

Determinants of the Pornography Exposure Effects on Junior and Senior High School Adolescence in Sanggau District West Kalimantan

By Linda Suwarni

4

Determinants of the Pornography Exposure Effects on Junior and Senior High School Adolescence in Sanggau District West Kalimantan

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5

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5

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Abstract.

Technological advances make it easier to access pornography. The pornography exposure effects are very serious problem among adolescence. It could have negative impact to reproductive health and mental health development. This research was a quantitative research with cross sectional design approach which main purposes to know the determinant of the pornography exposure effect that was conducted on 171 junior on junior and senior high school adolescence in Sanggau District. The results of this research indicated that most respondents had access pornography through photos (images) of 62.0%, including through the internet (78.4%). The pornography exposure effect of respondents was obtained in light level (addiction, escalation, and desensitization stage) was 29.2%, and weight level (act-out stage) was 70.8%. The significant determinants of the pornography exposure effect were the time of access (p value = 0.039, PR = 5.765), gender (p value = 0.0001; PR = 3.600), Duration access (p value = 0.037, PR = 3.730), and media type (p value = 0.001; PR = 2.268). While the status of dating, residence status, marital status of parents were not a significant determinant factor, but showed a positive trend toward the pornography exposure effect. It is suggested to provide information about the danger of pornography on early adolescence as a primary prevention toward accessing pornography. In addition, the collaboration of family and schools are needed to provide assistance in early adolescents to be wise in using the media, and for the adolescents who are in act-out stage need the intensive therapy to behave healthy.

Keywords: Pornography, Exposure Effects, Adolescence, Reproductive Health, School

Introduction

2

The proliferation of pornography over the last two decades, particularly via the Internet, has influenced youth culture and adolescent development in diverse and unprecedented ways¹, including in Indonesia. Based on the survey conducted National Commission on Child Protection (2011) in 12 major Indonesian cities of adolescent's behavior get as many as 83% of teens once admitted to watch porn videos, 93.7% had sexual intercourse, and 21% or one among five adolescents in Indonesia has had an abortion².

3

The initiation of adolescent's premarital sexual starting from 82.7% hand touching, 60.7% hugging, 66% kissing, 19.3% touching sensitive areas, 7% oral sex, 4% anal sex, and 14.7% intercourse³. This is associated with increasingly accessible pornographic exposure. The literature review showed that the compulsive adolescent's sexual behavior related to pornography^{4,5,6,7,8}. Supriati and Fikawati (2009) found that the most dominant factors influence the effect of exposure effect was frequency of exposure (often) (Odds Ratio 5,02)⁹.

2

Consequently, the impact of Internet pornography on adolescents, including compulsive, addicti² and even criminal behavior, is a global trend. They are considered one of the most susceptible audiences to sexually explicit content¹. Some evidence

that exposure to pornography can increase the likelihood of earlier first-time sexual experience, particularly for those adolescents who consumed pornography more frequently¹⁰.

Cline (1986) states there are stages of the effects of exposure that occur on those who exposed to pornography and experience the effects of exposure including addiction, escalation, desensitization and act out. Addiction is an addictive effect. Once a person likes pornographic material then he will have desire to see and regain the material. Escalation is an increase the need for heavier, more sex material explicit, more sensational and more deviant than previously consumed. Desensitization is stage when sex material that was taboo, no moral and demeaning / demeaning dignity humans are gradually now considered to be something the ordinary even the bus becomes insensitive as well against victims of sexual violence. Act out bound when there is an increasing tendency to do sexual behavior of pornography that has been only he sees to be applied to real life.

As well as in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan, pornography exposure is widespread among junior high and high school adolescent⁴. This research aims to know the determinant of the pornography exposure effects on Junior and Senior High School Adolescence in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan.

