

# 739 Journal of Applied Social Sciences-1700447947327

*by* By Turnitin

---

**Submission date:** 20-Nov-2023 09:41AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2233501980

**File name:** 739\_Journal\_of\_Applied\_Social\_Sciences-1700447947327.pdf (180.05K)

**Word count:** 4100

**Character count:** 23508



## EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO PORNOGRAPHY IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Linda Suwarni<sup>1</sup>, Yohana Intan Wahyuni<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences, University Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Indonesia

Corresponding author:

Name: Linda Suwarni

Address: Jl. A. Yani No. 111 Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia 78124

Email address: [linda.suwarni@unmuhpnk.ac.id](mailto:linda.suwarni@unmuhpnk.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The development of technology and information makes it easier to access pornographic content. Teenagers are the most frequent internet users, which puts them at higher risk of exposure to pornographic content and the development of deviant sexual behavior. This research aimed to identify of pornography exposure in junior high school students. This research was descriptive research with quantitative methods using a cross sectional approach. This study was conducted on students at SMPN 1 Capkala, Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The population were all students who had been exposed to pornography at SMPN 1 Capkala, Bengkayang Regency, namely 79 people. Total sampling was used in this research. Univariate analysis was used. This research found that the majority reasons respondents accessed pornography were mostly influenced by peer invitations (50.6%), and 49.4% curiosity. The effects of pornography exposure on respondents included addiction (32.9%), escalation (13.9%), desensitization and acting out (26.6%). It is recommended that health and educational services be provided in order to enhance the efficacy of programs such as PKPR, GenRe, peer counseling, and healthy school-based pornographic addiction screening.

**Keywords:** Pornography, Junior High School Students, Exposure



## INTRODUCTION

The widespread availability of online pornography—which is defined as viewing online pornography or accessing sexually explicit information on the internet—has been brought about by the significant increase in internet usage. Adolescents are more likely to be exposed to pornography due to hormonal, social, and cognitive changes (Habesha, Aderaw, & Lakew, 2015; Kar, Choudhury, & Singh, 2015). Sexual curiosity, an increasing need for sexual information, and the typical growth of sexuality, which peaks during adolescence, all have a part in the rising exposure of teenagers to pornography (Boniel-Nissim, Efrati, & Dolvy-Cohen, 2020; Peter & Valkenburg, 2016). Because of sociocultural norms, a lack of sex education may be particularly pertinent in some countries, including in Indonesia (Ramdinar, Suwarni, Selviana, Vidyastuti, & Lestari, 2022).

Concerns have been expressed about the exposure of adolescents to pornography because of the possible harm that could occur to their development. Pornography's effects on teenagers' cognitive, behavioral, and emotional reactions, in particular, have been well studied and examined (Dwulit & Rzymski, 2019; Owens, Behun, Manning, & Reid, 2012; Suwarni, Abrori, & Widyanto, 2019). Exposure to pornography can affect young people's sexual attitudes, which can then affect their sexual behavior and socioemotional development, according to behavioral science research (Camilleri, Perry, & Sammut, 2021; Dwulit & Rzymski, 2019; Kohut, Landripet, & Štulhofer, 2021; Okabe, Takahashi, & Ito, 2021; Wright, Paul, & Herbenick, 2021).

Pornography is defined as any form of material that creates or enhances sexual emotions or sexual thoughts. Representation of sexual behavior in the form of books, pictures, statues, films and other media intended to cause sexual arousal (Harkness, Mullan, & Blaszczynski, 2015). The high current of globalization makes it easier to access the internet from various corners of the world which has become an intermediary for increasing the degree of exposure to pornographic content in Indonesia (Mahdalena, Abdullah, & Haris, 2021). As many as 5.03 billion people worldwide use the internet currently, equivalent to 63.1% of the world's total population. Internet users also continue to grow with the latest data showing that the world's connected population grew by almost 180 million in the 12 months to July 2022. Moreover, the ongoing coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on internet user research, resulting in actual user figures and growth rates. Social media users also continue to grow with total global users reaching 4.70 billion in July 2022. This is equivalent to 59.0% of all people in the world, and shows that almost 94% of internet users now use social media every month (United Nation, 2022).

