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Among High School Students In Yogyakarta,
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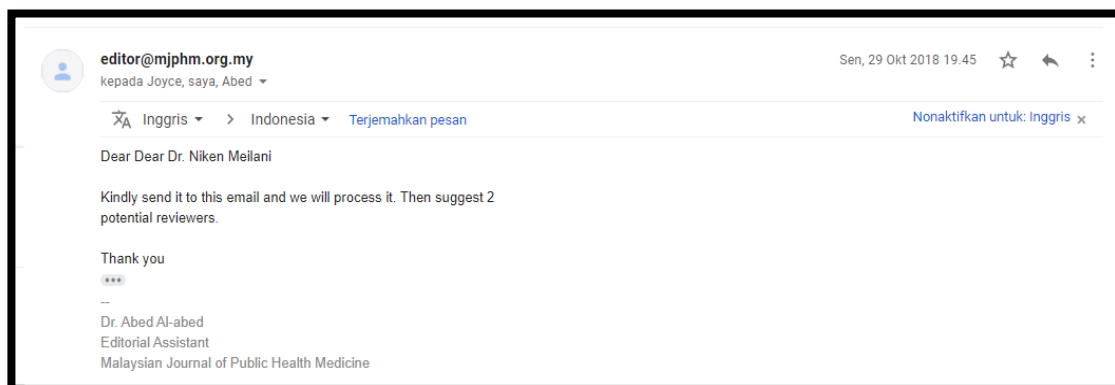
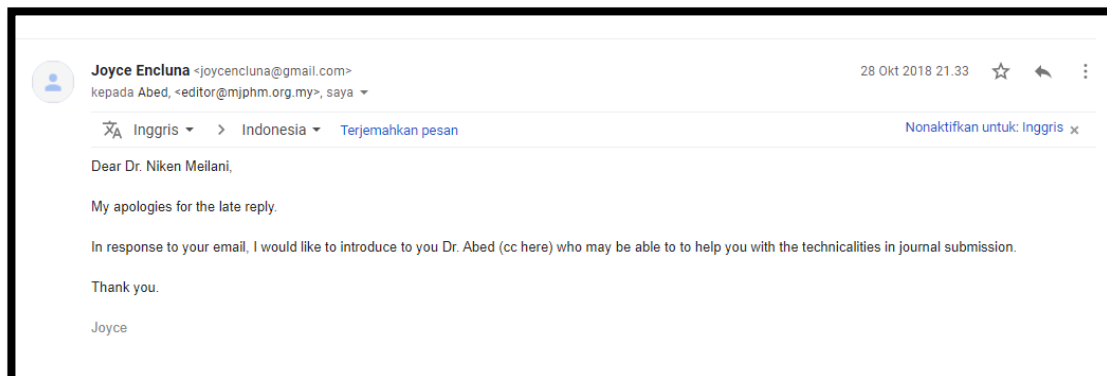
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ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND PORNOGRAPHY ACCESS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Adolescent have high sense of curiosity but lack opportunity to obtain information and knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of parental support in provide knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health cause in them seeking alternative sources of information such as from friends or internet including about pornography. This study aims to analyze relationship between gender, attitudes about virginity, dating, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, mother's and father's education level, also mother and father communication to children about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior in high school students in Yogyakarta. This study used a quantitative cross sectional design. Subjects were high school students aged 17-18 years old and living with their parents who were selected using purposive sampling technique as many as 370 respondents. The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability. The chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about man virginity, woman virginity and dating, mother's education level, father's education level and mother-child communication about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (*p-value* <0.05). There is no relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and communication between father and child about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (*p-value* >0.05). The most factor that influence the behavior

of access to pornography are mother and child communication about reproductive health (p-value 0.003; PR 2.941; CI 95% 1.459-5.928). Improved communication between mother and child about reproductive health will have a positive impact on reducing the amount of pornographic access by high school students.

Keywords: access, porn, adolescent, reproduction, communication

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents as the hope of the nation must have the potential to build lives and positive self-concept to know and understand themselves because adolescents are a special concern of the community and government. Adolescents have a great curiosity, but they lack the opportunity to get enough information and knowledge related to reproductive health. As a form of curiosity, adolescent will seek as much information as possible. They often feel uncomfortable or taboo to talk about sexuality and reproductive health. But because of their curiosity, they will try to get the information. Often adolescents also feel that their parents refuse to discuss sex issues so they look for alternative sources of information such as friends or internet media¹

Searching for information about sexual behavior today is strongly supported by the development and advancement of information technology in the form of the internet through gadgets or smartphones that are in great demand by adolescents in their social interactions. Current technological advances have a negative impact, one of which is the easy access to pornography and porno-action. Pornography is a material that smells of sexual things that arouse sexual arousal and become one of the causes of the damage to the mentality of the younger generation. Impressions that highlight aspects of pornography are believed to be closely related to the increase in various cases of sexual violence that occur in adolescents.^{2,1}

According to data from the National Child Protection Commission in 2011, the survey results stated that in 12 major cities in Indonesia, 83% of teenagers had watched pornographic videos, 93.7% had had sexual intercourse and one in five teenagers in Indonesia or 21% had have an abortion. A study of 200 adolescents in SMAN 1 Cerenti Kuantan Sengingi stated that 97.5% of teenagers had sought information about sexual behavior. Another study of 72 adolescent respondents in Boston, Massachusetts stated that participants generally watched pornography about twice per week and 51% reported watching pornography every week or even more often.^{1,3,4}

A study in the City of Yogyakarta showed that the majority of respondents (53.33%) had a boyfriend/girlfriend and 81 respondents (90%) stated that the current dating style of high school students has led to free sex. Nearly half of the total respondents, 46.66%, said they had seen pornographic VCDs and most of them (79.19%) came from friends. According to a survey conducted by Kominfo, Yogyakarta Special Region was an area that almost all of its respondents were internet users. Another

study stated that there was a significant relationship between exposure to pornography through the internet and sexual behavior with p-value 0.002.^{5,6,2}

Based on the background of the problem, it has been known that along with the development of technology also develops the ability of humans to extract information from various media including information on reproductive health. Adolescentss who basically have a high sense of curiosity but are not supported by proper information about reproductive health causes them to fall into the realm of pornography.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative cross sectional study. The population in this study was all adolescents with a sample of 370 class X students from 6 high schools in Yogyakarta Special Region who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria of this study were students aged 17-18 years old and living with parents. The exclusion criteria for this study are students who stayed with parents but did not have permission, those staying outside on rented hostels and those who did not consent. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling technique. This study was conducted in six high schools in the Yogyakarta area including 1 Wonosari High School, 2 Wates High School, 1 Sentolo 1 High School, 1 Sleman High School, 2 Yogyakarta High School and 7 Yogyakarta High School.

This research was conducted in 2018. Retrieval of data using questionnaire of demographic characteristics, attitude of respondents about man virginity and woman virginity, attitudes about dating, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, level of education of father and mother, communication of father and child about reproductive health and mother-child communication about health reproduction which has previously been tested for validity and reliability. Univariable analysis used to show variable frequency distribution. Bivariable analysis used chi square test, while multivariable analysis used logistic regression.

RESULTS

Respondents in this study amounted to 370 students in six high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The results of the study are presented in several tables as follows:

Table 1. Variable Frequency Distribution

Variable	n = 370	%
Gender		
Man	118	31.9
Woman	252	68.1
Attitudes about man virginity		
Not important	40	10.8

Variable	n = 370	%
Very important	330	89.2
Attitudes about woman virginity		
Not important	22	5.9
Very important	348	94.1
Attitudes about dating		
Negative (support dating)	228	61.6
Positive (does not support dating)	142	38.4
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health		
Less	105	28.4
Good	265	71.6
Mother's Education Level		
Primary	51	13.8
Intermediate	143	38.6
High	176	47.6
Father's Education Level		
Primary	29	7.8
Intermediate	155	41.9
High	186	50.3
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health		
None	50	13.5
Exist	320	86.5
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health		
None	168	45.4
Exist	202	54.6
Pornography Access		
Yes	192	51.9
No	178	48.1

Based on table 1, the results of research on high school students in Yogyakarta Special Region showed that the majority of respondents were female (68.1%), stated virginity (89.2%) and virginity (94.1%) was very important, attitudes about dating (61.6%) were negative, the level of knowledge about CRR (71.6%) is good, the mother's education level (47.6%) is high, the father's education level (50.3%) is high, there is communication between mother and child about reproductive health (86.5%), there is communication between father and child about reproductive health (54.6%) and the majority have accessed pornography (51.9%).

Table 2. Results of Bivariable Analysis of Access to Pornography in High School Students in Yogyakarta

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		<i>p-value</i>
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Gender							
Man	15	12.	103	87.3	118	100	0.001
Woman	163	76.4	89	35.3	252	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Attitudes about man virginity							
Not important	12	30.	28	70.0	40	100	0.015
Very important	166	50.3	164	49.7	330	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Attitudes about woman virginity							
Not important	4	18.	18	81.8	22	100	0.005
Very important	174	50.0	174	50.0	348	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Attitudes about dating							
Negative (support dating)	97	42.	131	57.5	228	100	0.007
Positive (does not support dating)	81	57.0	61	43.0	142	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health							
Less	51	48.	54	51.4	105	100	0.911
Good	127	47.9	138	52.1	265	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Mother's Education Level							
Primary	34		17	33.3	51	100	0.006

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		<i>p-value</i>
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Intermediate	71	66.	72	50.3	143	100	
High	73	7	103	58.5	176	100	
		49.					
		7					
		41.					
		5					
Total	178	48.	192	51.9	370	100	
		1					
Father's Education Level							
Primary	20	69.	9	31.0	29	100	
Intermediate	86	0	69	44.5	155	100	
High	72	55.	114	61.3	186	100	
		5					0.001
		38.					
		7					
Total	178	48.	192	51.9	370	100	
		1					
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
None	12	24.	38	76.0	50	100	
Exist	166	0	154	48.1	320	100	
		51.					0.001
		9					
Total	178	48.	192	51.9	370	100	
		1					
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
None	85	50.	83	49.4	168	100	
Exist	93	6	109	54.0	202	100	
		46.					0.383
		0					
Total	178	48.	192	51.9	370	100	
		1					

Based on gender variables, the results showed that the dominant female respondents who did not have pornographic access behavior were 163 respondents (64.7%). Meanwhile respondents who have the attitude that man virginity is not important and have pornographic access behavior are 28 respondents (70%). This percentage was greater than the

respondents who had the attitude that man virginity was important and did not have pornographic access behavior that is equal to 50.3%. Based on the attitude variables about the woman virginity, respondents who had attitude that woman virginity was not important and had pornographic access behavior that was 18 respondents (81.8%). This percentage was greater than the respondents who had the attitude that woman virginity was important and did not have pornographic access behavior that is equal to 50%.

