one is associated with certain objects of desire, whereas the arousal can be experienced with other stimuli different from those marked by one's sexual orientation. Thus, women may feel aroused while seeing how other people enjoy sexual pleasure, regardless of whether or not they are attracted to them (Chivers et al., 2007; McCutcheon & Bishop, 2015). Moreover, regardless of their orientation, many women would reject heterosexual pornography and prefers other typologies such as gay or lesbian pornography due to the passive role that women play in heterosexual porn (McCutcheon & Bishop, 2015; Neville, 2015; Ramsay, 2017). Moreover, sexual orientation may be more fluid and belong to a continuum, rather than being a closed category (Kinsey et al., 1948). So, if we evaluate the sexual orientation through the Kinsey 7-point scale (Kinsey et al., 1948), which goes from “Exclusively heterosexual” to “Exclusively homosexual,” participants self-

identified as lesbian or heterosexual might be at intermediate positions, showing some degree of attraction to men and women, which would explain the arousal by non-preferred sex pornography.

Regarding perception of discomfort, as we expected, higher prevalences may be related to an inconsistency between self-informed sexual orientation and sexual orientation content. In particular, this occurs with lesbian porn for heterosexual women, and gay porn for lesbian women who report the highest levels of discomfort. These results may be due to the discrepancy between what is expected of oneself, depending on the one's sexual orientation, and what is really felt or experienced (Priolo et al., 2016). As past studies described, these discrepancies regarding what is expected may raise doubts and questions about one's sexual orientation, with the consequent impact on well-being (Coulter et al., 2017).

However, discomfort is also observed in the arousal by materials according to orientation and for bisexual women. Therefore, there may be other factors that are mediating this discomfort, such as one's religious beliefs (Baltazar et al., 2010; Nelson et al., 2010; Poulsen et al., 2013), moral values (Fisher et al., 2019; Grubbs et al., 2019; Grubbs & Perry, 2019; Perry, 2018), or a disagreement with the sexual role expected of women (Van Ness et al., 2017).

Regarding age, different from what we expected, differences seem to be more important for heterosexual women, where older women have consumed more pornography, regardless of content. This supports past findings in which women aged 30-40 years reported more diverse sexual behaviors than their younger partners (Herbenick et al., 2010). Perhaps, as they get older, they have had more real time to explore their sexuality and therefore, more opportunities. In the case of bisexual women, it is observed that, as they become older, they explore more gay and lesbian

pornography. However, in heterosexual pornography, which would be the most normative, no differences are observed. This is similar for lesbian women who show differences in gay porn, what is probably the least normative for them.

Age differences were also observed in the discomfort perception. Younger heterosexual women showed greater discomfort for being aroused by all types of pornography. Possibly, young women would be more coerced by the social norm, influenced by the ideology of women's sexuality that would make difficult their self-exploration (Emmerink et al., 2016; Van Ness et al., 2017).

These results should be considered in light with some limitations. One of them is about the use of self-reports and social desirability, especially in some aspects of sexuality that may go against social norms (Van Ness et al., 2017). In addition, despite of having a good number of bisexual and lesbian participants, it would be advisable to increase the sample to generalize these results.

Conclusions

The findings of this study show the relevance of pornography in the sexual life of young adults Spanish women. Moreover, these emphasize the existing diversity in the orientation of desire and the response of arousal regardless of the self-informed sexual orientation. Besides some differences, the results also reveal the discomfort perceived by young adults Spanish women despite sexual orientation. In particular, for the heterosexual ones, age is a differential variable to experiencing discomfort with pornography. To prevent the stigmatization of women's sexuality, all these findings should be taken into account in the sexual education programs and health policies, in order to make visible the diversity in women's sexuality, as well as their active role. This would have a positive impact on the quality of life and well-being of woman, which would reduce their discomfort for their own sexual development.

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Table 1. Main sociodemographic characteristics of participants.