Exposure to pornographic content has a serious impact on human resources in Indonesia, especially if it causes addiction. Of course, this will be an obstacle for Indonesia to achieve a demographic bonus in 2045 due to the decline in the quality of human resources due to high exposure to pornographic content. Moreover, West Kalimantan is



among the top 5 provinces with the lowest HDI (Community Development Index) scores (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). This research aims to identify images of pornography exposure in junior high school students (study of junior high school students in Bengkayang Regency). Based on this phenomenon, researchers feel the need to conduct further research regarding the description of exposure to pornographic content among junior high school students in order to create quality human resources so that they can reduce the incidence of risky sexual behavior and achieve the demographic bonus in 2045.

#### **METHODS**

This research was descriptive research with quantitative methods using a cross sectional approach. The study was conducted on students at SMPN 1 Capkala, Bengkayang Regency. The population in this study were all students who had been exposed to pornography at SMPN 1 Capkala, Bengkayang Regency, namely 79 people. Total sampling was used in this research.

The research instrument uses a questionnaire consisting of respondent characteristics, reasons for accessing pornography, duration of access, length and time of access, type of pornographic media accessed, peer influence, and effects of exposure to pornography. The instruments used have been validated in previous research (Mahdalena et al., 2021). Univariate analysis is used to describe research results in percentage. This research has passed ethical review by the Ethics Commission of the Health Sciences Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak No: 005/KEPK-FIKES/ UM PONTIANAK/ 2022.

#### **RESULT**

The respondents in this research were 79 respondents. Based on the results of research on 79 respondents, through distributing questionnaires, a description of the characteristics of respondents based on gender, age, and dating status was obtained as follows.



**Table 1. Univariate Analysis**

Variable	n	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	39	49.4
Female	40	50.6
<b>Age</b>		
Early teens (11-13)	72	91.1
Middle Teens (14-17)	7	8.9
<b>Dating status</b>		
Yes	14	17.7
No	65	82.3
Total	70	100.0
<b>Reasons for accessing pornography</b>		
Curiosity	39	49.4
Influence of friends	40	50.6
<b>Duration/Length of Access (Hours)</b>		
More than 1 hours	52	65.8
Less than 1 hour	27	34.2
<b>Time to Access Pornography</b>		
Morning	14	17.7
Afternoon-Evening	65	82.3
<b>Pornographic Material</b>		
Photo/ Picture	26	32.9
Video	53	67.1
<b>Media Used</b>		
Mobile Phone	58	73.4
Television	21	26.6
<b>Effects of Exposure to Pornography</b>		
Addiction	26	32.9
Escalation	11	13.9
Desensitization	21	26.6
Act Out	21	26.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Primary data, 2022

This research found that the majority of respondents were female (50.6%), and were in their early teens (91.1%), and 17.7% were dating. The reasons respondents accessed pornography were mostly influenced by peer invitations (50.6%), and 49.4% curiosity. As many as 65.8% of respondents accessed pornography for more than 1 hour, mostly time to accessed in the afternoon and evening (82.3%). Mobile phones are the most widely used means of accessing pornography (73.4%), and in the form of videos/films



(67.1%). The effects of pornography exposure on respondents included addiction (32.9%), escalation (13.9%), desensitization and acting out (26.6%).

## DISCUSSION

Pornography for adolescence is very interesting attention. The more interesting the information pornographic media is increasing repetition of sexual information happen, and most of them addicted (Andrie, Sakou, Tzavela, Richardson, & Tsitsika, 2021; Hammond, Mayes, & Potenza, 2014). Pornography exposure was related to sexual behavior. As previous research findings show, adolescences who are exposed to pornography are more at risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior (Aryati, Suwarni, & Ridha, 2019; Bukenya et al., 2020; Peter & Valkenburg, 2016; Suwarni & Selviana, 2015; Vandenbosch & Eggermont, 2013). Pornography is defined as material that is considered sexual, which has the main intention of arousing sexual desire, can contain images or descriptions of sexual organs or sexual acts such as vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, masturbation and rape. Pornography can be defined as any material that creates or enhances sexual emotions or sexual thoughts (Ashton, McDonald, & Kirkman, 2019; Harkness et al., 2015).