Based on attitudes about dating, the results showed that the dominating respondents were those who had a negative attitude and had pornographic access behavior, namely 131 respondents (57.5%). Meanwhile respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have more pornographic access behavior were 34 respondents (66.7%). Based on the variable level of father's education, respondents who had a father with a primary education and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 20 respondents (69%). Based on the variables of mother and child communication about reproductive health, respondents who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have more pornographic access behavior were 166 respondents (51.9%)

Based on knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, the results showed that the dominant ones were respondents with good knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and have pornographic access behavior, namely 138 respondents (52.1%). Meanwhile, respondents who had communication with their father and had more pornographic access behavior were 109 respondents (54%).

The chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about virginity, attitudes about virginity, attitudes about courtship, mother's education level, father's level of education and mother-child communication about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (p -value <0.05). Conversely, the results of chi square analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and father-child communication about reproductive health (p -value >0.05).

Table 3. Results of Multivariable Analysis of Pornography Access among High School Students in Yogyakarta

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% CI for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mother's Communication Level	1.079	0.358	9.100	1	0.003	2.941	1.459	5.928
Attitudes about woman virginity	1.214	0.581	4.366	1	0.034	3.366	1.078	10.508
Father's Education Level	1.049	0.436	5.822	1	0.017	2.855	1.218	6.694

Based on table 3, the results of the analysis showed that the factors that most influence the behavior of access to pornography were mother and child communication about reproductive health which had p-value 0.003 with PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This showed that students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health were at risk of having access to pornography 2,941 times greater than students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that respondents who communicated with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, that were 166 people (51.9%), while respondents who did not communicate with their mothers about reproductive health and had access to pornography as many as 38 people (76%). The results of statistical analysis showed that communication between mother and child about reproductive health was the factor that most influenced pornographic access behavior with p value 0.003 and PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This means that students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health would not access pornography 2,941 times greater than students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

A study conducted by Gharibi stated that a psychologist mentioned several reasons children committed crimes one of them because of exposure to pornography where this behavior was related to the relationship between mother and child. The research conducted by Kamrani stated that a majority of respondents (39.3%) reported it was very easy to have a dialogue with their mothers. Parental warmth and acceptability of children was perceived by parents to be foundational for a healthy adolescent-parent communication. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open

and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{7,8,9}

Another factor that influenced the behavior of pornography access in students was the father's level of education with p-value 0.016, PR = 2.855 (95% CI 1.218-6.694). Students who had a father with a primary education level would not access pornography 2,855 times more than students who had a father with a high and secondary education level. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Noubiap et al which showed a higher level of education than household heads significantly associated with low age at the beginning of sexual intercourse with pornography (p-value <0.05).¹⁰

Low levels of education are always associated with limited information and knowledge. Through education can improve professional skills and specific knowledge that is still relevant to general knowledge. The length of schooling can cause individuals to be exposed to an increasingly complex environment and lead to cognitive improvement. In this regard, students with fathers who have a low level of education tend to have low knowledge, including reproductive health. Low knowledge about reproductive health owned by fathers certainly does not support children's behavior to not access pornography. But in this study, students with fathers who have a low level of education actually do not access pornography. This can be caused by a father with a high level of education who has a type of work that is very time consuming so that he does not give much attention to his children, especially reproductive health problems.^{11,12}

The results of the analysis also showed a significant relationship between attitudes about WOMAN virginity, man virginity and dating with pornographic access behavior (p-value <0.05). Students who have an attitude that woman virginity is very important risk 3,366 times greater not having pornographic access behavior compared to students who have an attitude that woman virginity is not important with PR = 3,366 (95% CI 1,078-10,508). A study states that there is evidence that exposure to sexual media content (pornography) is related to sexual attitudes and behavior.¹³

A handful of studies published since the advent of widespread internet availability have found associated between youth exposure to pornography and permissive sexual norms and gender role attitudes, subsequent sexual aggression, lower levels of sexual satisfaction, earlier sexual behavior, higher preferences for certain body types, negative attitudes towards monogamy, participation in group sex and higher numbers of sexual partners. Given the prevalence of pornography exposure, comprehensive sex education that focuses on the development of correct attitudes and values towards sexual behavior and contemporary pornography is important.^{4,14}

According to L. Green, one of the factors that influence behavior is the attitude factor that predisposes behavior. Attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating consist of three components namely cognitive, affective and conative. Theory states that if one is not consistent

with another, there will be a discrepancy that causes the mechanism of attitude change.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is the level of mother's education. The results showed that respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 34 respondents (66.7%). The chi square test results indicated that there was a significant relationship between mother's education level and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.006. The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by Habesha et al which stated that students whose mothers could read and write were exposed to explicit sexual material such as pornography twice as much as students whose mothers attended school which indicated that mother's education levels are related to student pornography access behavior.¹⁶

The level of education can influence or support a person's level of knowledge and a low level of education is always associated with limited information and knowledge. The low level of mother's knowledge can cause a lack of knowledge of the mother, including knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of mother's knowledge about reproductive health results in mothers being less able to provide adequate information to their children so that children tend to seek information themselves until they fall into pornographic content.¹²

Gender is also one of the factors that influence the behavior of pornographic access to students statistically. The results of the chi square test showed a significant relationship between gender and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.001 (p-value <0.05). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Habesha which states that being a male student has almost 1.8 times higher exposure to Sexually Explicit Materials (including pornography) when compared to female students. The difference in effects that occur in adolescent boys and girls is due to differences in sexual stimuli that result in increased libido that occurs. The center of libido is located in the cerebral cortex, at the time of the onset of libido there is a noticeable difference in the emergence of stimulation between men and women.^{16,17}

The level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health is also one of the factors that influence access to pornography. But the statistical results in this study showed no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with the p-value of the chi square test result of 0.911 (p-value >0.05). This study is supported by research from Mandey which states that there is no relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior at risk with p-value >0.05.¹⁸

Behavior is influenced by the level of knowledge because knowledge is a psychological domain which is a predisposing factor for personal consideration of individuals in underlying and facilitating the occurrence of certain behaviors. However, in this study there was no significant

relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior. This can be caused by the lack of awareness of individuals in applying the knowledge they have about teenage reproductive health itself so that even though they have gained sufficient knowledge but they still have pornographic access behavior. In addition, other factors also influence their behavior in accessing pornographic content.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is father and child communication about reproductive health. But the results showed that there was no significant relationship between communication with the father about reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.383 (p-value >0.05). The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by Daniel and Cecilia which stated that there was no significant relationship between communication with family about reproductive health with p-value >0.05. In previous studies showed that parental monitoring, parental control and the quality of parent-child relationships were associated with decreased externalizing behavior, delayed sexual relations and substance use. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{14,9}

Overall, from the results of this study there are three variables that jointly influence pornographic access behavior, namely mother and child communication about reproductive health, father's education level and attitudes about woman virginity. The most influencing factor is the communication factor of mother and child about reproductive health.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about woman virginity, attitudes about man virginity, attitudes about dating, father's education level, mother's education level and mother-child communication about reproductive health. The most factor that influence pornography access behavior is mother and child communication about reproductive health. Students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health would not access pornography 2,941 times greater than students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

SUGGESTION

Parents, especially mothers, should improve relationships and communication with their children in an effort to provide information and knowledge about reproductive health so that children do not fall into negative behaviors such as accessing pornographic content. Support of positive information and knowledge about reproductive health is expected to change adolescent attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating so that the behavior of adolescents in accessing pornography can be avoided, as well as sexual deviations that can occur due to the influence of

pornographic content. Students are also expected to be open to parents about daily life and can make parents a place to complain and ask for opinions. The school is expected to participate in improving the understanding and role of parents in efforts to prevent access to pornography. The next researcher is expected to be able to make the results of this study as an additional insight and reference, especially about pornographic access behavior and can add other variables to be studied.