		<i>n</i>	%
Religious beliefs	Practicing believer	144	5.4
	Non-practicing believer	855	32.3
	Atheist or agnostic	1653	62.3
Level of education	Without studies	1	0
	Primary	39	1.5
	Secondary	443	16.7
	Vocational training	423	16
	Diploma/Bachelor/Degree	1532	57.8
	Master/Doctorate	214	8
Place of residence during childhood/adolescence	Urban coast	839	31.6
	Urban inland	999	37.7
	Rural coast	180	6.8
	Rural inland	634	23.9
Political ideology	Conservative	100	3.8
	Center	457	17.2
	Progressive	1291	48.7
	Indifferent	804	30.3

Table 2. Differential analysis in viewing and arousing by heterosexual, lesbian and gay pornography by sexual orientation.

	Heterosexual	Lesbian	Bisexual	$\chi^2 (p)$	Cramér's <i>V</i>	Hetero- Lesbian $\chi^2 (p)$	Hetero- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$	Lesbian- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$
	%	%	%					
Viewing								
Heterosexual porn	88.8	92.6	95.2	17.11 ($\leq .001$)	.080	2.43 (.118)	15.47 ($\leq .001$)	1.54 (.214)
Lesbian porn	70.1	96.6	92.5	139.25 ($\leq .001$)	.229	56.63 ($\leq .001$)	89.94 ($\leq .001$)	3.47 (.062)
Gay porn	60.6	75.6	75.2	43.25 ($\leq .001$)	.128	15.475 ($\leq .001$)	31.71 ($\leq .001$)	0.01 (.920)
Arousal								
Heterosexual porn	92.7	82.2	95.4	29.59 ($\leq .001$)	.111	21.84 ($\leq .001$)	3.90 (.048)	26.20 ($\leq .001$)

Lesbian porn	58.8	91.8	91.9	201.01	.317	70.26	147.68	0.01
				($\leq .001$)		($\leq .001$)	($\leq .001$)	(.949)
Gay porn	36.5	68.4	73.7	169.23	.316	51.36	140.69	1.30
				($\leq .001$)		($\leq .001$)	($\leq .001$)	(.254)

Table 3. Differential analysis of women who look at man, woman or interaction when viewing heterosexual pornography by sexual orientation.

	Heterosexual %	Lesbian %	Bisexual %	$\chi^2 (p)$	Cramér's <i>V</i>	Hetero- Lesbian $\chi^2 (p)$	Hetero- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$	Lesbian- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$
Man	28	4.5	16.4	53.37 ($\leq .001$)	.156	35.48 ($\leq .001$)	21.48 ($\leq .001$)	12.27 ($\leq .001$)
Woman	16.8	53.7	39.8	168.35 ($\leq .001$)	.276	107.84 ($\leq .001$)	98.26 ($\leq .001$)	7.82 (.005)
Interaction	83.5	56.7	81.4	59.45 ($\leq .001$)	.164	59.51 ($\leq .001$)	0.98 (.320)	32.16 ($\leq .001$)

Table 4. Differential analysis of the reasons why women look at certain aspects when viewing heterosexual pornography by sexual orientation.

	Heterosexual	Lesbian	Bisexual	$\chi^2 (p)$	Cramér's <i>V</i>	Hetero- Lesbian $\chi^2 (p)$	Hetero- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$	Lesbian- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$
	%	%	%					
Attraction to man	29.6	9.7	23.1	28.77 ($\leq .001$)	.114	24.34 ($\leq .001$)	6.34 (.012)	11.31 (.001)
Attraction to woman	6.1	57.5	39.4	473.27 ($\leq .001$)	.463	369.31 ($\leq .001$)	319.86 ($\leq .001$)	13.12 ($\leq .001$)
To be like him	0.5	7.5	5.1	68.08 ($\leq .001$)	.176	62.27 ($\leq .001$)	50.19 ($\leq .001$)	1.06 (.301)
To be like her	12.4	4.5	16.8	13.84 (.001)	.079	7.54 (.006)	4.97 (.026)	12.72 ($\leq .001$)
Reproduce the interaction	80.3	49.3	77.7	69.66 ($\leq .001$)	.178	69.77 ($\leq .001$)	1.32 (.249)	38.10 ($\leq .001$)

Table 5. Differential analysis of discomfort felt for being aroused by heterosexual, lesbian, and gay porn by sexual orientation.