This research found that early adolescents access pornography the most compared to middle adolescents. In line with previous research, many young teenagers are exposed to pornography (Adarsh & Sahoo, 2023; Fujiana, Triyana Harlia Putri, Tamara Septia Chairunisa, Ridha Sri Rezeki, & Dialika Putri Miftazah, 2023; Juditha, 2020; Pathmendra, Raggatt, Lim, Marino, & Skinner, 2023). Experimentation and curiosity are typical in the context of teenage psychosexual development (Ott & Pfeiffer, 2009). There have been concerns raised regarding the exposure of teenagers to pornography due to possible developmental risks. The effects of pornography on teenagers' emotional, behavioral, and cognitive responses have been studied by researchers (Dwulit & Rzymiski, 2019). The sexual maturation process that occurs in adolescents usually involves changes in the body, sex hormones, fantasies, sexual interest, and experimentation with masturbation. Before engaging in partnered sexual activity, teenagers typically view pornography, and this use is frequently accompanied by masturbation. Watching and masturbating to pornography could be one of the first externally stimulated sexual experiences for many teenagers. There is a correlation between early sexual initiation and poor adult outcomes (Heywood, Patrick, Smith, & Pitts, 2015). Evidence also indicates the acceleration of sexual development caused by exposure to pornography (Pirrone, Zondervan-Zwijnenburg, Reitz, van den Eijnden, & ter Bogt, 2022).

Peer influence had a contribution of exposed to pornography. The findings of this research are in line with several previous studies, the reason for accessing pornography because of invitations and influence from peers (Sanyoto & Hutagalung, 2021; Suwarni et al., 2019; Widman, Choukas-Bradley, Helms, & Prinstein, 2016; Yunengsih & Setiawan, 2021). Pornographic exposure's impact on the incidence of addiction and deviant sexual



behavior may vary depending on the purpose behind the viewing. In this research, students who initially viewed pornography out of curiosity, even though the reasons for doing so were mostly unintentional. Continuous exposure may cause the motivation for watching pornography to shift from being accidental at first to being deliberate. Furthermore, the internal factors of adolescents, such as curiosity and a desire to watch porn, also played a significant role in influencing their habit of watching porn (Novita, 2018).

This research found that most respondents accessed pornography for more than 1 hour. This is due to the feeling of pleasure. The degree of addiction increased with the frequency of pornographic viewing, which was a sign of riskier deviant sexual behavior (Maisya & Masitoh, 2020). The time to access pornographic content is more during the day and night via their mobile phones with video media. Pornography can lead to an increase in sexually suggestive behavior, according to a number of empirical studies. For instance, over time, Braithwaite et al. looked into the connections between sexual risk behavior, script acquisition, and pornographic viewing (Braithwaite, Coulson, Keddington, & Fincham, 2015).

"Safe sex" is an exception in the pornographic imagination created by using online media (Gorman, Monk-Turner, & Fish, 2010). Pornography videos often mirror the desires of their predominantly male audience, according to numerous researchers (Bridges, Wosnitzer, Scharrer, Sun, & Liberman, 2010). There is a strong correlation between sexual content or sexually explicit media and risky sexual activity (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). Online exposure to sexually explicit media increases the likelihood that adolescents will grow up with promiscuous sexual attitudes, which are closely associated to risky sexual behavior. Teens are thought to be among the most frequent porn consumers because they accept what they see in the media as fact (Pizzol, Bertoldo, & Foresta, 2016).

