

'Sex addiction' isn't an addiction – it reflects a person's own moral misgivings about sex, research shows

22 March 2021, by Joshua B. Grubbs, Bowling Green State University

Which pornography users feel addicted?

Among lifetime users of pornography, people were seven times as likely to report feeling addicted to it if they also felt pornography is morally wrong.



Credit: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND Source: Grubbs, J.B., Perry, S., Wilt, J.A. et al. Response to Commentaries. Arch Sex Behav 48, 461–468 (2019).

A 21-year-old white man is alleged to have entered three different spas in the greater Atlanta area on March 16 and shot dead eight people, six of whom were Asian women. The following day, Cherokee County sheriff's officials announced what the suspect blamed as a possible motive for the killings: sex addiction.

The alleged shooter has been described as a devoutly conservative [evangelical Christian](#) who had, according to numerous reports, been [struggling to control](#) his sexual behaviors. [Law enforcement officials](#) said the suspect claimed to have been dealing with a sex [addiction](#) and ultimately killed as a way to "eliminate" the "temptation" he felt these women posed.

I am a researcher who specializes in [behavioral addictions](#), [specifically sexual addictions](#). A lot of my research has focused on how religion interacts with sexual behaviors and feelings of addiction. Over the past decade, my research has found that religion and sexual addiction are deeply intertwined.

Clinicians don't diagnose 'sex addiction'

Right now, there is no diagnosis of "sex addiction"

in [any diagnostic manual](#) that psychologists consult when working with patients. It's not a recognized disorder in the mental health community. This may come as a surprise to some, as many people do believe that [sex can be addictive](#).

Without terming the problem an addiction, mental health practitioners do, of course, recognize that out-of-control sexual behaviors can be a real problem for individuals. Recently, the [World Health Organization announced](#) that the latest edition of its "[International Classification of Diseases](#)" will include a new diagnosis of compulsive sexual behavior disorder.

This new diagnosis is officially an [impulse control disorder](#) rather than an addiction, but it does cover people with excessive or compulsive sexual behaviors that most members of the public would consider addiction. Any number of behaviors could qualify for this diagnosis, ranging from excessive [pornography](#) use and masturbation to cruising for casual sex to soliciting sex workers. The key feature of the diagnosis is not the specific sexual behavior itself, but how out of control it has become in a person's life and how much difficulty or impairment it causes.

Compulsive sexual behavior disorder is the only diagnosis in over 55,000 total diagnoses in the WHO manual to include a special caveat. At the very end of the disorder's description, [there's a note](#) cautioning that "distress that is entirely related to [moral judgments](#) and disapproval about sexual impulses, urges, or behaviors is not enough to meet this requirement."

In other words, feeling distressed about behaving in sexual ways that you find morally wrong is not sufficient for a diagnosis of this new disorder. That's a very important caveat because, based on my

research, it's moral distress about sex behaviors that commonly triggers people to believe they have a sex addiction.

What feeds a self-diagnosis of 'sex addiction'?

In the U.S. in particular, many studies have clearly shown that more [religious people](#), people from more strict religious backgrounds and people who morally disapprove of their own sexual behaviors are much more likely to [interpret those behaviors as an addiction](#).

What's surprising is there's also a lot of evidence that these same people are actually less likely to do things like watch pornography or have sex outside of marital relationships. My colleagues and I have found that more religiously devout people simultaneously report [less use of pornography while also reporting greater addiction to pornography](#).

It seems that conservative moral beliefs about sexuality, particularly those associated with conservative religiosity, lead some people to interpret behaviors like even occasionally watching porn as signs of an addiction.

My colleagues and I call this disconnect between beliefs and behavior "moral incongruence." It turns out to be a powerful predictor of whether someone thinks they have a sex addiction.

In fact, we've now shown in two studies that used nationally representative samples that [religiosity](#) and [moral disapproval of pornography](#) amplify the links between pornography viewing and feelings of addiction to pornography. For people who do not find pornography morally objectionable or who are nonreligious, there is virtually no link between how much pornography they view and whether they believe themselves to be addicted to it. Yet, for people who are very religious or who find pornography viewing to be especially wrong, even small amounts of pornography use are linked to self-reported feelings of addiction.

Internal turmoil doesn't predict violence

To be clear, the distress that people may feel when

they fall short of their morals is undoubtedly real and profound. However, much of this distress is likely the result of guilt and shame rather than a true addiction.

In the case of the Georgia shooter, there is simply not yet enough information to determine whether he had an out-of-control pattern of sexual behavior, whether he was morally distressed over his behavior, or whether it was both. Frankly, those distinctions are not that important to understanding what happened.

Compulsive sexual [behavior](#) disorder and moral incongruence are both real problems that can lead to [relationship conflict](#), [depression](#), [anxiety](#) and other [consequences](#). But they are not excuses for violence, murder or hate crimes—nothing is. If [recent estimates](#) are correct, there are [millions of Americans](#) who are concerned that their sexual behaviors might be out of control.

Yet the Atlanta suspect chose to do something that these millions of other Americans have not, allegedly targeting and killing women he viewed as "a temptation." This choice on his part is not in any way attributable to whether he had a sexual addiction, whether he felt moral incongruence about his sexual behaviors or whether he was having a bad day.

Provided by The Conversation

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