

The Differences between Male and Female Pupils in Accessing Porn

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ABSTRACT

Background: Children have begun to be exposed to pornography at a very young age, which is 4 years. Intentionally or not, access to pornography has a brain-damaging impact. Pornography damages the human brain worse than drugs. **Objective:** This study aims to identify behavioral differences in pornography consumption in male and female pupils aged 9-11 years. **Method:** The research data were obtained by using a survey method for 261 pupils aged 9-11 years who attend public elementary schools in Semarang city. The data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate to determine behavioral differences between male and female pupils. **Results:** There are 53.3% of female and 46.7% of male pupils participated in this study. Most of them are 11 years old (62.8%) and not yet pubescent (79.7%). As much as 30.7% of pupils (16.1% male and 14.6% female) have accessed pornography and 15.4% accessed it intentionally. Almost 7% of pupils access pornography more than 1 minute, by cellular phone (27.6%) and 5.4% frequently access it for more than 5 times a week. There are no significant differences between male and female students in pornography consumption ($p=0.095$). The government through Health Office should cooperate with schools and families in making educational programs about the dangers of pornography. Parents should control the use of cellular phone by children. Due to no behavioral difference in pornography consumption, the intervention program provided could be in equal portions between female and male pupils.

Keyword: Children, Health behavior, Pornography, Pupils, Reproductive health.

INTRODUCTION

The average age of Indonesian children entering puberty is 11-12 years (Wahab *et al.*, 2018). At this time, it is expected that children will be able to enter adolescence in a healthy attitude, behavior, and have reliable life skills. This is necessary because adolescence is considered a stormy period, meaning that teenagers will begin to be faced with various choices that can affect their future life (Kiani, Ghazanfarpour and Saeidi, 2019).

Reproductive growth and development in adolescents is one of the factors that influence behavior, especially sexual behavior, in adolescents. Adolescents' sexual behavior is determined by many factors such as curiosity and lack of knowledge. Research conducted by Irene Dora on 69 students found that access to pornographic sites was 10.1% in the low category, 88.4% in the medium category, and 1.4% in the high category. In the variable of adolescent premarital sexual attitudes,

the results showed that 76.8% had traits that tended to be positive or had a tendency to approach premarital sexual behavior, and 23.2% had negative traits or tendencies to stay away from premarital sexual behavior (Hadiati and Thea, 2016).

Access to pornography is a factor that influences adolescent sexual behavior. Adult content or pornographic content is one of the most sought after and accessed by internet users in Indonesia. ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) Indonesia states that the consumption of pornographic content among Indonesians is at an alarming level. Based on a survey conducted by an American adult video provider site as well as a presentation by the ECPAT Indonesia Coordinator, it was stated that, in 2015 and 2016, Indonesia was ranked second in terms of access and consumption of pornographic videos. Added by ECPAT Indonesia if the younger generation and minorities of adults to older age who access adult content (*End Child*

Prostitution And Trafficking Organization Indonesia, no date).

A survey by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) conducted on 4,500 youth in 12 big cities in Indonesia found that access to pornographic content almost reached 100%. Of the 4,500 youth who became respondents, it was found that the reasons or factors that motivate them to access and watch pornographic content are just for fun (27%), a friend's invitation (10%) and the fear of being ridiculed by their peers (4%). From the data held by the National Commission for Child Protection, it is also stated that of the total 2,812 students, 60% of them have accessed pornography (Setyawan, 2018). The survey conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic also showed that 22% of children still watched inappropriate shows (Purnamasari, 2020).

The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia said that material containing pornography can be obtained easily by anyone at this time. In the guidelines for parents issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that the sources of pornographic content include newspapers, comics, story books, games, magazines, television, videos, pictures, as well as pages and social media (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia., 2017).

Access to adult content, which is found a lot at the age of 10-19 years, can have an effect on health and social life. This age group is the age of teenagers who have a high curiosity, as well as the occurrence of changes, both in emotional, physical, and psychological terms (Schoefield and Bierman, 2018). Therefore, the experience during the pre-pubertal period greatly influences their behavior when they are in their teens. Coupled with the growth and reproductive development of adolescents during puberty, teenagers are increasingly curious to try what they see.