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**2. Bukti Penerimaan Artikel yang telah disubmit
(1 Maret 2019)**

**2.1. Pemberitahuan naskah telah diterima tim redaksi dan akan direview
(1 Maret 2019)**

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND PORNOGRAPHY ACCESS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

Kotak Masuk x



Redhwan Al-Naggar <profredhwan@gmail.com>
kepada saya

Jum, 1 Mar 2019 07:27



Inggris > Indonesia Terjemahkan pesan

Nonaktifkan untuk: Inggris x

Dear Dr. Niken Meilani,

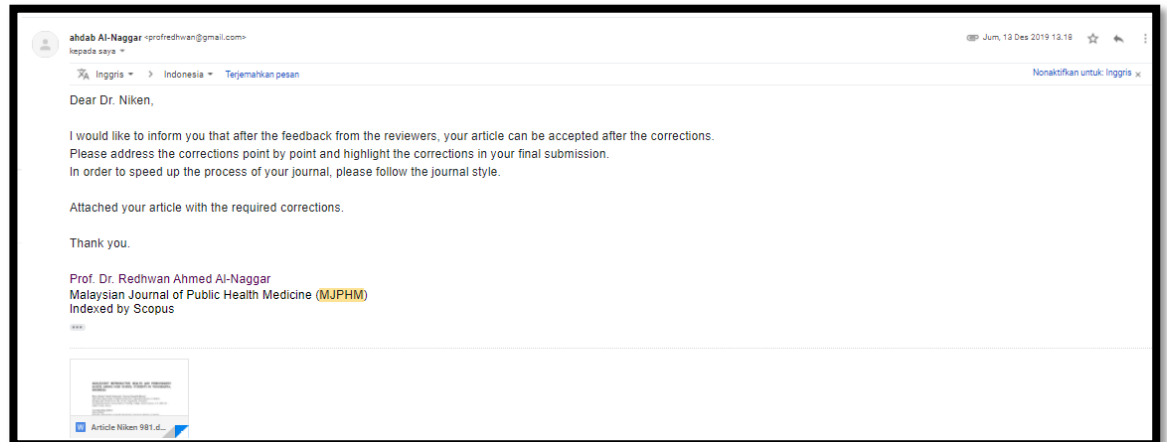
Greetings from the Malaysia Journal of Public Health Medicine (MJP^{HM}).

Thank you for submitting your manuscript entitled: "ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND PORNOGRAPHY ACCESS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA ". Please suggest two reviewers to evaluate your manuscript. The manuscript will be sent to the reviewers for evaluation.

Once we receive the reviewers' reports we will inform you in due time.

3. Review Naskah (12 Desember 2019)

3.1. Pemberitahuan hasil review naskah oleh MJPHM (12 Desember 2019)



3.2. Hasil review yang dikirimkan

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND PORNOGRAPHY ACCESS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Adolescent have high sense of curiosity but lack opportunity to obtain information and knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of parental support in provide knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health cause in them seeking alternative sources of information such as from friends or internet including about pornography. This study aims to analyze relationship between gender, attitudes about virginity, dating, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, mother's and father's education level, also mother and father communication to children about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior in high school students in Yogyakarta. This study used a quantitative cross sectional design. Subjects were high school students aged 17-18 years old and living with their parents who were selected using purposive sampling technique as many as 370 respondents. The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability. The chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about man virginity, woman virginity and dating, mother's education level, father's education level and mother-child communication about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (*p-value* <0.05). There is no relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and communication between father and child about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (*p-value* >0.05). The most factor that influence the behavior of access to pornography are mother and child communication about reproductive health (*p-value* 0.003; PR 2.941; CI 95% 1.459-5.928). Improved communication between mother and child about reproductive health will have a positive impact on reducing the amount of pornographic access by high school students.

Keywords: access, porn, adolescent, reproduction, communication

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents as the hope of the nation must have the potential to build lives and positive self-concept to know and understand themselves because adolescents are a special concern of the community and government. Adolescents have a great curiosity, but they lack the opportunity to get enough information and knowledge related to reproductive health. As a form of curiosity, adolescent will seek as much information as possible. They often feel uncomfortable or taboo to talk about sexuality and reproductive health. But because of their curiosity, they will try to get the information. Often adolescents also feel that their parents refuse to discuss sex issues so they look for alternative sources of information such as friends or internet media¹

Searching for information about sexual behavior today is strongly supported by the development and advancement of information technology in the form of the internet through gadgets or smartphones that are in great demand by adolescents in their social interactions. Current technological advances have a negative impact, one of which is the easy access to pornography and porno-action. Pornography is a material that smells of sexual things that arouse sexual arousal and become one of the causes of the damage to the mentality of the younger generation. Impressions that highlight aspects of pornography are believed to be closely related to the increase in various cases of sexual violence that occur in adolescents.^{2,1}

According to data from the National Child Protection Commission in 2011, the survey results stated that in 12 major cities in Indonesia, 83% of teenagers had watched pornographic videos, 93.7% had had sexual intercourse and one in five teenagers in Indonesia or 21% had have an abortion. A study of 200 adolescents in **SMAN 1** Cerenti Kuantan Sengingi stated that 97.5% of teenagers had sought information about sexual behavior. Another study of 72 adolescent respondents in Boston, Massachusetts stated that participants generally watched pornography about twice per week and 51% reported watching pornography every week or even more often.^{1,3,4}

A study in the City of Yogyakarta showed that the majority of respondents (53.33%) had a boyfriend/girlfriend and 81 respondents (90%) stated that the current dating style of high school students has led to free sex. Nearly half of the total respondents, 46.66%, said they had seen pornographic **VCDs** and most of them (79.19%) came from friends. According to a survey conducted by Kominfo, Yogyakarta Special Region was an area that almost all of its respondents were internet users. Another study stated that there was a significant relationship between exposure to pornography through the internet and sexual behavior with p-value 0.002.^{5,6,2}

Based on the background of the problem, it has been known that along with the development of technology also develops the ability of humans to

extract information from various media including information on reproductive health. Adolescentss who basically have a high sense of curiosity but are not supported by proper information about reproductive health causes them to fall into the realm of pornography.

Add the objective here

METHOD

This research is a quantitative cross sectional study. The population in this study was all adolescents with a sample of 370 class X students from 6 high schools in Yogyakarta Special Region who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria of this study were students aged 17-18 years old and living with parents. The exclusion criteria for this study are students who stayed with parents but did not have permission, those staying outside on rented hostels and those who did not consent. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling technique. This study was conducted in six high schools in the Yogyakarta area including 1 Wonosari High School, 2 Wates High School, 1 Sentolo 1 High School, 1 Sleman High School, 2 Yogyakarta High School and 7 Yogyakarta High School.

This research was conducted in 2018. Retrieval of data using questionnaire of demographic characteristics, attitude of respondents about man virginity and woman virginity, attitudes about dating, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, level of education of father and mother, communication of father and child about reproductive health and mother-child communication about health reproduction which has previously been tested for validity and reliability.

Add the ethical statement and institutional ethical approval

Univariable analysis used to show variable frequency distribution. Bivariable analysis used chi square test, while multivariable analysis used logistic regression.

RESULTS

Respondents in this study amounted to 370 students in six high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The results of the study are presented in several tables as follows:

Table 1. Variable Frequency Distribution

Variable	n = 370	%
Gender		
Man	118	31.9
Woman	252	68.1
Attitudes about man virginity		
Not important	40	10.8
Very important	330	89.2
Attitudes about woman virginity		

Variable	n = 370	%
Not important	22	5.9
Very important	348	94.1
Attitudes about dating		
Negative (support dating)	228	61.6
Positive (does not support dating)	142	38.4
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health [how you measured the knowalage]		
Less	105	28.4
Good	265	71.6
Mother's Education Level		
Primary [what that means: primary school]	51	13.8
Intermediate [what that means]	143	38.6
High [what that means]	176	47.6
Father's Education Level		
Primary [what that means]	29	7.8
Intermediate [what that means]	155	41.9
High [what that means]	186	50.3
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health		
None [how you measured that]	50	13.5
Exist [how you measured that]	320	86.5
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health		
None [how you measured that]	168	45.4
Exist [how you measured that]	202	54.6
Pornography Access [need to add type of access]		
Yes	192	51.9
No	178	48.1

Based on table 1, the results of research on high school students in Yogyakarta Special Region showed that the majority of respondents were female (68.1%), stated virginity (89.2%) and virginity (94.1%) was very important, attitudes about dating (61.6%) were negative , the level of

knowledge about CRR (71.6%) is good, the mother's education level (47.6%) is high, the father's education level (50.3%) is high, there is communication between mother and child about reproductive health (86.5%), there is communication between father and child about reproductive health (54.6%) and the majority have accessed pornography (51.9%).

Table 2. Results of Bivariable Analysis of Access to Pornography in High School Students in Yogyakarta

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		p-value
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Gender							
Man	15	12.	103	87.3	118	100	0.001
Woman	163	76.4.	89	35.3	252	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Attitudes about man virginity							
Not important	12	30.	28	70.0	40	100	0.015
Very important	166	50.3	164	49.7	330	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Attitudes about woman virginity							
Not important	4	18.	18	81.8	22	100	0.005
Very important	174	50.0	174	50.0	348	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Attitudes about dating							
Negative (support dating)	97	42.	131	57.5	228	100	0.007
Positive (does not support dating)	81	57.0	61	43.0	142	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health							
Less	51		54	51.4	105	100	0.911

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		<i>p-value</i>
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	127	48.6	138	52.1	265	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Mother's Education Level							
Primary	34	66.7	17	33.3	51	100	0.006
Intermediate	71	41.4	72	50.3	143	100	
High	73	41.5	103	58.5	176	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Father's Education Level							
Primary	20	69.0	9	31.0	29	100	0.001
Intermediate	86	38.1	69	44.5	155	100	
High	72	38.7	114	61.3	186	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
None	12	51.9	38	76.0	50	100	0.001
Exist	166	48.1	154	48.1	320	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
None	85	46.6	83	49.4	168	100	0.383
Exist	93	46.0	109	54.0	202	100	
Total	178	48.1	192	51.9	370	100	

Mother's Communication Level	1.07 9	0.35 8	9.10 0	1	0.00 3	2.941	1.459	5.928
Attitudes about woman virginity	1.21	0.58	4.36	1	0.03	3.366	1.078	10.508
Father's Education Level	4 9	1 6	6 2	1	0.01 6	2.855	1.218	6.694

Based on table 3, the results of the analysis showed that the factors that most influence the behavior of access to pornography were mother and child communication about reproductive health which had p-value 0.003 with PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This showed that students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health were at risk of having access to pornography 2,941 times greater than students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that respondents who communicated with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, that were 166 people (51.9%), while respondents who did not communicate with their mothers about reproductive health and had access to pornography as many as 38 people (76%). The results of statistical analysis showed that communication between mother and child about reproductive health was the factor that most influenced pornographic access behavior with p value 0.003 and PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This means that students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health would not access pornography 2,941 times greater than students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

