



Lovforslag om forbud mod børnesexdukker

Deputation:

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Konklusionen fra udtalelse 20. marts 2017

Konkluderende er der efter vores opfattelse, stadig ikke videnskabelige undersøgelser der direkte belyser de stillede spørgsmål. Der foreligger derfor heller ikke dokumentation for at forbrug af fiktive billeder af seksuelle overgreb på børn, eller brug af sexdukke, der ligner børn, altså brug af materiale fremstillet og benyttet uden konkrete børn er udsat for overgreb, alene kan lede personer til at begå seksuelle overgreb mod børn. Forskning tyder endvidere på at personer, der udelukkende beskæftiger sig med pornografiske billeder af børn, har en mindre risiko for at recidivere, og en mindre risiko for at få dom for kontakt-overgreb, sammenlignet med de der allerede har domme for kontakt-overgreb og pornografiske billeder af børn. Hvorvidt besiddelse af fiktive pornografiske billeder af børn og/eller sexdukke, der ligner børn, øger eller mindsker risikoen for ny kriminalitet ved vi på nuværende tidspunkt meget lidt om.

Hvis man forudsætter, at der er ligheder med, hvad man har fundet i forskningen omkring brug af porno, film og computerspil med voldeligt indhold, og billeder med vold, kan det formodes, at der er en gruppe, som er seksuelt tiltrukket af børn, hvor fiktiv børneporno og sexdukke kan virke profylaktisk overfor aktiviteter, hvor børn er direkte involveret. Men formodentlig er der også en gruppe, hvoraf mange tidligere har fået domme, hvor sådant fiktivt materiale kan være medvirkende til en fastholden i den afvigende interesse for børn.

Konklusionen fra udtalelse 6. februar 2020

Siden udtalelsen i 2017 er der fremkommet artikler, der specifikt omhandler sexdukker, der ligner børn, de fleste vedrører juridiske aspekter, medens andre artikler hypotetiserer over potentielle følgevirkninger af brug af sexdukker, der ligner børn. Der er fortsat ikke gennemført videnskabelige undersøgelser af, hvorvidt brug af sexdukker, der ligner børn, øger risiko for at begå (fornyet) seksualkriminalitet. Der er derfor endnu ingen afklaring af, om sexdukker og sexrobotter, der ligner børn for nogle individer kan medføre en eskalering hen mod at begå overgreb mod børn. Ligeledes er der ikke afklaring af, om dukkerne i nogle tilfælde kan virke præventive og således forhindre overgreb. Konklusionen fra vores udtalelse i 2017 står således stadig ved magt.

Nye publikationer siden 2020-udtalelse

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SEXUAL DISORDERS (LE MARSHALL AND H MOULDEN, SECTION EDITORS)



Sex Doll Ownership: An Agenda for Research

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Abstract

Purpose of Review The topic of sex doll ownership is becoming an increasingly discussed issue from both a social and legal perspective. This review aims to examine the veracity of the existing psychological, sociological, and legal literature in relation to doll ownership.

Recent Findings Strong views exist across the spectrum of potential socio-legal positions on sex doll ownership. However, there is an almost total lack of empirical analyses of the psychological characteristics or behavioral implications of doll ownership. As such, existing arguments appear to represent the philosophical positions of those scholars expressing them, rather than being rooted in any objective evidence base.

Summary Despite an absence of empirical data on the characteristics and subsequent effects of doll ownership, discussions about the ethical and legal status of doll ownership continue. This highlights a real and urgent need for a coherent research agenda to be advanced in this area of work.

Keywords Sex dolls · Sexuality · Sex robots · Sex offending · Sexual abuse prevention

Introduction

The sale of realistic human-like dolls designed for sexual use is a multi-million dollar global industry [1]. Newer doll models are fully customizable, and markets are opening up that allow for dolls to be modeled on real people, including adult film stars [2]. Some models include artificial intelligence, and the ability to feign communication with their owners (referred to as sex robots). The emergent scale of sex doll and robot ownership has led to increasing amounts of academic, social, and legal attention being directed towards this topic. The latter of these domains—the law—is increasingly important with growing levels of attention being directed towards child-like sex dolls, after a number of people have been convicted for the importation of such objects [3, 4–6]. In spite of this growing attention, there exists no review of the empirical academic evidence about the motivations and effects of doll ownership. While a small number of papers and

governmental reports have been published that purport to do this, these are typically short in length, conclude there is no empirical evidence about doll ownership, and advocate for restriction of doll sales and availability until evidence does exist [3, 7*]. In this paper, our aim is to review the key arguments in relation to the motivations and effects of doll ownership, but go further than other papers by offering a critical evaluation of these arguments. In doing so, we build towards some research questions and hypotheses that we believe should form the basis of future research into sex doll and robot ownership.

