Differential Forecast Pornography Addiction: Originating in Shame and Pathological Narcissism

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Extended Abstract

Aim

In recent decades, a pornographic production industry has emerged in response to a cultural shift in which sexual matters are no longer considered forbidden. Numerous researchers have identified Internet pornography as a potential risk to personal, interpersonal, and social health. In fact, pornography is problematic for moral, personal, interpersonal, and social reasons. Although the use of pornography is likely to have a negative impact on the lives of the majority of people, for some it proves to be so problematic that it leads to severe issues (e.g. job loss, problems in emotional relationships, etc.). For those who are devoted to pornography, pornography has become their primary focus. They repeatedly fail in their attempts to use it moderately, and as a result, they feel compelled to do so. In light of the aforementioned issues, the purpose of the present study was to predict the differentiation of pornography addiction in Tehran, Iran, based on feelings of humiliation and pathological narcissism.

Method

The methodology consists of a descriptive-correlational data collection technique intended to predict the group membership of males with and without a pornography addiction. In Tehran in 2021 and 2022, the study's target population consisted of all males over 18 years old. The research sample consisted of 200 individuals (100 individuals with a pornography addiction and 100 individuals without a pornography addiction) selected through a voluntary (internet) sampling procedure and divided into two groups based on the cut-off point. Pornography Problem Consumption Scales (PPCS), Fear of Guilt and Shame (GASP) Scale, and Narcissism Scale (MTNS) were utilized for this study. For data analysis, the discriminant analysis and SPSS-26 programs were utilized.

Findings

The results demonstrated that shame emotion and narcissism can predict the addiction to pornography, and based on this fact, it is possible to distinguish between two groups: those with and those without the addiction. For a more in-depth examination of the variables, distinct tests such as the equality of means test and discriminant analysis were employed, and the results demonstrated that shame and narcissism independently have the ability to predict pornographic addiction. In addition, standard, non-standard, and structural coefficients were used to determine the power of each variable in predicting the main variable. According to these coefficients, the narcissism variable has the most power to predict pornography addiction, followed by shame.

Discussion

The primary objective of this study was to identify factors that contribute to men's pornographic addiction. The variables of shame and narcissism were assumed to be predictors of pornography addiction in men. According to the findings of the present study, shame and narcissism appear to play a significant role in explaining and predicting pornography addiction, which can result in a strong desire to use pornographic. These factors have led to the use of pornographic content as a means of temporary relief from shameful feelings. Furthermore, narcissistic people are extremely obsessed with power, and for this reason, they avoid every opportunity to exert control over others. Additionally, one of the finest instances of this act occurs in various sexual acts.

Keywords: Pathological Narcissism, Pornography Addiction, Shame.