The government has made many efforts to prevent it by blocking adult content from various media. However, technological advances seem to be unstoppable. Children can still easily access pornography either intentionally or unintentionally. Especially during the pandemic period since the beginning of 2020 which caused children to have to study at home with the assistance of the

internet. Based on preliminary studies, it was found that some children have seen adult content that appears suddenly when they are accessing the internet. This makes some children surf further and even start trying to create similar content.

Premarital sex behavior among teenagers needs to be prevented since pre-pubertal age or at least early teenager. Therefore, we need to understand first about the description of accessing pornography in children and whether there are differences between female and male children.

Based on the facts in the field above, researchers are interested in identifying the behavior of male and female pupils in pornography consumption. If there are differences in behavior between the two, it will assist in designing reproductive health programs for children aged 9-11 years more effectively.

METHODS

This study is a quantitative study using a descriptive approach and a cross-sectional study design. The population that became the subject of this research were pupils in fourth and fifth grade at the four public elementary schools in Semarang which amounted to 289 pupils. The four schools were selected based on the response rate of informed consent from the pupils' parents. Not all parents allowed their children to participate in this research because of the research topic that is considered taboo in Javanese people. We exclude schools with response rates under 80% to minimize the bias (Finchamm, 2008). The sample in this study is determined using a simple random sampling technique. The sample size was determined based on the Lemeshow formula, and the sample for this study was 261 respondents.

The data in this study were taken using a questionnaire filled directly by the pupils after the school activities were over on March 26th - April 8th, 2022. The researchers also provided that the research continues to use health protocols due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. The independent variable in this study is pupils' characteristic (sex, age and puberty status), while the dependent variable is behavior of pornography consumption (content, context, onset,

frequency, media, duration, reason, and peer influence). The data obtained were then analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis. We used independent sample t-test in bivariate analysis, since the data were normally distributed, to determine whether there is a difference in the mean between two unpaired groups with the intention that the two groups of data come from different subjects.

This research has been approved by ethics committee of Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro No. 158/EA/KEPK-FKM/202.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents in this study were 4th and 5th grade pupils aged 9-12 years. It is known from Table 1 that most of the respondents are 11 years old (62.8%). This is the average age of Indonesian children entering puberty (11-12 years) (Wahab *et al.*, 2018), although this study revealed that only 20.3% pupils had reached puberty and were mostly female pupils (14.2%). Number of respondents by gender in this study is almost equal, which is 46.7% male and 53.5% female.

Table 2 reports that 30.7% pupils have ever accessed pornography. More male pupils (16.1%) have accessed pornography than female pupils (14.6%). Males are easier to have fantasies and have more courage to access pornography. On the other hand, females can refrain from engaging on those who violate norms because of shame or a burden that is more felt by females (Donevan and Mattebo, 2017).

Pornography is defined as images or content that contains sexual exploitation, obscenity, and/or something of an erotic nature. Included in pornography are images of naked adults, images of sexual intercourse, images of genitals and breasts. Pornography itself is considered by the wider community as a taboo subject and has many negative impacts. Several studies mention several reasons that make people oppose pornography, including as a protection for the younger generation or children, as a prevention of activities that demean women's dignity, and prevent rebellions that tend to destroy the sexual values of the family and society at large. The impact that will be felt by many teenagers who access pornographic content easily is a stimulus to imitate what they see (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan

Dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia, 2014).

Bandura in Social Cognitive Theory mentioned that children are more likely to attend to and imitate people who they perceive as similar to themselves. Consequently, they are more likely to imitate behavior modeled by people of the same gender. The people around them will respond to the behavior it imitates with either reinforcement or punishment (Bandura, 1989).