	Heterosexual	Lesbian	Bisexual	$\chi^2 (p)$	Cramér's <i>V</i>	Hetero- Lesbian $\chi^2 (p)$	Hetero- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$	Lesbian- Bisexual $\chi^2 (p)$
	%	%	%					
Discomfort								
Heterosexual porn	1.1	6.7	2.1	24.92 ($\leq .001$)	.106	25.81 ($\leq .001$)	2.40 (.121)	6.48 (.011)
Lesbian porn	7.2	7.7	5.4	1.51 (.470)	.033	0.05 (.819)	1.29 (.255)	1.01 (.315)
Gay porn	4.2	11	8.3	8.49 (.014)	.105	6.99 (.008)	4.86 (.027)	0.59 (.442)

Table 6. Differential analysis by age, in each sexual orientation of viewing, arousal and discomfort of the different types of pornography.

	Heterosexual				Lesbian				Bisexual			
	Yes	No	<i>t (p)</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>	Yes	No	<i>t (p)</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>	Yes	No	<i>t (p)</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>			<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>			<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>		
Viewing												
Gay porn	24.58	22.66	8.18	.350	24.15	22.21	3.37	.486	22.99	21.47	3.57	.341
	(5.76)	(4.79)	($\leq .001$)		(4.18)	(2.92)	(.001)		(4.70)	(3.38)	($\leq .001$)	
Lesbian porn	24.34	22.60	7.14	.318	23.72	22.50	0.73	.305	22.76	20.74	4.61	.453
	(5.66)	(4.80)	($\leq .001$)		(4.00)	(3.72)	(.465)		(4.56)	(2.06)	($\leq .001$)	
Heterosexual porn	24.07	21.84	6.95	.407	23.78	22.38	1.21	.350	22.69	21.00	1.66	.379
	(5.54)	(4.46)	($\leq .001$)		(4.01)	(3.68)	(.227)		(4.43)	(4.71)	(.097)	
Arousal												
Gay porn	24.92	24.38	1.60	.099	24.35	23.71	0.81	.160	23.15	22.55	0.99	.135
	(5.99)	(5.61)	(.110)		(4.18)	(4.21)	(.416)		(4.81)	(4.36)	(.322)	

Lesbian porn	24.28 (5.58)	24.44 (5.79)	0.51 (.608)	.029	23.74 (3.96)	23.43 (4.65)	0.28 (.779)	.078	22.79 (4.64)	22.45 (3.46)	0.39 (.692)	.076
Heterosexual porn	24.03 (5.51)	24.56 (5.91)	1.05 (.291)	.090	24.00 (3.92)	22.76 (4.30)	1.51 (.131)	.301	22.69 (4.48)	22.72 (3.12)	0.02 (.978)	.007
Discomfort												
Gay porn	20.63 (2.14)	25.11 (6.03)	7.86 ($\leq .001$)	.818	23.10 (3.60)	24.51 (4.24)	1.01 (.318)	.353	22.63 (3.83)	23.19 (4.89)	0.48 (.626)	.126
Lesbian porn	21.30 (3.02)	24.51 (5.66)	7.36 ($\leq .001$)	.586	22.58 (2.02)	23.84 (4.07)	1.86 (.078)	.315	22.47 (4.00)	22.81 (4.68)	0.30 (.761)	.076
Heterosexual porn	21.47 (2.24)	24.06 (5.53)	4.86 ($\leq .001$)	.473	24.00 (3.39)	24.00 (3.97)	0.00 (1.000)	.000	20.88 (3.83)	22.73 (4.49)	1.15 (.248)	.415
