

A Comparative Study of Porn Use Behavior in Public and Private Schools, Semarang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pornography is one of the factors contributing to the decline in productivity among today's youth. Excessive pornography consumption is an issue among today's youngsters. The widespread consumption of pornography can lead to free sex in today's youth, as well as unplanned pregnancies. The purpose of this study is to compare attitudes, perceptions of behavior control, intentions, and actions related to online pornography consumption in adolescents attending public and private schools in Semarang City.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design with 1,844 stratified random samples. Secondary data from the website <http://sehariku.dinus.ac.id> comprised participants ranging from junior and senior high school (including vocational schools) to university students. The Mann-Whitney non-parametric test was employed to do a bivariate analysis and compare these variables between the two groups.

Result: The findings revealed that the majority of respondents were women (55.4%), in early adolescence (50.6%), and lived with their parents (74.2%). Compared to private schools, public schools had better attitudes (mean rank 937.04), perceptions of behavior control (mean rank 950.37), intents (mean rank 932.73), and behavior (mean rank 927.26). However, no significant difference was found between attitude (p -value 0.129), conduct (p -value 0.584), and intention (p -value 0.288). Only the perceived behavior control variable differed substantially across public and private schools ($p=0.004$). In this regard, private and public schools are primarily comparable. Some private educational foundations must devise an effective method to increase students' perceived behavior control over pornography, at least to compete with public schools.

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INTRODUCTION

Sexuality issues are always an exciting topic to discuss. One of the sexual issues that is often discussed is free sex. Currently, free sex has become a social issue and phenomenon.(1) Teenage relationships nowadays need to receive the main spotlight because teenage relationships are immensely worrying due to the development of global modernization and the depletion of a person's morals and faith, especially teenagers today.(2) The inability of teenagers to filter Western culture that has entered Indonesia, coupled with misuse of internet technology, has led to cultural shifts and behavioral deviations where shame no longer plays a role, unbridled sexual behavior, and wrong dating styles, gradually influencing our teenagers to start to forget national culture and switching to western culture.(3)

In Indonesia, the number of teenagers aged 10 to 24 years reaches 65 million people or 30% of the total population. Around 15% to 20% of school-age teenagers in Indonesia have sexual relations outside of marriage.(4)

The National Population and Family Planning Board of Indonesia notes that 60% of teenagers aged 16-17 years have sexual relations, 20% aged 14-15 years, and 20% aged 19-20. Based on several survey data shows that promiscuous behavior among Indonesian teenagers is very worrying.(5) The high rate of casual sex among teenagers is closely related to the increasing number of abortions currently, as well as teenagers' lack of knowledge about healthy reproduction.(6) Free sexual behavior occurs due to several factors, one of which is pornography.(7) Pornography addiction causes a person to commit indecent and sexual acts that are contrary to societal norms of decency.(8)

According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, in 2022, there are 97% of teenagers have watched pornography. There are 7% of teenagers who have kissed, simulated genitals, have had oral sex, and there are teenagers who say 62.7% of virgins have not done it, and 21.2% of teenagers say they have had an abortion.(9) This is, of course, very worrying because

almost all Indonesian teenagers have watched pornographic films and expressed their desires by practicing them.(10) This is because it is easy for children to access the internet. One of the negative impacts is that children become addicted to spending much time in cyberspace and looking for new things that are not appropriate for their age, causing children to visit pornographic sites or participate in cyberbullying.(11)

The impact caused by the rapid increase in pornography in Indonesia is the occurrence of psychosocial problems and decreased productivity.(12) Pornography addiction can damage the brain, even worse than drug addiction, because drug addiction only damages three parts of the brain. In contrast, pornography addiction can damage the part of the brain that is responsible for logic by providing excessive stimulation without a filter so that the brain becomes accustomed to only looking for pleasure without consequences.(13)

In today's digital era, children can access it without any additional effort, and when children search for content, pornography may appear accidentally.(14) This is because pornographic content is widespread in Indonesia and because it is easy to access by all age groups.(15) Even if the government intervenes and uses various software to block or filter porn sites, the reality is that social media users enjoy porn sites through links containing keywords that porn-filtering software cannot read as content.(16) This must be taken into account because if someone frequently accesses pornography, sexual behavior will become a lifestyle and enable risky sexual behavior.(17)

This research aims to determine whether there are differences in attitudes, intentions, perceived behavioral control, and behavior regarding the level of online pornography consumption among public and private school teenagers in Semarang City, Indonesia. As a form of concern for the problem of the distribution of pornography in state and private schools, we can design and provide effective teaching methods to improve the quality of teenagers in the city of Semarang.