Who Are (Potential) Sex Doll Owners?

As it currently stands, the literature around sex doll and robot ownership appears to suggest that these objects have an overwhelmingly sexual function [8–11]. While this may be true to some degree, survey data suggest that purely viewing dolls and robots of this type through a sexual lens may limit our understanding of this phenomenon. For example, while up to 70% of sex doll owners cite sexual gratification as the primary function of their doll, others discuss how their dolls act as a form of friendship and companionship [1, 2]. In addition, even among those who did suggest that sex was their doll's primary

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ORIGINAL PAPER



Sex Dolls in the Swedish Media Discourse: Intimacy, Sexuality, and Technology

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Abstract

Sex dolls are a complex phenomenon with several diverse possible emotional, sexual and therapeutic uses. They can be part of a broad variety of sexual practices, and also function as a sexual aid. However, the media discourse on sex dolls first and foremost concerns how we perceive the relationship between intimacy and technology. A critical discourse analysis of the Swedish media discourse on sex dolls reveals six themes which dominate the discourse: (a) the definition of what a human being is; (b) a discourse on the (technological and existential) future; (c) a social effort; (d) a loveless phenomenon; (e) men's violence against women; and (f) pedophilia. Accordingly, this discourse is very conservative and normative in its view of sexuality, technology, and humanity. Overall, the dominant themes do not provide any space for positive effects of technology on human sexuality, and if they do, it is usually as a substitute for something else.

Keywords Sex dolls · Sex robots · Media discourse · Moral panic · Sexual axiom · Sweden

Introduction

In the past few years, sex dolls have developed not only in appearance and tactile materials, but they have also come to be equipped with advanced technology such as artificial intelligence (A.I.). This development, in its turn, has led to new questions in the social discourse around sex dolls. However, these new questions draw upon previous, similar discourses about the sexual attraction to human-like objects, discourses which include the pathologization and medicalization of the attraction to

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Döring et al

Review

Design, Use, and Effects of Sex Dolls and Sex Robots: Scoping Review

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Abstract

Background: Although sex toys representing human body parts are widely accepted and normalized, human-like full-body sex dolls and sex robots have elicited highly controversial debates.

Objective: This systematic scoping review of the academic literature on sex dolls and sex robots, the first of its kind, aimed to examine the extent and type of existing academic knowledge and to identify research gaps against this backdrop.

Methods: A comprehensive multidisciplinary, multidatabase search strategy was used. All steps of literature search and selection, data charting, and synthesis followed the leading methodological guideline, the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist. A total of 29 (17 peer reviewed) and 90 publications (22 peer reviewed) for sex dolls and sex robots, respectively, from 1993 to 2019 were included.

Results: According to the topics and methodologies, the sex doll and sex robot publications were divided into 5 and 6 groups, respectively. The majority of publications were theoretical papers. Thus far, no observational or experimental research exists that uses actual sex dolls or sex robots as stimulus material.

Conclusions: There is a need to improve the theoretical elaboration and the scope and depth of empirical research examining the sexual uses of human-like full-body material artifacts, particularly concerning not only risks but also opportunities for sexual and social well-being.