This research showed that the effects of pornography exposure on respondents included addiction (32.9%), escalation (13.9%), desensitization and acting out (26.6%). There are various stages in the process of becoming addicted to pornography: 1) intentional or unintentional introduction to pornography; 2) the addiction phase, where one becomes dependent on pornographic media; 3) the escalation phase, which is the beginning of a sense of dissatisfaction toward any pornographic materials previously viewed and the consequent search for more explicit content; 4) the desensitization phase, which is characterized by apathy toward pornographic materials, a loss of sensitivity toward any pornographic content, and the observation of sexual violence; 5) the act out phase, which is characterized by the desire to achieve real-world sexual gratification by engaging in behaviors depicted in pornographic materials (Astuti, 2019; Jha & Banerjee, 2022).

Simultaneously, the emergence of new technologies has led to an increase in problematic addictive behavior, primarily related to Internet addiction. An internet application (gaming, shopping, betting, cybersex, 12 c.) may be the focus of this addiction (Davis, 2001), that carries the risk of developing risk-addictive behavior; in this scenario,



22  
it would serve as a conduit for tangible expressions of that behavior (Chamberlain et al., 2016; Ioannidis et al., 2018). This indicates an unavoidable rise in activity, giving seasoned addicts new outlets while also tempting those who might not have previously engaged in these behaviors owing to greater privacy or opportunity.

## CONCLUSION

The findings from this research can be the basis for efforts to primary prevent the dangers of pornography both in the family and school environment. It is recommended that health and educational services be provided in order to enhance the efficacy of programs such as PKPR, GenRe, peer counseling, and healthy school-based pornographic addiction screening. Furthermore, a number of limitations in the study, particularly with regard to sample selection (limited sample and only in one of junior high school), instrumentation, and variables examined, are anticipated to be used as inputs for future research to examine in more detail the relationship between the degree of exposure to pornography and various aspects of adolescent health as well as evidence-based practices that can be used to address the problem of pornographic addiction and risky sexual behavior in adolescence.

## REFERENCES

- Adarsh, H., & Sahoo, S. (2023). Pornography and Its Impact on Adolescent/Teenage Sexuality. *Journal of Psychosexual Health*, 5(1), 35–39. doi: 10.1177/26318318231153984
- Andrie, E. K., Sakou, I. I., Tzavela, E. C., Richardson, C., & Tsitsika, A. K. (2021). Adolescents' Online Pornography Exposure and Its Relationship to Sociodemographic and Psychopathological Correlates: A Cross-Sectional Study in Six European Countries. *Children*, 8(10), 925. doi: 10.3390/children8100925
- Aryati, H., Suwarni, L., & Ridha, A. (2019). Paparan Pornografi, Sosial Budaya, Dan Peran Orang Tua Dalam Perilaku Berpacaran Remaja Di Kabupaten Sekadau Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Kesmas (Kesehatan Masyarakat) Khatulistiwa*, 6(3), 127–136.
- Ashton, S., McDonald, K., & Kirkman, M. (2019). What does 'pornography' mean in the digital age? Revisiting a definition for social science researchers. *Porn Studies*, 6(2), 144–168. doi: 10.1080/23268743.2018.1544096
- Astuti, R. (2019). Skrining Tingkat Adiksi Pornografi Siswa Smp Dan Sma Tahun 2017. *Jurnal Penelitian Kebijakan Pendidikan*, 11(2), 83–98. doi: 10.24832/jpkp.v11i2.226
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). *Analisis Profil Penduduk Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://www.bps.go.id/>
- Boniell-Nissim, M., Efrati, Y., & Dolev-Cohen, M. (2020). Parental Mediation Regarding Children's Pornography Exposure: The Role of Parenting Style, Protection Motivation and Gender. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 57(1), 42–51. doi: 10.1080/00224499.2019.1590795
- Braithwaite, S. R., Coulson, G., Keddington, K., & Fincham, F. D. (2015). The Influence