METHOD

Research Design

This research applies a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design to find trends or differences at certain times in specific populations. The data used in this research comes from secondary data belonging to the Semarang Health Data Repository - UDINUS Campus (SEHARIKU). The data provided and used in this research have been tested for validity and reliability using the Pearson Correlation and Conbrach's Alpha tests from 30 student respondents who were not research

participants.(18) Then, in conducting this research, the researcher obtained research permit number 331/EA/KEPK-Fkes-UDINUS/XII/2022 from the Health Research Ethics Commission of Dian Nuswantoro University.(19)

Respondent

The population in this study were teenagers from public and private schools in Semarang City. The sampling technique in this research uses a non-probability sampling technique. Thus, it can be concluded that this research does not provide equal opportunities and opportunities for everyone to become respondents in this research. The sampling technique was purposive, using a Google form questionnaire distributed to research respondents. The respondents in this study had inclusion criteria, namely teenagers aged 12-25 years with a classification of ages 12-16 years included in the early teens category and ages 17-25 years included in the late teens category. This classification aligns with data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2009.(20) The teenagers in this research attend public and private schools, starting from junior high school and high school/vocational school levels, and are active students in Semarang. The number of samples used in this research was 1,844 teenage respondents from several public and private schools ranging from junior high school to high school/vocational school and active students in Semarang.

Measuring instrument

In this study, respondents will be directed to fill out informed consent as proof of willingness to participate in this research. Then, for adolescent respondents under 17 years of age, permission will be given to their parents to fill out informed consent. After getting permission from their parents, the teenager can fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire has 20 questions from four variables: Behavior, Attitude, Intention, and Perceived Behavioral Control. The Attitude variable has 5 questions, the Intention variable has 6 questions, and the Behavioral Control Perception variable has 4 questions. In behavior, there are 5 questions related to the level of pornography consumption with answer choices based on a Likert scale.

Attitude

Measurement of the attitude variable uses a Likert scale to measure respondents' attitudes regarding the level of pornography consumption between public and private schools. In the attitude variable, there are 5 questions, namely "Consuming pornography is a fun way to relieve stress," "Consuming pornography can also be used to learn new things," "Consuming pornography is permissible/reasonable as long as it is not excessive,"

"Pornography is a form of entertainment, "I don't care if other people look at pornography." From this question, there are answer score components, namely: Strongly Agree/SS (score 0), Agree/S (score 1), Disagree/TS (score 2), and Strongly Disagree/STS (score 3).

Intention

The measurement of the intention variable uses a Likert scale to measure respondents' intentions regarding the level of pornography consumption between public and private schools. In the intention variable, there are 6 questions, namely "I plan to watch pornography someday," "After getting information/stories from friends, I intend to watch pornography," "When I accidentally find pornography, I intend to watch it until the end," "After watching pornography, I have planned to watch it again," "I have intended to watch pornography because of sexual urges (for example wet dreams during my fertile period)," "I have intended to watch pornography to satisfy my sexual desires." From this question, there are answer score components, namely: Strongly Agree/SS (score 0), Agree/S (score 1), Disagree/TS (score 2), and Strongly Disagree/STS (score 3).

Perceived Behavioral Control

Measurement of the attitude variable uses a Likert scale to measure respondents' perceived behavioral control regarding the level of pornography consumption between public and private schools. In the Perceived Behavioral Control variable, there are 5 questions, namely "I am not sure I can resist the desire to view pornography," "I believe that I can divert the desire to view pornography by doing activities," "Whether I view pornography or not is my business" and " Even though my family (parents or siblings) forbid me, I still look at pornography." From this question, there are answer score components, namely: Strongly Agree/SS (score 0), Agree/S (score 1), Quite Disagree/TS (score 2), and Strongly Disagree/STS (score 3).

Behavior

Measurement of behavioral variables uses a Likert scale to measure respondents' behavior regarding the level of pornography consumption between public and private schools. In the attitude variable, there are 5 questions, namely "Have you ever consumed pornography?", "How were you when you watched it?" "How often have you seen pornography?" "Where did you first see online pornography?" and "Pornography Viewing Age."