Table 1. Distribution frequency of pupils' characteristic

| Variable | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------------|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Sex | 122 | 46.7 | 139 | 53.5 | 261 | 100 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.5 | 4 | 1.5 |
| 10 | 41 | 15.7 | 48 | 18.4 | 89 | 34.1 |
| 11 | 79 | 30.3 | 85 | 32.6 | 164 | 62.8 |
| 12 | 2 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.5 |
| Puberty status | | | | | | |
| Has reached puberty | 16 | 6.1 | 37 | 14.2 | 53 | 20.3 |
| Not yet pubescent | 106 | 40.6 | 102 | 39.1 | 208 | 79.7 |

Table 2. Distribution frequency of variable pornography consumption.

| Variable | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Ever pornography consumption | 42 | 16.1 | 38 | 14.6 | 80 | 30.7 |
| Yes | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| No | | | | | | |
| Onset of pornography consumption | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| Never | 3 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.1 |
| 4-6 y.o / kindergarten | 5 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.9 |
| 7-8 y.o / first grade | 4 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.1 | 7 | 2.7 |
| 9-10 y.o / second grade | 4 | 1.5 | 8 | 3.1 | 12 | 4.6 |
| 11-12 y.o / fifth grade | 11 | 4.2 | 14 | 5.4 | 25 | 9.6 |
| Media to pornography consumption | 15 | 5.7 | 13 | 5.0 | 28 | 10.7 |
| Never | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| Hand phone | 37 | 14.2 | 35 | 13.4 | 72 | 27.6 |
| Laptop/notebook | 5 | 1.9 | 4 | 1.5 | 9 | 3.4 |
| Book/comic | 5 | 1.9 | 2 | 0.8 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Film/CD | 4 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.8 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Frequency on pornography consumption | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| Never | 21 | 8.0 | 15 | 5.7 | 36 | 13.8 |
| Once a week | 9 | 3.4 | 8 | 3.1 | 17 | 6.5 |
| 2-3 times a week | 6 | 2.3 | 7 | 2.7 | 13 | 5.0 |
| 4-5 times a week | 8 | 3.1 | 6 | 2.3 | 14 | 5.4 |
| More than 5 times a week | | | | | | |
| Duration on pornography consumption | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| Never | 14 | 5.3 | 13 | 5.0 | 27 | 10.4 |
| < 5 seconds | 13 | 5.0 | 11 | 4.2 | 24 | 9.2 |
| 5-30 seconds | 8 | 3.1 | 3 | 1.1 | 11 | 4.2 |
| 31-60 seconds | 10 | 3.8 | 8 | 3.1 | 18 | 6.9 |
| More than 60 seconds | | | | | | |
| Context of pornography | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| Never | 16 | 6.1 | 20 | 7.7 | 36 | 13.8 |
| Story text | 12 | 4.6 | 6 | 2.3 | 18 | 6.9 |
| Real-still picture | 16 | 6.1 | 12 | 4.6 | 28 | 10.7 |
| Real-motion picture | 7 | 2.7 | 9 | 3.4 | 16 | 6.1 |
| Still-animation picture | 7 | 2.7 | 9 | 3.4 | 16 | 6.1 |
| | 9 | 3.4 | 9 | 3.4 | 18 | 6.9 |

| Variable | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Motion-animation picture | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | |
| Content of | | | | | | |
| pornography | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| Never | 15 | 5.7 | 11 | 4.2 | 26 | 10.0 |
| Images of skimpily dressed/naked women/men | 15 | 5.7 | 11 | 4.2 | 26 | 10.0 |
| Images of | 7 | 2.7 | 7 | 2.7 | 14 | 5.4 |
| male/female | 3 | 1.1 | 4 | 1.5 | 7 | 2.7 |
| genitals/other | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| body parts that | 5 | 1.9 | 1 | 0.4 | 6 | 2.3 |
| cause sexual | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 |
| desire (e.g. chest, | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.8 | 3 | 1.2 |
| butt, thighs, | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 1.8 |
| crotch, etc.) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Cheek kiss/hug | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.5 | 4 | 1.5 |
| between opposite sex/same sex | | | | | | |
| Lip kisses between the opposite sex/same sex | | | | | | |
| Necking | | | | | | |
| Breasts touching | | | | | | |
| Genitals touching | | | | | | |
| Petting | | | | | | |
| Intercourse | | | | | | |
| Oral sex | | | | | | |
| Anal sex | | | | | | |
| Reason on | | | | | | |
| pornography | 80 | 30.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 181 | 69.3 |
| consumption | 26 | 10.0 | 14 | 5.3 | 40 | 15.3 |
| Never access | 6 | 2.3 | 7 | 2.7 | 13 | 5.0 |
| Unintentionally | 8 | 3.1 | 6 | 2.3 | 14 | 5.4 |
| Curiosity | 7 | 2.7 | 6 | 2.3 | 13 | 5.0 |
| Peer request | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | |
| Number of friends who have | | | | | | |
| pornography | 86 | 33.0 | 96 | 36.8 | 182 | 69.7 |
| consumption | 7 | 2.7 | 15 | 5.7 | 22 | 8.4 |
| No one | 10 | 3.8 | 14 | 5.4 | 24 | 9.2 |
| 1 | 19 | 7.3 | 14 | 5.4 | 33 | 12.6 |
| 2-3 | | | | | | |
| More than 3 | | | | | | |