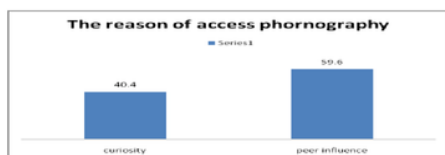
Methods

This research was a quantitative research with cross sectional design approach which main purposes to know the determinant of the pomography exposure effect. The population of this study were all of the junior and senior high school students who had been exposed the phomography in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan. This study was conducted on 171 junior and senior high school adolescence in July – December 2017.

Self administered questionnaire was used. To maintain data quality, we did the standardization questionnaires and interviewer training, are conducted informed consents as a sign of approval of respondents, and check the completeness of the contents of the questionnaire. Respondents also must submit the questionnaire in the closed envelope that has been provided. The research assistant presented the study, explaining that the questionnaires were anonymous and self-administered; privacy was guaranteed, and the right not to participate was underlined. Chi-Square test was used to know the significantly determinant variables.

Results and discussions

The respondents were highly exposed to pornographic images found in magazines, videos, television, computers and internet. The Sexually Explicit Materials (SEM) were used to: satisfy curiosity (40.4%), and peer influence (59.6%). These findings was supported by the existing literature that shows that the reason of access phomography was out of curiosity^{11,12}. The pointed out of pornography exposure shapes sexual knowledge¹³. Graphic 1 shows the distribution of the reason access phomography.



The univariate analyses could be seen below:

Table 1. Univariate Analyses

Variable	N	Percentage (%)
Media Type		
Printed Mass Media	22	12.9
Electronic	59	34.5
Printed Mass Media And Electronic	90	52.6
Sexual Behavior		
Masturbation		
Yes	81	47.4
No	90	52.6
Kissing		
Yes	108	63.2
No	63	36.8
Necking		
Yes	101	59.1
No	70	40.9

Petting		
Yes	57	33.3
No	114	66.7
Intercourse		
Yes	33	19.3
No	138	80.7
Oral sex		
Yes	22	12.9
No	149	87.1
Anal sex		
Yes	17	9.9
No	154	90.1
Level of Addiction		
Addiction	1	0.6
Escalation	3	1.8
Desensitization	46	26.9
Act Out	121	70.8
The reason of phonographic viewing		
Curiosity	69	40.4
Peer influence	102	59.6

Table 1 show the most of respondents access the printed mass media and electronic (52.6%). Adolescent's sexual behavior who had accessed phomography were masturbate (47.4%), kissing (63.2%), Necking (59.1%), petting (33.3%), intercourse (19.3%), oral sex (12.9%), anal sex (9.9%). Futhermore, most of the adolescent's at act out level (70.8%).

Table 2. Bivariate Analyses

Variables	Pornography Exposure Effects	
	p value	PR
Time of access	0.039*	5.765
Gender	0.0001*	3.600
Duration Access	0.037*	3.730
Media Type	0.001*	2.268
Status of dating	0.437	-
Residence Status	0.085	-
Parents Marital status	0.532	-

*Significantly at 0.05

11

Chi-square analysis was performed to examine the relationships between respondents' characteristics (i.e., gender, parent's marital status, residence status, status of dating, media type, duration access and time to access) and pornography exposure effects. Significant relationships were found for gender, time to access, media type, and duration access (p value < 0.05), but not for status of dating, residence status, and parent's marital status (p value > 0.05). Although there are no significantly related, but its showed a positive trend. Participants who had dating partner, stayed in family house, and divorce parent's were more likely to get a heavy pornography exposure effects.

Stulhofer (2012) research, showed the strong influence of exposure to pornography against teenage sexual behavior. The teenagers who had been exposed the pornography will affect his attitude about the sex picture on him, then will be realized in the form intimacy behavior with her partner¹⁴. Likewise, research conducted by Braun-Courville (2009), showed that

teens¹⁰ are exposed to media pornography tend to have more sexual partners (OR = 1.8; CI = 1.2 - 2.9), have³ sex partners more than 1 in the period Last 3 months (OR = 1.8; CI = 1.1 - 3.1), and perform anal sex (OR = 2.0; CI = 1.2 - 3.4). In addition, adolescents exposed to media pornography have a distant sexual attitude more permissive than unexposed¹⁵. This research found that most of participants who had exposure to pornography, did kissing, petting, necking, intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. As well as research conducted by Arologun, Ogbu, and Dipeolu (2016), Pujiati and Handayani (2018), internet exposure influence adolescent's sexual behavior^{16,17}.