A study conducted by Gharibi stated that a psychologist mentioned several reasons children committed crimes one of them because of exposure to pornography where this behavior was related to the relationship between mother and child. The research conducted by Kamrani stated that a majority of respondents (39.3%) reported it was very easy to have a dialogue with their mothers. Parental warmth and acceptability of children was perceived by parents to be foundational for a healthy adolescent-parent communication. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{7,8,9}

Another factor that influenced the behavior of pornography access in students was the father's level of education with p-value 0.016, PR = 2.855 (95% CI 1.218-6.694). Students who had a father with a primary education level would not access pornography 2,855 times more than students who had a father with a high and secondary education level. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Noubiap and others et al which showed a higher level of education than household heads significantly associated with low age at the beginning of sexual intercourse with pornography (p-value <0.05).¹⁰

Low levels of education are always associated with limited information and knowledge. Through education can improve professional skills and specific knowledge that is still relevant to general knowledge. The length of schooling can cause individuals to be exposed to an increasingly complex environment and lead to cognitive improvement. In this regard, students with fathers who have a low level of education tend to have low knowledge,

including reproductive health. Low knowledge about reproductive health owned by fathers certainly does not support children's behavior to not access pornography. But in this study, students with fathers who have a low level of education actually do not access pornography. This can be caused by a father with a high level of education who has a type of work that is very time consuming so that he does not give much attention to his children, especially reproductive health problems.^{11,12}

The results of the analysis also showed a significant relationship between attitudes about **WOMAN** virginity, man virginity and dating with pornographic access behavior (p-value <0.05). Students who have an attitude that woman virginity is very important risk 3,366 times greater not having pornographic access behavior compared to students who have an attitude that woman virginity is not important with PR = 3,366 (95% CI 1,078-10,508). A study states that there is evidence that exposure to sexual media content (pornography) is related to sexual attitudes and behavior.¹³

A handful of studies published since the advent of widespread internet availability have found associated between youth exposure to pornography and permissive sexual norms and gender role attitudes, subsequent sexual aggression, lower levels of sexual satisfaction, earlier sexual behavior, higher preferences for certain body types, negative attitudes towards monogamy, participation in group sex and higher numbers of sexual partners. Given the prevalence of pornography exposure, comprehensive sex education that focuses on the development of correct attitudes and values towards sexual behavior and contemporary pornography is important.^{4,14}

According to **L. Green**, one of the factors that influence behavior is the attitude factor that predisposes behavior. Attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating consist of three components namely cognitive, affective and conative. Theory states that if one is not consistent with another, there will be a discrepancy that causes the mechanism of attitude change.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is the level of mother's education. The results showed that respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 34 respondents (66.7%). The chi square test results indicated that there was a significant relationship between mother's education level and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.006. The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by **Habesha et al** which stated that students whose mothers could read and write were exposed to explicit sexual material such as pornography twice as much as students whose mothers attended school which indicated that mother's education levels are related to student pornographic access behavior.¹⁶

The level of education can influence or support a person's level of knowledge and a low level of education is always associated with limited information and knowledge. The low level of mother's knowledge can cause

a lack of knowledge of the mother, including knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of mother's knowledge about reproductive health results in mothers being less able to provide adequate information to their children so that children tend to seek information themselves until they fall into pornographic content.¹²

Gender is also one of the factors that influence the behavior of pornographic access to students statistically. The results of the chi square test showed a significant relationship between gender and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.001 (p-value < 0.05). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Habesha which states that being a male student has almost 1.8 times higher exposure to Sexually Explicit Materials (including pornography) when compared to female students. The difference in effects that occur in adolescent boys and girls is due to differences in sexual stimuli that result in increased libido that occurs. The center of libido is located in the cerebral cortex, at the time of the onset of libido there is a noticeable difference in the emergence of stimulation between men and women.^{16,17}

The level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health is also one of the factors that influence access to pornography. But the statistical results in this study showed no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with the p-value of the chi square test result of 0.911 (p-value > 0.05). This study is supported by research from Mandey which states that there is no relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior at risk with p-value > 0.05.¹⁸

Behavior is influenced by the level of knowledge because knowledge is a psychological domain which is a predisposing factor for personal consideration of individuals in underlying and facilitating the occurrence of certain behaviors. However, in this study there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior. This can be caused by the lack of awareness of individuals in applying the knowledge they have about teenage reproductive health itself so that even though they have gained sufficient knowledge but they still have pornographic access behavior. In addition, other factors also influence their behavior in accessing pornographic content.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is father and child communication about reproductive health. But the results showed that there was no significant relationship between communication with the father about reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.383 (p-value > 0.05). The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by Daniel and Cecilia which stated that there was no significant relationship between communication with family about reproductive health with p-value > 0.05. In previous studies showed that parental monitoring, parental control and the quality of parent-child relationships were associated with decreased externalizing behavior,

delayed sexual relations and substance use. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{14,9}

Overall, from the results of this study there are three variables that jointly influence pornographic access behavior, namely mother and child communication about reproductive health, father's education level and attitudes about woman virginity. The most influencing factor is the communication factor of mother and child about reproductive health.

CONCLUSION

~~There is a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about woman virginity, attitudes about man virginity, attitudes about dating, father's education level, mother's education level and mother-child communication about reproductive health. The most factor that influence pornography access behavior is mother and child communication about reproductive health. Students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health would not access pornography 2,941 times greater than students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health.~~

SUGGESTION

Parents, especially mothers, should improve relationships and communication with their children in an effort to provide information and knowledge about reproductive health so that children do not fall into negative behaviors such as accessing pornographic content.

Support of positive information and knowledge about reproductive health is expected to change adolescent attitudes. ~~about woman virginity, man virginity and dating so that the behavior of adolescents in accessing pornography can be avoided, as well as sexual deviations that can occur due to the influence of pornographic content.~~

Students are also expected to be open to parents about daily life and can make parents a place to complain and ask for opinions.

The school is expected to participate in improving the understanding and role of parents in efforts to prevent access to pornography.

~~The next researcher is expected to be able to make the results of this study as an additional insight and reference, especially about pornographic access behavior and can add other variables to be studied.~~

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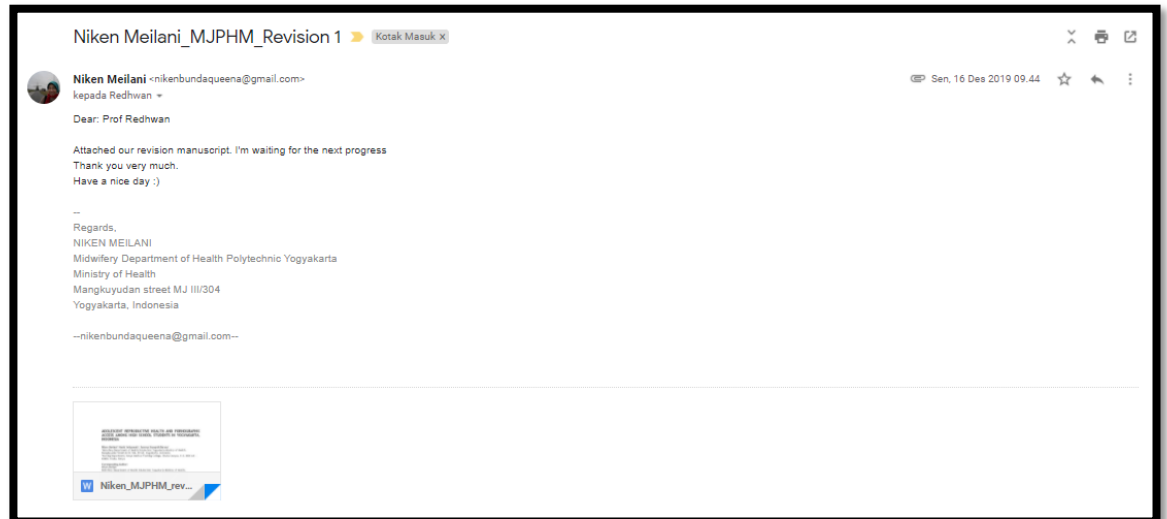
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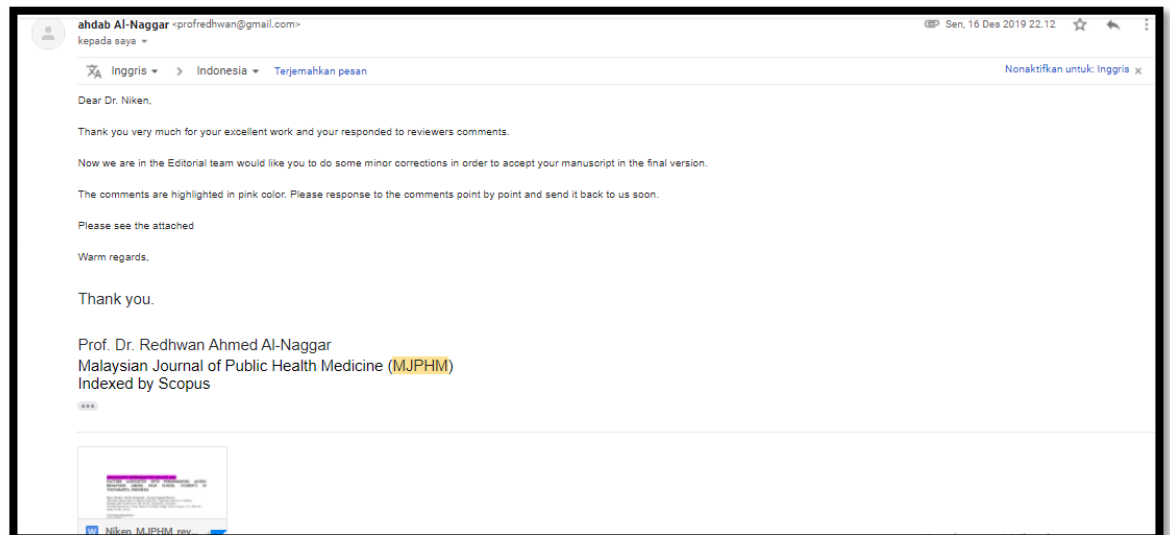
4. Pengiriman revisi naskah (16 Desember 2019)