Media that contains things about sex or pornography have a lot of impact on someone who accesses it. This is the impact of media exposure. It is stated that media exposure is defined as exposure to media that is watched or seen by someone in a certain frequency. The media here can be in the form of films, television broadcasts, reading magazines or newspapers, or listening to the radio. Various studies and

many experts say the impact of pornography is more inclined to the negative impact than the positive impact. The impact of pornography includes a decrease in brain performance and triggers premarital sex and deviant behavior (Hawari, 2010).

In this study, pupils had been exposed to pornography since they were in kindergarten (1.1%) and the most were nowadays, at the age of 11 (10.7%). The older the children, the more exposure to

pornography. Most pupils access it in less than five seconds. A total of 13.8% pupils access it once a week. Previous research on adolescents also showed that 60.6% had accessed pornography. The teenagers who have/often accessed pornography are known to have a history of pornography consumption more than or equal to one access per day. The media used to access pornography include hand phone, laptops, computers, magazines, comics, novels, and other media where the results are video games, posters and Instagram which are used to access pornography (Gayatri, Shaluhiyah and Indraswari, 2020).

This might be one of the effects of the 2-year COVID-19 pandemic period which requires children to study at home with the help of internet-connected gadgets. Most of the pupils access pornography through hand phone (27.6%). Based on the results of the study, not a few respondents used more than one media to access pornography (Gayatri, Shaluhiyah

and Indraswari, 2020). Children at this time are facilitated to obtain media to assist in meeting their needs. With the development of the media, it will make it easier for teenagers to access content with sexual substance without paying or being known by others (Nugroho, 2016). This is also supported by other research which shows 90% of adolescents choose to access and watch pornographic content alone (Donevan and Mattebo, 2017). Adolescents who choose to access pornography alone said that accessing or watching pornographic content alone makes them feel more comfortable and less embarrassed when viewed by others. They prefer to watch or access in the bedroom or bathroom so they can access alone without the need for others to know (Muhamad *et al.*, 2021). Other research shows 90% of respondents choose to access and watch pornographic content alone (Donevan and Mattebo, 2017).

Table 3. Independent sample t-test result between sex and behavior of pornography consumption.

| Variable | t | df | Sig | MD | SE | 95% CI | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | Lower | Upper |
| Pornography consumption | 1.678 | 259 | .095 | 1.340 | 0.799 | -0.233 | 2.912 |

Children who do not have media can still access pornography at a friend's house or elsewhere, as well as novels and comics which can be accessed by borrowing someone else's. The lack of availability of facilities owned by children themselves does not rule out the possibility of children not being able to access pornography, where they can find other ways to be able to access pornography easily. Based on the theory of planned behavior, the availability of facilities owned by individuals can influence individuals to carry out behavior according to the facilities they have, but it is possible that, if the facilities are not supportive, individuals who already have the intention and plan to behave can make this behavior in other ways (Hack, Broucke and Keiver, 2019).