Data analysis

This method was used to determine whether there were differences between attitudes, intentions, perceived behavioral control, and online pornography consumption behavior among teenagers from public and private schools in Semarang City, Indonesia. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive analysis, namely a description of the data from the Univariate Test and inferential statistical data analysis techniques using the Mann-Whitney Non-Parametric Statistical Test Technique.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data processing results in this study, it is known that the number of samples in this study was 1,844 teenage respondents from public and private schools in Semarang City. The following are the general characteristics of research respondents, which can be seen in table 1.

Based on the table of general characteristics of respondents above, it is known that the results of research regarding the consumption of online pornography among teenagers in public and private schools in Semarang City are that the majority of respondents in this study were women (55.4%), with the largest age category being in early adolescence. According to the criteria Age classification according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2009 namely, early adolescence is 12 – 16 years, and late adolescence is 17 – 25 years(20), with the average age of most respondents being 16 years old. The educational distribution of respondents included 23.4% from junior high school, 24.3% from high school, 23.8% from vocational school, and 28.5% from tertiary institutions, and they mostly lived with their parents (74.2%).

Based on Table 2, the results of the univariate test on the variables in this study show that in the attitude variable, most teenagers from public and private schools have a good attitude in responding to pornography (50.6%). In the intention variable, the majority of public and private school teenagers have good intentions in anticipating their desire to view and consume pornography (52.0% and 50.1%). Meanwhile, in the perceived behavioral control variable, public and private school teenagers have differences in viewing pornography. In public schools, the majority have good behavioral control perceptions (51.2%), while the perception of behavioral control among private school teenagers has predominantly poor behavioral control perceptions (51.2%) 53.5%). In the behavioral variable, it is known that both public and private have good behavior (70.5% and 67.8%).

Based on the Mann-Whitney Non-Parametric test results on the attitude variable, it can be seen that the Asymp.Sig. (2-Tailed) value on the attitude variable is (p-value) $0.129 > 0.05$. So, it can be said that there is no difference in attitude toward the level of online pornography consumption because there is no significant difference between the attitude toward online pornography consumption among public and private school teenagers in Semarang City. In this study, most respondents from public and private schools had good attitudes. This is proven by the number of public and private school respondents who answered questions on the questionnaire

with results included in the good category, as shown in Table 2. The results of this research are also in line with research which states that some teenagers have a positive attitude in responding to and overcoming pornography problems because they are encouraged and supported by providing correct education and information regarding reproductive health so that children can take a firm stance on themselves and can be responsible for avoiding dangers of pornography addiction.(21) Apart from that, teenagers' positive attitudes can also be influenced by teenagers' behavior regarding the frequency of accessing pornographic sites online.(22)

Table 1. The distribution of respondents' demographic characteristics

Variables	State School		Private School	
	f	%	f	%
Sex				
Man	484	42.1	339	48.8
Woman	665	57.9	356	51.2
Age category				
Early adolescence	584	50.8	349	50.2
Late teens	565	49.2	346	49.8
Level of education				
Junior high school	258	22.5	174	25.0
Senior high school	337	29.3	112	16.1
Vocational school	284	24.7	154	22.2
College student	270	23.5	255	36.7
Residence status				
Cost with guardian	110	9.6	99	14.2
The cost without a guardian	75	6.5	63	9.1
With parents	886	77.1	482	69.4
With guardian	36	3.1	31	4.5
Hostel	42	3.7	20	2.9

Source: Data processed from Sehariku, 2024

Table 2. Variables between two groups

Variables	State School		Private School	
	f	%	f	%
Attitude				
Not good	568	49.4	568	49.4
Good	581	50.6	581	50.6
Intention				
Not good	551	48.0	347	49.9
Good	598	52.0	248	50.1
Perception of behavioral control				
Not good	561	48.8	372	53.5
Good	588	51.2	323	46.5
Behavior				
Not good	339	29.5	224	32.2
Good	810	70.5	471	67.8