4.1. Pengiriman hasil revisi oleh penulis (16 Desember 2019)



5. Pemberitahuan hasil review naskah (16 Desember 2019)

5.1. Pemberitahuan review naskah (16 Desember 2019)



5.2. Naskah yang direview

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PORNOGRAPHIC ACCESS BEHAVIOUR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

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Searching for information about sexual behavior today is strongly supported by the development and advancement of information technology in the form of the internet through gadgets or smartphones that are in great demand by adolescents in their social interactions. Current technological advances have a negative impact, one of which is the easy access to pornography and porno-action. Pornography is a material that smells of sexual things that arouse sexual arousal and become one of the causes of the damage to the mentality of the younger generation. Impressions that highlight aspects of pornography are believed to be closely related to the increase in various cases of sexual violence that occur in adolescents.^{1,2}

According to data from the National Child Protection Commission in 2011, the survey results stated that in 12 major cities in Indonesia, 83% of teenagers had watched pornographic videos, 93.7% had had sexual intercourse and one in five teenagers in Indonesia or 21% had have an

abortion. A study of 200 adolescents of senior high school 1 students in Cerenti Kuantan Sengingi stated that 97.5% of teenagers had sought information about sexual behavior. Another study of 72 adolescent respondents in Boston, Massachusetts stated that participants generally watched pornography about twice per week and 51% reported watching pornography every week or even more often.^{1,3,4}

A study in the City of Yogyakarta showed that the majority of respondents (53.33%) had a boyfriend/girlfriend and 81 respondents (90%) stated that the current dating style of high school students has led to unsafe sex. Nearly half of the total respondents, 46.66%, said they had seen pornographic from video compact disc (VCDs) and most of them (79.19%) came from friends. According to a survey conducted by Kominfo, Yogyakarta Special Region was an area that almost all of its respondents were internet users. Another study stated that there was a significant relationship between exposure to pornography through the internet and sexual behavior with p-value 0.002.^{2,5,6}

Based on the background of the problem, it has been known that along with the development of technology also develops the ability of humans to extract information from various media including information on reproductive health. Adolescents who basically have a high sense of curiosity but are not supported by proper information about reproductive health causes them to fall into the access of pornography.

The purpose of this study was to analyze correlation between gender, attitudes about virginity, dating behavior, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, mother's and father's education level, also mother and father communication to children about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior among high school students in Yogyakarta.

METHOD

This research was a cross sectional study. The independent variables were gender, mother's and father's education level, mother and father communication to children about reproductive health, attitudes about virginity, dating behavior also level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health. The Dependent variable was pornographic access behavior among high school students.

Sample size calculation used Lemeshow for hypothesis two proportion. Sample of this study were 370 class X students from six high schools in Yogyakarta. The inclusion criteria of this study were students aged 17-18 years old, having television and smartphone and living with parents. The exclusion criteria for this study were students who stayed with parents but did not have permission, those staying outside on rented hostels and those who did not consent. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling technique.

A self-administered structured questionnaire used of this study. Demographic characteristics contain gender describe male or female and educational level of father and mother categorized in to low for elementary

school and junior high school (9 years study), moderate for senior high school (12 years study) and high for university (more than 12 years study). Mother and father communication to children about reproductive health categorize no for never communication about reproductive health and yes for there is communication with the choice always or sometimes. Attitude of respondents about man and woman virginity categorize in to not important for the answer that virginity was not important nowadays and important for the answer that virginity important and very important for them. Attitudes about dating categorize by negative for the answer that they were support and agree or ever for dating behavior and positif for the answer that they do not support dating and disagree also never dating. Level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health categorize in to less for the correct answer less than 80% and good for the correct answer more than 80%. Communication of father and child about reproductive health and mother-child communication about health reproduction which has previously been tested for validity and reliability. Pornographic acces measured by questinnare experience acces pornographic from film or other media categorize by yes or no.

Ethical approval from Ethical Commitee Health Polytechnic Yogyakarta Ministry of Health number LB. 01/01/KE/XXI/098/2016. Analysis used univariable analysis to show variable frequency distribution. Bivariable analysis used chi square test, while multivariable analysis used logistic regression.

RESULTS

Respondents in this study amounted to 370 students in six high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The results of the study are presented in several tables as follows:

Table 1N=178

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		p-value
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Gender							
Male	15	12.	103	87.3	118	100	0.001
Female	163	7 64. 7	89	35.3	252	100	
Mother's Education Level							
Low	34	66.	17	33.3	51	100	0.006
Moderate	71	7	72	50.3	143	100	
High	73		103	58.5	176	100	

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		<i>p-value</i>
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
		49.7		41.5			
Father's Education Level							
Low	20	69.0	9	31.0	29	100	0.001
Moderate	86	0	69	44.5	155	100	
High	72	55.0	114	61.3	186	100	
		5		38.7			
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
No	12	24.0	38	76.0	50	100	0.001
Yes	166	0	154	48.1	320	100	
		51.9					
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
No	85	50.0	83	49.4	168	100	0.383
Yes	93	6	109	54.0	202	100	
		46.0					
Attitudes about man virginity							
Not important	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100	0.015
Important	166	0	164	49.7	330	100	
		50.3					
Attitudes about woman virginity							
Not important	4	18.0	18	81.8	22	100	0.005
Important	174	2	174	50.0	348	100	
		50.0					
Attitude towards dating behavior							
Negative	97	42.0	131	57.5	228	100	0.007
Positive	81	5	61	43.0	142	100	
		57.0					

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		p-value
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Negative (support dating)	97	42.	131	57.5	228	100	
Positive (does not support dating)	81	57.0	61	43.0	142	100	
<hr/>							
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health							
Less	51	48.	54	51.4	105	100	0.911
Good	127	47.9	138	52.1	265	100	
<hr/>							
Mother's Education Level							
Primary	34	66.	17	33.3	51	100	0.006
Intermediate	71	7.	72	50.3	143	100	
High	73	49.7	103	58.5	176	100	
<hr/>							
Father's Education Level							
Primary	20	69.	9	31.0	29	100	0.001
Intermediate	86	0.	69	44.5	155	100	
High	72	55.5	114	61.3	186	100	
<hr/>							
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
None	12	24.	38	76.0	50	100	0.001
Exist	166	51.9	154	48.1	320	100	
<hr/>							
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
None	85	50.	83	49.4	168	100	0.383
Exist	93	46.0	109	54.0	202	100	
<hr/>							

Based on gender variables, the results showed that the dominant female respondents who did not have pornographic access behavior were 163 respondents (64.7%). Meanwhile respondents who have the attitude that man virginity is not important and have pornographic access behavior are 28 respondents (70%). This percentage was greater than the respondents who had the attitude that man virginity was important and did not have pornographic access behavior that is equal to 50.3%. Based on the attitude variables about the woman virginity, respondents who had attitude that woman virginity was not important and had pornographic access behavior that was 18 respondents (81.8%). This percentage was greater than the respondents who had the attitude that woman virginity was important and did not have pornographic access behavior that is equal to 50%.

Based on attitudes about dating, the results showed that the dominating respondents were those who had a negative attitude and had pornographic access behavior, namely 131 respondents (57.5%). Meanwhile respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have more pornographic access behavior were 34 respondents (66.7%). Based on the variable level of father's education, respondents who had a father with a primary education and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 20 respondents (69%). Based on the variables of mother and child communication about reproductive health, respondents who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have more pornographic access behavior were 166 respondents (51.9%)

Based on knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, the results showed that the dominant ones were respondents with good knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and have pornographic access behavior, namely 138 respondents (52.1%). Meanwhile, respondents who had communication with their father and had more pornographic access behavior were 109 respondents (54%).

The chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about virginity, attitudes about virginity, attitudes about courtship, mother's education level, father's level of education and mother-child communication about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (p-value <0.05). Conversely, the results of chi square analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and father-child communication about reproductive health (p-value >0.05).