Some studies showed that there was a significant association between⁷ gender and pornography exposure^{9,18}. Boys were 5 times more likely to currently watch pornography than were girls (Adjusted OR 5.09, CI 2.69-9.67, $p < 0.001$). They also found that male adolescents started earlier and more frequently on their own initiative, found pornography more sexually exciting, and reacted less often with fear or disgust¹⁸. This research found that male participants are more¹ likely to get a heavy pornography exposure effect. The high prevalence of Internet use among males suggests that males are more inclined to technology than females a trend that needs to be reversed¹⁶.

There is a significant association between frequency of pornography exposure to teenage sexual behavior^{19,20}, as well as this research. The participants who had accessed pornography more than 3 hours, are more likely to get a heavy pornography exposure effect. They tend to have a level of premarital sexual behavior. The results of this study are supported by the results of research. Furwasyih (2011) showed that 85.11% of respondents who had been exposed to erotic information with heavy frequency, tend to have risky sexual behavior²¹. Supriati and Fikawati (2009) states that teens who had often frequency of pornography exposure (more than once a week) at risk 5.0 times experienced exposure effects compared with adolescents whose frequency of exposure is rare (approximately one time a week)⁹. Arulogun¹, Ogbu, and Dipeolu (2016) research showed that males (95% CI OR = 1.245 - 6.465) were more likely to visit pornographic sites compared with other respondents. Duration of Internet use was also significantly associated with practice of content of sexually explicit sites. This corroborates earlier findings that sexual behaviour can be acquired through exposure to pornography and sexual models on the Internet¹ through imitating and copying of such acts^{22,23,24}. Main source of information about the Internet was friends (63.3%), and the frequency of use showed that 29.5% access the Internet every day. Duration of time spent online ranged from 30 minutes to three hours¹⁶.

Time to access pornography had a significant relationship with pornography exposure effects. This research found that the participants who accessed pornography in the morning or afternoon are more likely to get a heavy pornography exposure effect than in the night. This is because when accessing pornography during the day, they tend to meet with more people. The

pornography viewing by adolescents is harmful to their development, both physically and emotionally. Group and individual therapy, as well as more parental control over what is viewed on the Internet, will be suggested as a way of overcoming or preventing pornography addiction in adolescence²⁵.

Electronic media of pornography had a significant influence on pornography exposure effect. This research finding, respondents who exposed to electronic and printed media together, have a chance of 2.27 times to get out of level of addiction. The respondents exposed to pornography through electronic media have a chance of 3.06 times for risky sexual behavior if compared with teenagers who do not exposed to electronic media. Trend of teenage sexual behavior is increasing because of the dissemination of information and sexual stimulation through electronic media which is very accessible to teenagers²⁶.

Conclusions

From the findings of this study, it was shown that the reason of students get exposed to pornography were curiosity (40.4%) and peer influence (59.6). The significant factors contribute to pornography exposure effect are gender, time to access, duration access, and media type. Therefore, the recommendations of this study in education sector management should come up with curriculum and programs that address age appropriate sexuality education at all levels. This is to provide sexuality information from balanced and objective sources where the adolescent and young adults are free to engage and to² seek for clarification on sexuality issues, and for parents, educators, policy makers, health professional, and law enforcement be equipped with knowledge on sexuality that can enable them to² create a supportive environment that can facilitate health development of youth sexuality, while minimizing the risk potential for negative effects related to pornography.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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Ethical Clearance

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards and have been approved by the appropriate institutional research ethics committee.

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Independently.

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