Source: Data processed from Sehariku, 2024

Table 3. Comparison of two groups' values of variables

Variables	N	Mean Rank	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
Attitude			
State school	1,149	937.04	0.129
Private school	695	898.46	
Intention			
State school	1,149	932.73	0.288
Private school	695	905.59	
Perception of behavioral control			
State school	1,149	950.37	0.004
Private school	695	876.42	
Behavior			
State school	1,149	927.26	0.584
Private school	695	914.62	

Source: Data processed from Sehariku, 2024

Based on the Mann-Whitney Non-Parametric test results on the intention variable, it can be seen that the Asymp.Sig. (2-Tailed) value on the intention variable is $0.288 > 0.05$. So, it can be said that there is no difference in intention towards the level of online pornography consumption because there is no significant difference between the intention to consume online pornography among public and private school teenagers in Semarang City. In this study, most respondents from public and private schools had good intentions. This is proven by the number of public and private school respondents who answered questions on the questionnaire with results included in the good category, as these results can be seen in Table 2. Intention is a measure of a person's willingness to carry out a specific behavior, which is influenced by factors such as background, attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control.(22) More simply, intention can be interpreted as the desire to act because of encouragement from within. Positive intentions among teenagers can be influenced by the stronger values of the factors that influence these intentions, as this is in line with research that states that risk factors that influence premarital sexual intentions in teenagers include lack of knowledge, teenagers' perceptions of premarital sex, supervision, parental busyness, peer influence, and adolescent health services.(23)

Based on the Mann-Whitney Non-Parametric test results on the variable perceived behavioral control, it can be seen that the Asymp.Sig. (2-Tailed) value on the variable perceived behavioral control is $0.004 < 0.05$. So, it can be said that there is a difference in perceived behavioral control regarding the level of online pornography consumption because there is a significant difference between the perceived behavioral control of online pornography consumption among public and private school teenagers in Semarang City. In this study, the majority of respondents from public and private schools had differences in responding to questionnaire questions related to perceived behavioral control. This is evidenced by the number of public school teenagers who answered questions on the questionnaire with dominant results included in the good category.

In contrast, private school teenagers predominantly had perceptions of behavioral control included in the bad category. This data can be seen from the Table 2 results. Perceived behavioral control can be interpreted as a person's belief in the existing factors that encourage or inhibit a person from carrying out a behavior.(24) Adolescents can be influenced by the parenting style provided by parents or educators. This is in line with research results, which state that school origin and the upbringing patterns of educators have a

relationship with adolescents' perceived behavioral control regarding sexual behavior.(25)

Based on the Mann-Whitney Non-Parametric test results on behavioral variables, it can be seen that the Asymp.Sig. (2-Tailed) value on behavioral variables is $0.584 > 0.05$. So, it can be said that there is no difference in behavior regarding the level of online pornography consumption because there is no significant difference between the online pornography consumption behavior of teenagers in public and private schools in Semarang City. In this study, most respondents from public and private schools had good behavior. This is proven by the number of public and private school respondents who answered questions on the questionnaire with results included in the good category, as these results can be seen in Table 2. Behavior is a human response or response to stimuli caused by exposure to pornographic images. Good behavior can be influenced by several factors, one of which is by providing information and sex education so that teenagers can know the impacts that will arise as a result of the pornography they consume. This is in line with research results, which state that providing sex education influences teenagers' behavior in viewing pornography.(21)

In this research, several limitations can be considered to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results of this research, such as the data collection method, which uses a Google Form questionnaire, which allows respondents to be dishonest in answering questions regarding pornography consumption, either because of shame or the presence of bad social stigma that can influence data accuracy. By considering these limitations, researchers can design strategies to minimize the impact and increase the validity and reliability of research results. The strategy that can be implemented is to ensure the security of respondents' data, encourage honesty in answering questionnaires, and inform them about using data only for research purposes. The research instrument used has been tested for validity and reliability to measure differences in levels of pornography consumption between public and private schools in Semarang.

CONCLUSION

From the research results that have been found, it can be concluded that there are no significant differences in attitude, intention, and behavior variables between public and private school teenagers in the city of Semarang. However, there are significant differences in the perceived behavioral control variables between the two. Most public schools have a good perception of behavior control, while private schools have a very poor perception of behavior control. Therefore, private schools need to improve teaching methods by conducting training

programs to increase behavior control and providing educational material about the dangers of pornography consumption and the benefits of behavior control in schools that involve teachers and counselors in providing education and guidance so they can compete with state schools.

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