Table 3. Results of Multivariable Analysis of Pornographic Access among High School Students in Yogyakarta

Variable	p-value	Exp(B)	95% CI for	
			Lower	Upper

Mother's Communication Level	0.003	2.941	1.459	5.928
Attitudes about woman virginity	0.037	3.366	1.078	10.508
Father's Education Level	0.016	2.855	1.218	6.694

Based on table 3, the results of the analysis showed that the factors that most influence the behavior of access to pornography were mother and child communication about reproductive health which had p-value 0.003 with PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This showed that students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health were at risk of having access to pornography 2,941 times greater than students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that respondents who communicated with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, that were 166 people (51.9%), while respondents who did not communicate with their mothers about reproductive health and had access to pornography as many as 38 people (76%). The results of statistical analysis showed that communication between mother and child about reproductive health was the factor that most influenced pornographic access behavior with p value 0.003 and PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This means that students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health would not access pornography 2,941 times greater than students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

A study conducted by Gharibi stated that a psychologist mentioned several reasons children committed crimes one of them because of exposure to pornography where this behavior was related to the relationship between mother and child. The research conducted by Kamrani stated that a majority of respondents (39.3%) reported it was very easy to have a dialogue with their mothers. Parental warmth and acceptability of children was perceived by parents to be foundational for a healthy adolescent-parent communication. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{7,8,9}

Another factor that influenced the behavior of pornography access in students was the father's level of education with p-value 0.016, PR = 2.855 (95% CI 1.218-6.694). Students who had a father with a primary education level would not access pornography 2,855 times more than students who had a father with a high and secondary education level. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Noubiap and others which showed a higher level of education than household heads significantly associated with low age at the beginning of sexual intercourse with pornography (p-value <0.05).¹⁰

Low levels of education are always associated with limited information and knowledge. Through education can improve professional skills and specific knowledge that is still relevant to general knowledge. The length of schooling can cause individuals to be exposed to an increasingly complex environment and lead to cognitive improvement. In this regard, students with fathers who have a low level of education tend to have low knowledge,

including reproductive health. Low knowledge about reproductive health owned by fathers certainly does not support children's behavior to not access pornography. But in this study, students with fathers who have a low level of education actually do not access pornography. This can be caused by a father with a high level of education who has a type of work that is very time consuming so that he does not give much attention to his children, especially reproductive health problems.^{11,12}

The results of the analysis also showed a significant relationship between attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating with pornographic access behavior (p-value <0.05). Students who have an attitude that woman virginity is very important risk 3,366 times greater not having pornographic access behavior compared to students who have an attitude that woman virginity is not important with PR = 3,366 (95% CI 1,078-10,508). A study states that there is evidence that exposure to sexual media content (pornography) is related to sexual attitudes and behavior.¹³

A handful of studies published since the advent of widespread internet availability have found associated between youth exposure to pornography and permissive sexual norms and gender role attitudes, subsequent sexual aggression, lower levels of sexual satisfaction, earlier sexual behavior, higher preferences for certain body types, negative attitudes towards monogamy, participation in group sex and higher numbers of sexual partners. Given the prevalence of pornography exposure, comprehensive sex education that focuses on the development of correct attitudes and values towards sexual behavior and contemporary pornography is important.^{4,14}

According to **Lawrence Green**, one of the factors that influence behavior is the attitude factor that predisposes behavior. Attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating consist of three components namely cognitive, affective and conative. Theory states that if one is not consistent with another, there will be a discrepancy that causes the mechanism of attitude change.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is the level of mother's education. The results showed that respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 34 respondents (66.7%). The chi square test results indicated that there was a significant relationship between mother's education level and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.006. The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by **Habesha** and other which stated that students whose mothers could read and write were exposed to explicit sexual material such as pornography twice as much as students whose mothers attended school which indicated that mother's education levels are related to student pornography access behavior.¹⁶

The level of education can influence or support a person's level of knowledge and a low level of education is always associated with limited information and knowledge. The low level of mother's knowledge can cause

a lack of knowledge of the mother, including knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of mother's knowledge about reproductive health results in mothers being less able to provide adequate information to their children so that children tend to seek information themselves until they fall into pornographic content.¹²

Gender is also one of the factors that influence the behavior of pornographic access to students statistically. The results of the chi square test showed a significant relationship between gender and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.001. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Habesha and other which states that being a male student has almost 1.8 times higher exposure to Sexually Explicit Materials (including pornography) when compared to female students. The difference in effects that occur in adolescent boys and girls is due to differences in sexual stimuli that result in increased libido that occurs. The center of libido is located in the cerebral cortex, at the time of the onset of libido there is a noticeable difference in the emergence of stimulation between men and women.^{16,17}

The level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health is also one of the factors that influence access to pornography. But the statistical results in this study showed no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with the p-value of the chi square test result of 0.911. This study is supported by research from Mandey and other which states that there is no relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior at risk with p-value >0.05 .¹⁸

Behavior is influenced by the level of knowledge because knowledge is a psychological domain which is a predisposing factor for personal consideration of individuals in underlying and facilitating the occurrence of certain behaviors. However, in this study there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior. This can be caused by the lack of awareness of individuals in applying the knowledge they have about teenage reproductive health itself so that even though they have gained sufficient knowledge but they still have pornographic access behavior. In addition, other factors also influence their behavior in accessing pornographic content.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is father and child communication about reproductive health. But the results showed that there was no significant relationship between communication with the father about reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.383. The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by Shek and other which stated that there was no significant relationship between communication with family about reproductive health with p-value >0.05 . In previous studies showed that parental monitoring, parental control and the quality of parent-child relationships were associated with decreased externalizing behavior, delayed sexual relations and

substance use. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{14,9}

Overall, from the results of this study there are three variables that jointly influence pornographic access behavior, namely mother and child communication about reproductive health, father's education level and attitudes about woman virginity. The most influencing factor is the communication factor of mother and child about reproductive health.

CONCLUSION

The most factor that influence pornography access behavior is mother and child communication about reproductive health.

SUGGESTION

Parents, especially mothers, should improve relationships and communication with their children in an effort to provide information and knowledge about reproductive health so that children do not fall into negative behaviors such as accessing pornographic content. The school is expected to participate in improving the understanding and role of parents in efforts to prevent access to pornography.

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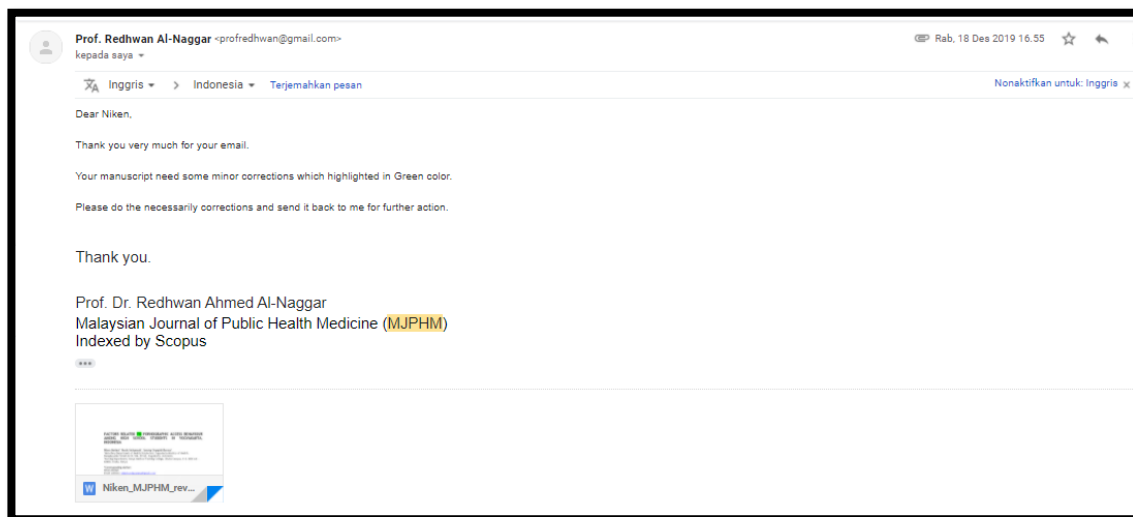
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6. Pemberitahuan review Naskah (18 Desember 2019)

6.1. Pemberitahuan review naskah (18 Desember 2019)



6.2. Naskah yang direvisi

FACTORS RELATED TO PORNOGRAPHIC ACCESS BEHAVIOUR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Adolescent have high sense of curiosity but lack opportunity to obtain information and knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of parental support in providing knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health cause in them seeking alternative sources of information such as from friends or internet including about pornography. This study aims to analyze relationship between gender, attitudes about virginity, dating, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, mother's and father's education level, also mother and father communication to children about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior in high school students in Yogyakarta. Subjects were high school students aged 17-18 years old and living with their parents who were selected using purposive

sampling technique as many as 370 respondents. The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability. The chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about man virginity, woman virginity and dating, mother's education level, father's education level and mother-child communication about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (*p-value* <0.05). There is no relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and communication between father and child about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (*p-value* >0.05). The most factor that influence the behavior of access to pornography are mother and child communication about reproductive health (*p-value* 0.003; PR 2.941; CI 95% 1.459-5.928). Improved communication between mother and child about reproductive health will have a positive impact on reducing the amount of pornographic access by high school students.

Keywords: access, porn, adolescent, reproduction, communication

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents as the hope of the nation must have the potential to build lives and positive self-concept to know and understand themselves because adolescents are a special concern of the community and government. Adolescents have a great curiosity, but they lack the opportunity to get enough information and knowledge related to reproductive health. As a form of curiosity, adolescent will seek as much information as possible. They often feel uncomfortable or taboo to talk about sexuality and reproductive health. But because of their curiosity, they will try to get the information. Often adolescents also feel that their parents refuse to discuss sex issues so they look for alternative sources of information such as friends or internet media¹

Searching for information about sexual behavior today is strongly supported by the development and advancement of information technology in the form of the internet through gadgets or smartphones that are in great demand by adolescents in their social interactions. Current technological advances have a negative impact, one of which is the easy access to pornography and porno-action. Pornography is a material that smells of sexual things that arouse sexual arousal and become one of the causes of the damage to the mentality of the younger generation. Impressions that highlight aspects of pornography are believed to be closely related to the increase in various cases of sexual violence that occur in adolescents.^{1,2}

According to data from the National Child Protection Commission in 2011, the survey results stated that in 12 major cities in Indonesia, 83% of teenagers had watched pornographic videos, 93.7% had had sexual intercourse and one in five teenagers in Indonesia or 21% had have an abortion. A study of 200 adolescents of senior high school 1 students in Cerenti Kuantan Sengingi stated that 97.5% of teenagers had sought information about sexual behavior. Another study of 72 adolescent

respondents in Boston, Massachusetts stated that participants generally watched pornography about twice per week and 51% reported watching pornography every week or even more often.^{1,3,4}

A study in the City of Yogyakarta showed that the majority of respondents (53.33%) had a boyfriend/girlfriend and 81 respondents (90%) stated that the current dating style of high school students has led to unsafe sex. Nearly half of the total respondents, 46.66%, said they had seen pornography from video compact disc (VCDs) and most of them (79.19%) came from friends. According to a survey conducted by Kominfo, Yogyakarta Special Region was an area that almost all of its respondents were internet users. Another study stated that there was a significant relationship between exposure to pornography through the internet and sexual behavior with p-value 0.002.^{2,5,6}

Based on the background of the problem, it has been known that along with the development of technology also develops the ability of humans to extract information from various media including information on reproductive health. Adolescents who basically have a high sense of curiosity but are not supported by proper information about reproductive health causes them to fall into the access of pornography.