(J Med Internet Res 2020;22(7):e18551) doi: 10.2196/18551

KEYWORDS

sex toys; sexual objectification; anthropomorphization; embodied sexual fantasies; parasocial interactions and relationships; mobile phone

Introduction

Background

In 2050, it will be perfectly normal for women and men to experience love and sex with robots. This bold prediction from roboticist David Levy [1] started a debate, now more than a decade after, on the ethics, design, use, and effects of human-like, anatomically correct sex robots and of sex dolls, their noninteractive, immobile precursors. Futurologist Ian Pearson [2] went further by predicting that by 2050, women and men will have more sex with robots than with their

conspecifics. One may question the validity of these predictions, but there is no doubt that technological change affecting all areas of life will not leave human sexualities unaffected. Significant changes in sexual behavior because of digital media and technologies are already well established [3, 4]. Embodied technologies such as sex dolls and sex robots should not be overlooked in this context, especially as the popularization of the sexual uses of human-like material artifacts has long since begun.

So-called sex toys representing human body parts (eg, penis-shaped dildos and vibrators) are widely used and

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JURIDISKA FAKULTETEN
vid Lunds universitet

Dajana Kalman

Lagligheten i användandet av sexdockor

LAGF03 Rättsvetenskaplig uppsats
Kandidatuppsats på juristprogrammet
15 högskolepoäng

Handledare: Tova Bonnet

Termin: VT2019

Hindringer for effektiv forebyggelse af seksuelle overgreb på børn i DK?

Problem 1: Prævalensen af seksuel interesse i børn

Befolkningsundersøgelser (selvrapporteret seksuel interesse i børn)

- 1-4% af kvindelige respondenter
- 3-9% af mandlige respondenter
- 1% af almenbefolkningen estimeres at have pædofili (vedvarende/tilbagevendende interesse i børn)

Undersøgelser af dømte (pædofili)

- Konservativt estimat: 30-50% (20-70%)

Problem 2: Vi mangler primær forebyggelse i DK

- Udbygge eksisterende online tilbud (Bryd Cirklen, Red Barnets CTRL)¹
- Anonym behandling af ikke-dømte personer med seksuel interesse i børn²
- Nem adgang til behandling for selvhenvendere, fx ved at indføre særordning, hvor selvhenvendere kan tages i behandling via Bryd Cirklen³
- Sikker opbevaring af patientoplysninger via skærmning af patientdata²

¹ På finansloven for 2019 på § 16.51.78 blev der afsat i alt 4,3 mio. kr. (1,3 mio. kr. i 2018 og 1,0 mio. kr. årligt i perioden 2019-2021) til afdækning af indsatsen for personer med pædofile tanker med henblik på at styrke indsatsen på området. Derudover blev der med tillægsbevillingen for 2018 afsat 0,7 mio. kr. på § 16.11.11 til højt prioriterede indsatser på sundhedsområdet vedr. behandlingstilbud for pædofile (Ordførernotat, dok. nr.: 1904751, *Forslag til udmøntning af midler ifm. afdækning af indsatsen for personer med pædofile tanker mhp. at styrke indsatsen på området*)

² Ministeriet forbereder bl.a. lovforslag om ændring af sundhedsloven for at skabe hjemmel til anonym adgang uden henvisning til sygehusbehandling for pædofile tanker og afklarer desuden mulighed for at skærme journaloplysninger om behandling for pædofile tanker (Ordførernotat, dok. nr.: 1904751)

³ Adgang til behandling fås normalt via henvisning fra anden instans (fx egen læge, anden afdeling)

Problem 3: Vi mangler empirisk viden

- Begrænset forskning på området i DK - næsten umuligt at opnå økonomisk støtte til forskning, der har fokus på dømt/personer med pædofili
- Vi mangler viden om:
 - Effektiv kriminalpræventiv behandling af personer med pædofili?
 - Kriminalitetsfri personer med seksuel interesse i børn: Hvordan får vi kontakt til disse personer? Hvordan hjælper vi dem bedst til fortsat at leve et liv uden at begå overgreb på børn?
 - Løbende evaluering af den danske behandlingsordning for visse seksualkriminelle i Danmark

Anbefalinger

- Udbygning af primær forebyggelse
- Styrke dansk forskning
 - Finansiell støtte ligesom på børneområdet (Janus Centret) – qua etablering af videns- og forskningscenter, der skal betjene fagpersoner, myndigheder og politiske beslutningstagere, 2 mio. årligt
 - Politisk hjemmel til dataindsamling i den danske behandlingsordning for visse seksualkriminelle

Tak for opmærksomheden

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