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**Study type:** Qualitative

**Sample size:** 14

**Demographics:** Age range 18-25 (29%), 26-35 (50%), 36-45 (14%), 45-55 (7%). Ethnicity was Caucasian (93%) and Hispanic (7%). Education consisting of “some college” (36%), “associates or bachelor's degree” (57%), and “graduate degree” (7%), and income intervals of $10–29,000 (29%), $30–49,000 (21%), $50–69,000 (21%), and above $70,000 (29%). Of the 14 couples, 10 had children, with a range of 1-4 children.

**Key findings & quotes:**

- Study focused on husbands’ use of pornography and the effects of it.
- Data was gathered through an in-depth interview, with open-ended questions.
- “The findings of the analytic team’s qualitative analysis of wives’ interviews confirm and describe a negative impact of husbands’ pornography use and concomitant deception on attachment trust in the pair-bond relationship.”
- “In 13 of 14 interviews, wives described their experience of their husband’s pornography use and deception as precipitating an intense and labile emotional experience that was psychologically and emotionally disturbing, disruptive, disorienting, and destabilizing.”
- All 14 wives commented that, separately and together, their husband’s pornography use and deception surrounding his pornography use resulted in a loss of attachment trust or security in their marriage.
- “The analytic team’s follow-up examination (phases three and four) of wives’ explanations of this dynamic led to the extraction of four sub-themes: (1) Deception surrounding pornography use produced relationship mistrust; (2) Deception undermined and altered wives’ global perceptions of their husbands as attachment providers; (3) Failed marital expectations deteriorated wives’ confidence in and reliance upon the marriage relationship; (4) Voluntary disclosure paradoxically diminished observed negative outcomes.”