According to Table 3, there is no significant difference between male and female pupils' behavior in pornography consumption ($p=0.095$). Age and pubertal status are likely to have influenced these findings due to most pupils had not

reached puberty (Beyens, Vandenbosch and Eggermont, 2016). In contrast with previous research addressed on adolescents, it was reported that males experienced greater post-exposure arousal and less negative affect after viewing sexually explicit videos than females did. Further, males who viewed more explicit sexual depictions tended to report greater post-exposure arousal than those who saw less explicit depictions. No within-gender differences were found for females in terms of content explicitness (Paul, 2013). Females were more non-permissive toward pornography, better perceived the impact of pornography and factors contributed to pornography compared to males (Muhamad *et al.*, 2021).

Behavior of pornography consumption between male and female pupils is almost similar. Although some of them access pornography by accident (15.3%), as many as 6.9% of children access pornography over a long time, which is more than one minute. This means that they do intend to find out more and might be

attracted by pop-up porn advertisements during playing internet games. This condition is very concerning because children in the early stages of puberty do not have adequate knowledge, attitudes and life skills (Azinar, 2013; Wulandari, 2016; Amalia and Azinar, 2017). As many as 50% of parents reported not monitoring the activities of their children and 63% providing free internet access without knowing the pages being accessed (Gayatri, Shaluhyah and Indraswari, 2020). Parental supervision can influence individuals to plan something. Individuals with good parental supervision tend to think first about the dangers and impacts of the behavior they will do, whereas individuals with poor parental supervision will feel free so they don't think about the impact of their behavior (Baudouin, Wongsawat and Sudnongbua, 2019). Communication and the establishment of good relationships between children and parents will foster a sense of affection and a sense of being supervised in children so that children will feel awake and able to control deviant behaviors that may be possible. One of the roles of parents is as a function of protection, namely the role of providing protection to children from unwanted actions and as a way for children to grow protection against themselves from environmental influences that are not good. The ease with which children can access pornography can be even higher if there is no control from parents, such as providing unlimited facilities and parents do not supervise properly. Parents are expected to try to provide guidance and offer and give time to discuss with their teenagers access to pornography and explain sexuality (Shek and Ma, 2016).

Pupils are more exposed to pornography in the form of written stories (13.8%) and real moving pictures (10.7%). The substances seen are pictures of women or men naked or wearing skimpy clothes (10%), pictures of body parts that cause sensual desire (10%), hugging (5.4%), kissing (2.7%), hands touching the breast (2.3%), even to scenes of intercourse (1.8%) and anal sex (1.5%). Previous research of 62 teenagers obtained that the frequency of access to pornographic media was mostly found in the medium access category by 50%, then in the high access category it was 40.3% and the least was found in the high access category by 9,7% (Annisa and Sunarsih, 2013). Research in early teens

shows that teens who frequently access pornography are generally more attracted to sex and pornography than their peers, have fantasies based on what they see in pornographic images or videos, think about sexuality most of the time, and access and watch pornographic content more often than they want (Donevan and Mattebo, 2017).

As many as 12.6% of pupils admitted that they knew that there were more than three friends who accessed pornography. Even though small numbers, we should pay attention because peers greatly influence the attitudes and behavior of adolescents. Peers include environmental factors or individual society that has an influence on individuals in behaving. The stronger and more influential an environment is, it has a strong possibility for individuals to behave like those in their environment. Peers have a fairly strong role in the development of children and adolescents, where the role of friends is more likely to influence a child or teenager in making decisions and the role in friendship tends to be more in the middle school environment compared to the elementary school level. Peers in the school youth group have a fairly important role where adolescents are more comfortable and spend longer time with their friends outside the home. This shows that the role of peers will influence a person to be able to perform behavior. However, the role of peers may not directly influence a person's behavior (Muche *et al.*, 2017).

CONCLUSION

There is no significant difference between male and female pupils' behavior in pornography consumption ($p=0.095$). Pornography consumption on male and female pupils is almost similar. Age and pubertal status are likely to have influenced these findings due to most pupils had not reached puberty and it is suggested to next study to investigate the differences on pornography consumption according to age and status pubertal. Government through the Health Office should cooperate with schools and family in making educational programs about the dangers of pornography. Parents should control the use of cellular phone by children. Due to no behavioral difference in pornography consumption, the intervention program provided by The Indonesian National Population and Family

Planning Board (Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional / BKKBN) could be in equal portions between female and male pupils.

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