- of Pornography on Sexual Scripts and Hooking Up Among Emerging Adults in College. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 44(1), 111–123. doi: 10.1007/s10508-014-0351-x
- Bridges, A. J., Wosnitzer, R., Scharrer, E., Sun, C., & Liberman, R. (2010). Aggression and Sexual Behavior in Best-Selling Pornography Videos: A Content Analysis Update. *Violence Against Women*, 16(10), 1065–1085. doi: 10.1177/1077801210382866
- Bukenya, J. N., Nakafeero, M., Ssekamatte, T., Isabirye, N., Guwatudde, D., & Fawzi, W. W. (2020). Sexual behaviours among adolescents in a rural setting in eastern Uganda: a cross-sectional study. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, 25(1), 81–88. doi: 10.1111/tmi.13329
- Camilleri, C., Perry, J. T., & Sammut, S. (2021). Compulsive Internet Pornography Use and Mental Health: A Cross-Sectional Study in a Sample of University Students in the United States. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.613244
- Chamberlain, S. R., Lochner, C., Stein, D. J., Goudriaan, A. E., van Holst, R. J., Zohar, J., & Grant, J. E. (2016). Behavioural addiction—A rising tide? *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, 26(5), 841–855. doi: 10.1016/j.euroneuro.2015.08.013
- Davis, R. A. (2001). A cognitive-behavioral model of pathological Internet use. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 17(2), 187–195. doi: 10.1016/S0747-5632(00)00041-8
- Dwulit, A. D., & Rzymiski, P. (2019). The Potential Associations of Pornography Use with Sexual Dysfunctions: An Integrative Literature Review of Observational Studies. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 8(7), 914. doi: 10.3390/jcm8070914
- Fujiana, F., Triyana Harlia Putri, Tamara Septia Chairunisa, Ridha Sri Rezeki, & Dialika Putri Miftazah. (2023). Gambaran Paparan Pornografi Pada Mahasiswa di Kota Pontianak. *Jurnal Vokasi Keperawatan (JVK)*, 6(1), 1–6. doi: 10.33369/jvk.v6i1.27432
- Gorman, S., Monk-Turner, E., & Fish, J. N. (2010). Free Adult Internet Web Sites: How Prevalent Are Degrading Acts? *Gender Issues*, 27(3–4), 131–145. doi: 10.1007/s12147-010-9095-7
- Habesha, T., Aderaw, Z., & Lakew, S. (2015). Assessment of exposure to sexually explicit materials and factors associated with exposure among preparatory school youths in Hawassa City, Southern Ethiopia: a cross-sectional institution based survey. *Reproductive Health*, 12(1), 86. doi: 10.1186/s12978-015-0068-x
- Hammond, C. J., Mayes, L. C., & Potenza, M. N. (2014). Neurobiology of adolescent substance use and addictive behaviors: treatment implications. *Adolescent Medicine: State of the Art Reviews*, 25(1), 15–32. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25022184>
- Harkness, E. L., Mullan, B., & Blaszczyński, A. (2015). Association Between Pornography Use and Sexual Risk Behaviors in Adult Consumers: A Systematic Review. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 18(2), 59–71. doi: 10.1089/cyber.2014.0343
- Heywood, W., Patrick, K., Smith, A. M. A., & Pitts, M. K. (2015). Associations Between