The purpose of this study was to analyze correlation between gender, attitudes about virginity, dating behavior, level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, mother's and father's education level, also mother and father communication to children about reproductive health with pornography access behavior among high school students in Yogyakarta.

METHOD

This research was a cross sectional study. The independent variables were gender, mother's and father's education level, mother and father communication to children about reproductive health, attitudes about virginity, dating behavior also level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health. The dependent variable was pornography access behavior among high school students.

Sample size calculation used Lemeshow for hypothesis two proportion. Sample of this study were 370 class X students from six high schools in Yogyakarta. The inclusion criteria of this study were students aged 17-18 years old, having television and smartphone and living with parents. The exclusion criteria for this study were students who stayed with parents but did not have permission, those staying outside on rented hostels and those who did not consent. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling technique.

Questionnaire used in this study for measurement variables. Demographic characteristics contain gender describe male or female and educational level of father and mother categorized into low for elementary school (9 years study), senior high school (12 years study) and university (more than 12 years study). Mother and father communication to children about reproductive health categorized into never communication about

reproductive health and yes for there is communication with the choice always or sometimes. Attitude of respondents towards man and woman virginity categorize in to not important for the answer that virginity was not important nowadays and important for the answer that virginity important and very important for them. Attitudes about dating categorize by negative for the answer that they were support and agree or ever for dating behavior and positif for the answer that they do not support dating and disagree never dating. Level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health categorize in to less for the correct answer less than 80% and good for the correct answer more than 80%. Communication of father and child about reproductive health and mother-child communication about health reproduction which has previously been tested for validity and reliability. Pornographic acces measured by questinnare experience acces pornographic from film or other media categorize by yes or no.

Ethical approval from Ethical Committee Health Polytechnic Yogyakarta Ministry of Health number LB. 01/01/KE/XXI/098/2016. Analysis used univariable analysis to show variable frequency distribution. Bivariable analysis used chi square test, while multivariable analysis used logistic regression.

RESULTS

Respondents in this study amounted to 370 students in six high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The results of the study are presented in several tables as follows:

Table 1: Variable Frequency Distribution

Variable	n = 370	%
Gender		
Male	118	31.9
Female	252	68.1
Mother's Education Level		
Elementary School	51	13.8
Senior High School	143	38.6
University	176	47.6
Father's Education Level		
Elementary School	29	7.8
Senior High School	155	41.9
University	186	50.3
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health		
No	50	13.5
Yes	320	86.5
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health		
No	168	45.4
Yes	202	54.6

Variable	n = 370	%
Attitudes towards man virginity		
Not important	40	10.8
Important	330	89.2
Attitudes about woman virginity		
Not important	22	5.9
Important	348	94.1
Attitude towards dating behavior		
Negative [supporting dating]	228	61.6
Positive [not supporting dating]	142	38.4
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health		
Less [?]	105	28.4
Good [?]	265	71.6
Pornographic Access		
Yes	192	51.9
No	178	48.1

Based on table 1, the results of research on high school students in Yogyakarta Special Region showed that the majority of respondents were female (68.1%), stated virginity (89.2%) and virginity (94.1%) was very important, attitudes about dating (61.6%) were negative, the level of knowledge about CRR (71.6%) is good, the mother's education level (47.6%) is high, the father's education level (50.3%) is high, there is communication between mother and child about reproductive health (86.5%), there is communication between father and child about reproductive health (54.6%) and the majority have accessed pornography (51.9%).

Table 2. Bivariate analysis factor related to pornographic access among high school students in Yogyakarta (N= 370)

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		p-value
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Gender							
Male	15	12.	103	87.3	118	100	0.001
Female	163	7	89	35.3	252	100	
Mother's Education Level							
Elementary School	34	66.	17	33.3	51	100	0.006
Senior High School	71	7	72	50.3	143	100	
University	73	49.	103	58.5	176	100	

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		<i>p-value</i>
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
		41.5					
Father's Education Level							
Elementary School	20	69.	9	31.0	29	100	0.001
Senior High School	86	0	69	44.5	155	100	
University	72	55.	114	61.3	186	100	
		5					
		38.7					
Mother and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
No	12	24.	38	76.0	50	100	0.001
Yes	166	0	154	48.1	320	100	
		51.9					
Father and Child Communication about Reproductive Health							
No	85	50.	83	49.4	168	100	0.383
Yes	93	6	109	54.0	202	100	
		46.0					
Attitudes towards man virginity							
Not important	12	30.	28	70.0	40	100	0.015
Important	166	0	164	49.7	330	100	
		50.3					
Attitudes about woman virginity							
Not important	4	18.	18	81.8	22	100	0.005
Important	174	2	174	50.0	348	100	
		50.0					
Attitude towards dating behavior							
Negative [supporting dating]	97	42.	131	57.5	228	100	0.007
Positive [not supporting dating]	81	5	61	43.0	142	100	
		57.0					

	Pornographic Access Behavior				Total		p-value
	No		Yes		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Level of Knowledge about adolescent reproductive health							
Less	51	48.	54	51.4	105	100	0.911
Good	127	6	138	52.1	265	100	
		47.					
		9					

Based on gender variables, the results showed that the dominant female respondents who did not have pornographic access behavior were 163 respondents (64.7%). Meanwhile respondents who have the attitude that man virginity is not important and have pornographic access behavior are 28 respondents (70%). This percentage was greater than the respondents who had the attitude that man virginity was important and did not have pornographic access behavior that is equal to 50.3%. Based on the attitude variables about the woman virginity, respondents who had attitude that woman virginity was not important and had pornographic access behavior that was 18 respondents (81.8%). This percentage was greater than the respondents who had the attitude that woman virginity was important and did not have pornographic access behavior that is equal to 50%.

Based on attitudes about dating, the results showed that the dominating respondents were those who had a negative attitude and had pornographic access behavior, namely 131 respondents (57.5%). Meanwhile respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have more pornographic access behavior were 34 respondents (66.7%). Based on the variable level of father's education, respondents who had a father with a primary education and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 20 respondents (69%). Based on the variables of mother and child communication about reproductive health, respondents who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have more pornographic access behavior were 166 respondents (51.9%)

Based on knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, the results showed that the dominant ones were respondents with good knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and have pornographic access behavior, namely 138 respondents (52.1%). Meanwhile, respondents who had communication with their father and had more pornographic access behavior were 109 respondents (54%).

The chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, attitudes about virginity, attitudes about virginity, attitudes about courtship, mother's education level, father's level of

education and mother-child communication about reproductive health with pornographic access behavior (p-value <0.05). Conversely, the results of chi square analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and father-child communication about reproductive health (p-value >0.05).

Table 3. Results of Multivariable Analysis of Pornographic Access among High School Students in Yogyakarta (N=370)

Variable	p-value	Exp(B)	95% CI for EXP(B)	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's Communication Level	0.003	2.941	1.459	5.928
Attitudes about woman virginity	0.037	3.366	1.078	10.508
Father's Education Level	0.016	2.855	1.218	6.694

Based on table 3, the results of the analysis showed that the factors that most influence the behavior of access to pornography were mother and child communication about reproductive health which had p-value 0.003 with PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This showed that students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health were at risk of having access to pornography 2,941 times greater than students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that respondents who communicated with their mothers about reproductive health and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, that were 166 people (51.9%), while respondents who did not communicate with their mothers about reproductive health and had access to pornography as many as 38 people (76%). The results of statistical analysis showed that communication between mother and child about reproductive health was the factor that most influenced pornographic access behavior with p value 0.003 and PR = 2,941 (95% CI 1,459-5,928). This means that students who had communication with their mothers about reproductive health would not access pornography 2,941 times greater than students who did not have communication with their mothers about reproductive health.

A study conducted by Gharibi stated that a psychologist mentioned several reasons children committed crimes one of them because of exposure to pornography where this behavior was related to the relationship between mother and child. The research conducted by Kamrani stated that a majority of respondents (39.3%) reported it was very easy to have a dialogue with their mothers. Parental warmth and acceptability of children was perceived by parents to be foundational for a healthy adolescent-parent communication. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{7,8,9}

Another factor that influenced the behavior of pornography access in students was the father's level of education with p-value 0.016, PR = 2.855 (95% CI 1.218-6.694). Students who had a father with a primary education level would not access pornography 2,855 times more than students who had a father with a high and secondary education level. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Noubiap and others which showed a higher level of education than household heads significantly associated with low age at the beginning of sexual intercourse with pornography (p-value <0.05).¹⁰

Low levels of education are always associated with limited information and knowledge. Through education can improve professional skills and specific knowledge that is still relevant to general knowledge. The length of schooling can cause individuals to be exposed to an increasingly complex environment and lead to cognitive improvement. In this regard, students with fathers who have a low level of education tend to have low knowledge, including reproductive health. Low knowledge about reproductive health owned by fathers certainly does not support children's behavior to not access pornography. But in this study, students with fathers who have a low level of education actually do not access pornography. This can be caused by a father with a high level of education who has a type of work that is very time consuming so that he does not give much attention to his children, especially reproductive health problems.^{11,12}

The results of the analysis also showed a significant relationship between attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating with pornographic access behavior (p-value <0.05). Students who have an attitude that woman virginity is very important risk 3,366 times greater not having pornographic access behavior compared to students who have an attitude that woman virginity is not important with PR = 3,366 (95% CI 1,078-10,508). A study states that there is evidence that exposure to sexual media content (pornography) is related to sexual attitudes and behavior.¹³