- Early First Sexual Intercourse and Later Sexual and Reproductive Outcomes: A Systematic Review of Population-Based Data. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 44(3), 531–569. doi: 10.1007/s10508-014-0374-3
- Ioannidis, K., Treder, M. S., Chamberlain, S. R., Kiraly, F., Redden, S. A., Stein, D. J., ... Grant, J. E. (2018). Problematic internet use as an age-related multifaceted problem: Evidence from a two-site survey. *Addictive Behaviors*, 81, 157–166. doi: 10.1016/j.addbeh.2018.02.017
- Jha, A., & Banerjee, D. (2022). Neurobiology of Sex and Pornography Addictions: A Primer. *Journal of Psychosexual Health*, 4(4), 227–236. doi: 10.1177/26318318221116042
- Juditha, C. (2020). Cybersex Behavior in Millennial Generation. *Journal Pekommas*, 5(1), 47. doi: 10.30818/jpkm.2020.2050106
- Kar, S., Choudhury, A., & Singh, A. (2015). Understanding normal development of adolescent sexuality: A bumpy ride. *Journal of Human Reproductive Sciences*, 8(2), 70. doi: 10.4103/0974-1208.158594
- Klaassen, M. J. E., & Peter, J. (2015). Gender (In)equality in Internet Pornography: A Content Analysis of Popular Pornographic Internet Videos. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 52(7), 721–735. doi: 10.1080/00224499.2014.976781
- Kohut, T., Landripet, I., & Štulhofer, A. (2021). Testing the Confluence Model of the Association Between Pornography Use and Male Sexual Aggression: A Longitudinal Assessment in Two Independent Adolescent Samples from Croatia. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 50(2), 647–665. doi: 10.1007/s10508-020-01824-6
- Mahdalena, M., Abdullah, A., & Haris, A. (2021). Analisis Determinan Adiksi Pornografi Berdasarkan Frekuensi Paparan dan Efek Paparan pada Remaja di Kota Banda Aceh. *JIM: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Sejarah*, 6(1), 115–124. Retrieved from <https://jim.usk.ac.id/sejarah/article/view/19656/9008>
- Maisya, I. B., & Masitoh, S. (2020). Derajat Keterpaparan Konten Pornografi Pada Siswa Smp Dan Sma Di Dki Jakarta Dan Banten Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, 10(2), 117–126. doi: 10.22435/kespro.v10i2.2463
- Novita, E. (2018). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kebiasaan Menonton Film Porno pada Remaja. *Anthropos: Jurnal Antropologi Sosial Dan Budaya (Journal of Social and Cultural Anthropology)*, 4(1), 31. doi: 10.24114/antro.v4i1.9885
- Okabe, Y., Takahashi, F., & Ito, D. (2021). Problematic Pornography Use in Japan: A Preliminary Study Among University Students. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2021.638354
- Ott, M. A., & Pfeiffer, E. J. (2009). “That’s Nasty” to Curiosity: Early Adolescent Cognitions about Sexual Abstinence. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 44(6), 575–581. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2008.10.139
- Owens, E. W., Behun, R. J., Manning, J. C., & Reid, R. C. (2012). The Impact of Internet Pornography on Adolescents: A Review of the Research. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity*, 19(1–2), 99–122. doi: 10.1080/10720162.2012.660431
- Pathmendra, P., Raggatt, M., Lim, M. S., Marino, J. L., & Skinner, S. R. (2023). Exposure