A handful of studies published since the advent of widespread internet availability have found associated between youth exposure to pornography and permissive sexual norms and gender role attitudes, subsequent sexual aggression, lower levels of sexual satisfaction, earlier sexual behavior, higher preferences for certain body types, negative attitudes towards monogamy, participation in group sex and higher numbers of sexual partners. Given the prevalence of pornography exposure, comprehensive sex education that focuses on the development of correct attitudes and values towards sexual behavior and contemporary pornography is important.^{4,14}

According to Lawrence Green, one of the factors that influence behavior is the attitude factor that predisposes behavior. Attitudes about woman virginity, man virginity and dating consist of three components namely cognitive, affective and conative. Theory states that if one is not consistent with another, there will be a discrepancy that causes the mechanism of attitude change.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is the level of mother's education. The results showed that respondents who had mothers with primary education level and did not have access to pornography were more dominant, namely 34 respondents (66.7%). The chi square test results indicated that there was a significant relationship between mother's education level and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.006. The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by Habesha and other which stated that students whose mothers could read and write were exposed to explicit sexual material such as pornography twice as much as students whose mothers attended school which indicated that mother's education levels are related to student pornography access behavior.¹⁶

The level of education can influence or support a person's level of knowledge and a low level of education is always associated with limited information and knowledge. The low level of mother's knowledge can cause a lack of knowledge of the mother, including knowledge about reproductive health. Lack of mother's knowledge about reproductive health results in mothers being less able to provide adequate information to their children so that children tend to seek information themselves until they fall into pornographic content.¹²

Gender is also one of the factors that influence the behavior of pornographic access to students statistically. The results of the chi square test showed a significant relationship between gender and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.001. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Habesha and other which states that being a male student has almost 1.8 times higher exposure to Sexually Explicit Materials (including pornography) when compared to female students. The difference in effects that occur in adolescent boys and girls is due to differences in sexual stimuli that result in increased libido that occurs. The center of libido is located in the cerebral cortex,

at the time of the onset of libido there is a noticeable difference in the emergence of stimulation between men and women.^{16,17}

The level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health is also one of the factors that influence access to pornography. But the statistical results in this study showed no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with the p-value of the chi square test result of 0.911. This study is supported by research from Mandey and other which states that there is no relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior at risk with p-value >0.05 .¹⁸

Behavior is influenced by the level of knowledge because knowledge is a psychological domain which is a predisposing factor for personal consideration of individuals in underlying and facilitating the occurrence of certain behaviors. However, in this study there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and pornographic access behavior. This can be caused by the lack of awareness of individuals in applying the knowledge they have about teenage reproductive health itself so that even though they have gained sufficient knowledge but they still have pornographic access behavior. In addition, other factors also influence their behavior in accessing pornographic content.¹⁵

Another factor that influences students' access to pornography is father and child communication about reproductive health. But the results showed that there was no significant relationship between communication with the father about reproductive health and pornographic access behavior with p-value 0.383. The results of this study were in line with the research conducted by Shek and other which stated that there was no significant relationship between communication with family about reproductive health with p-value >0.05 . In previous studies showed that parental monitoring, parental control and the quality of parent-child relationships were associated with decreased externalizing behavior, delayed sexual relations and substance use. Perceptions of adolescents tended to point to more open and frequent communication with mothers than fathers and to cordial relationships with mothers.^{14,9}

Overall, from the results of this study there are three variables that jointly influence pornographic access behavior, namely mother and child communication about reproductive health, father's education level and attitudes about woman virginity. The most influencing factor is the communication factor of mother and child about reproductive health.

CONCLUSION

The most factor that influence pornography access behavior is mother and child communication about reproductive health.

RECOMENDATION

Parents, especially mothers, should improve relationships and communication with their children in an effort to provide information and knowledge about reproductive health so that children do not fall into negative behaviors such as accessing pornographic content. The school is expected to participate in improving the understanding and role of parents in efforts to prevent access to pornography.

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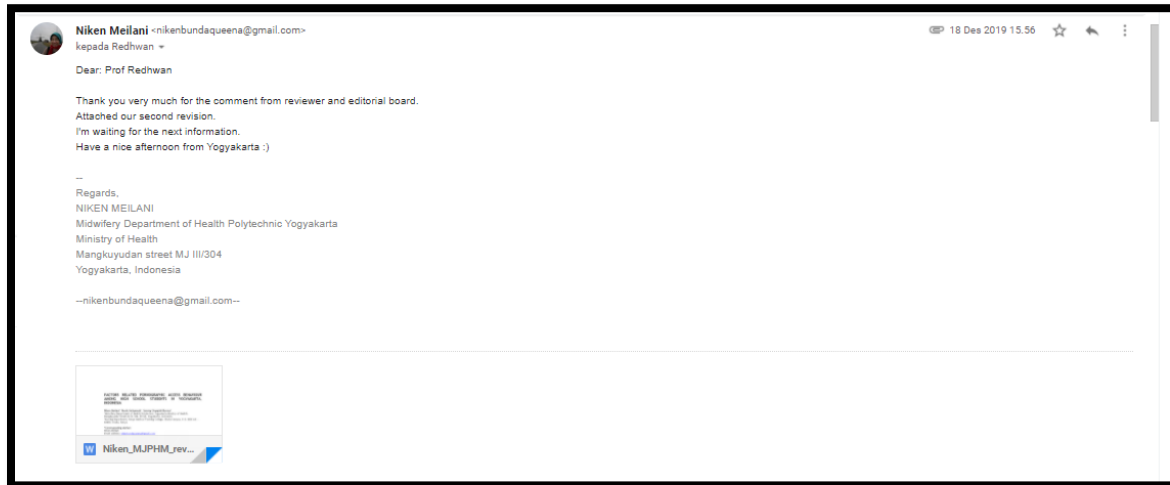
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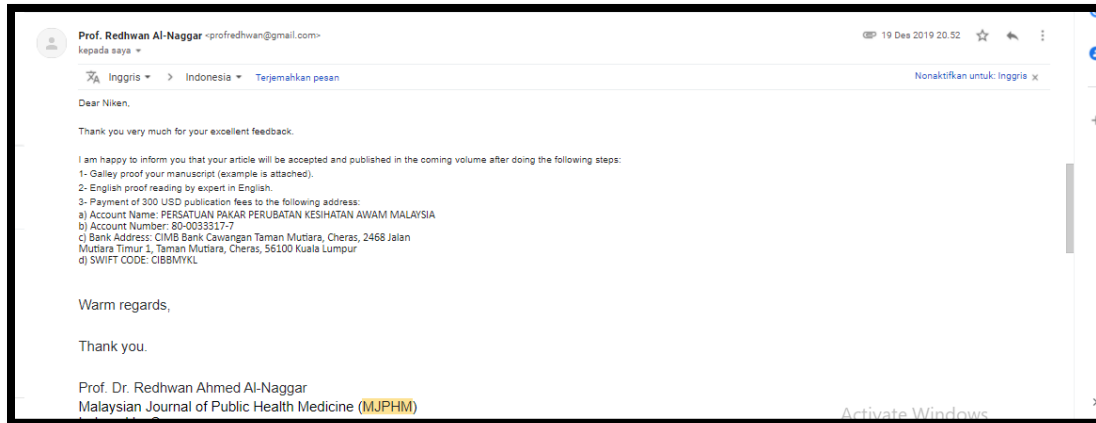
7. Bukti Pengiriman naskah revisi (19 Desember 2019)

7.1. Pengiriman revisi naskah (19 Desember 2019)

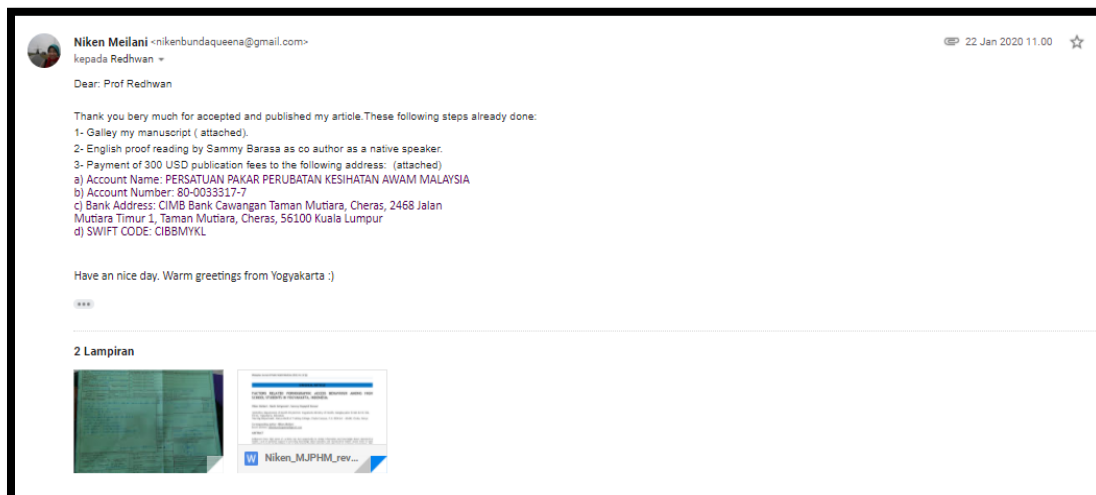


8. Pemberitahuan Naskah diterima dan syarat-syarat yang harus dipenuhi (19 Desember 2019)

8.1. Pemberitahuan naskah diterima dan pemberitahuan untuk melengkapi syarat-syarat (19 Desember 2019)



8.2. Pengiriman naskah akhir dan syarat-syarat (22 Januari 2019)



9. Naskah dipublikasikan (1 Oktober 2020)

FACTORS RELATED PORNOGRAPHIC ACCESS BEHAVIOUR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

Niken Meilani, Nanik Setiyawati, Sammy Onyapidi Barasa

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