- to Pornography and Adolescent Sexual Behavior: Systematic Review. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 25, e43116. doi: 10.2196/43116
- Peter, J., & Valkenburg, P. M. (2016). Adolescents and Pornography: A Review of 20 Years of Research. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 53(4–5), 509–531. doi: 10.1080/00224499.2016.1143441
- Pirrone, D., Zondervan-Zwijenburg, M., Reitz, E., van den Eijnden, R. J. J. M., & ter Bogt, T. F. M. (2022). Pornography Use Profiles and the Emergence of Sexual Behaviors in Adolescence. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 51(2), 1141–1156. doi: 10.1007/s10508-021-02140-3
- Pizzol, D., Bertoldo, A., & Foresta, C. (2016). Adolescents and web porn: a new era of sexuality. *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*, 28(2), 169–173. doi: 10.1515/ijamh-2015-0003
- Ramdinar, I., Suwarni, L., Selviana, S., Vidyastuti, V., & Lestari, W. (2022). Preventing Sexual Violence against Children: Parents' Perception in Pontianak City. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Social Determinants of Health - ICSDH*, 182–188. Retrieved from <https://www.scitepress.org/Papers/2021/107589/107589.pdf>
- Sanyoto, H., & Hutagalung, I. (2021). Role of Peer-Group in Selective Exposure About Pornography through Internet Among Teenagers of Modern Islamic Boarding School in Tangerang City. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Science and Technology in Administration and Management Information, ICSTIAMI 2019, 17-18 July 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia*. EAI. doi: 10.4108/eai.17-7-2019.2303391
- Suwarni, L., Abrori, A., & Widyanto, R. (2019). Determinants of the Pornography Exposure Effects on Junior and Senior High School Adolescence in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*, 10(3), 491–495.
- Suwarni, L., & Selviana, S. (2015). Inisiasi Seks Pranikah Remaja Dan Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi. *KEMAS*, 10(2), 169–177. Retrieved from <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/kemas/article/view/3378/3290>
- United Nation. (2022). DIGITAL 2022: July Global Statshot Report. Retrieved from <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2022-july-global-statshot> website: <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2022-july-global-statshot>
- Vandenbosch, L., & Eggermont, S. (2013). Sexually Explicit Websites and Sexual Initiation: Reciprocal Relationships and the Moderating Role of Pubertal Status. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 23(4), 621–634. doi: 10.1111/jora.12008
- Widman, L., Choukas-Bradley, S., Helms, S. W., & Prinstein, M. J. (2016). Adolescent Susceptibility to Peer Influence in Sexual Situations. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 58(3), 323–329. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2015.10.253
- Wright, P. J., Paul, B., & Herbenick, D. (2021). Preliminary Insights from a U.S. Probability Sample on Adolescents' Pornography Exposure, Media Psychology, and Sexual Aggression. *Journal of Health Communication*, 26(1), 39–46. doi: 10.1080/10810730.2021.1887980



วารสารสังคมศาสตร์ประยุกต์ ปีที่ 1 ฉบับ 2 กรกฎาคม-ธันวาคม 2566

Journal of Applied Social Sciences Vol. 1 No. 2: July-December 2023

Yunengsih, W., & Setiawan, A. (2021). Contribution of Pornographic Exposure and Addiction to Risky Sexual Behavior in Adolescents. *Journal of Public Health Research, 10*(1\_suppl), jphr.2021.2333. doi: 10.4081/jphr.2021.2333

ORIGINALITY REPORT

15%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Academy of Information Technology Student Paper	2%
2	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to University of Hertfordshire Student Paper	1%
4	"Proceedings of the Andalus International Public Health Conference 2017", BMC Public Health, 2017 Publication	1%
5	ppjp.ulm.ac.id Internet Source	1%
6	www.jphres.org Internet Source	1%
7	automated-polishing.eu Internet Source	1%
8	datareportal.com Internet Source	1%

9	Marcelina Boru Tambunan, Linda Suwarni, Selviana Selviana. "Effect of emotional freedom techniques on anxiety, depression and insomnia among COVID-19 patients", International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS), 2023 Publication	1 %
10	<a href="http://ejournal.unib.ac.id">ejournal.unib.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	<a href="http://doc-pak.undip.ac.id">doc-pak.undip.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
12	<a href="http://mdpi-res.com">mdpi-res.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
13	<a href="http://journal.walisongo.ac.id">journal.walisongo.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
14	<a href="http://www.fhi360.org">www.fhi360.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
15	Camille Mori, Julianna Park, Nicole Racine, Heather Ganshorn, Cailey Hartwick, Sheri Madigan. "Exposure to sexual content and problematic sexual behaviors in children and adolescents: A systematic review and meta-analysis", Child Abuse & Neglect, 2023 Publication	<1 %
16	<a href="http://www.istockphoto.com">www.istockphoto.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %

17	<a href="http://akjournals.com">akjournals.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	<a href="http://obrela.gr">obrela.gr</a> Internet Source	<1 %
19	<a href="http://www.researchgate.net">www.researchgate.net</a> Internet Source	<1 %
20	<a href="http://link.springer.com">link.springer.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	<a href="http://ses.library.usyd.edu.au">ses.library.usyd.edu.au</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov</a> Internet Source	<1 %
23	<a href="http://www.researchsquare.com">www.researchsquare.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On