

Is Parental Communication or Internet use that makes Pornography in Teenagers?

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Abstract. Parental communication and internet use are things that can encourage or prevent adolescents from behaving pornography. With the result that any form of parent-teen communication and time spent on the internet can influence teenagers in making decisions when confronted with adolescent pornography. This study aims to determine the effect of parental communication and internet usage on the behavior of adolescent pornography. Respondents were teenagers aged 14-17 years as many as 137 people in the city of Bogor by using random sampling technique. Data were obtained by using modified instruments from Parent-Adolescent Communication Scale questionnaires, Parent-Adolescent Communication Sex Scale, Frequency Media Internet and Porn Level and Sexting. Data were analyzed with independent sample t-test, and multiple linear regression test. The results showed that girls are more open to communicate with parents than boys. The behavior of adolescent pornography is higher than that of adolescent girls. Regression results indicate that daily general communication of mothers has a negative influence on the behavior of pornography, whereas preventive communication of mother pornography and internet usage have a positive influence to behavior of adolescent pornography. The more open the mother with adolescents will further decrease the behavior of adolescent pornography, while discussing about pornography and high internet use in adolescents it can increase the behavior of adolescent pornography.

Keywords: communication parents, internet, pornography adolescent

Abstrak. Komunikasi orang tua dan penggunaan internet merupakan hal yang sangat dekat dengan kehidupan sehari-hari pada diri remaja. Sehingga apapun bentuk komunikasi orang tua-remaja dan waktu yang dihabiskan remaja dalam menggunakan internet akan membentuk suatu perilaku yang positif maupun negatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh komunikasi orang tua dan penggunaan internet terhadap perilaku pornografi remaja. Responden adalah remaja pelajar berusia 14-17 tahun sebanyak 137 orang di kota Bogor dengan menggunakan teknik random sampling. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan instrumen yang dimodifikasi dari kuesioner *Parent-Adolescent Communication Scale*, *Parent-Adolescent Communication Sex Scale*, *Frequency Media Internet* serta *Porn Level and Sexting*. Data dianalisis dengan independent

sample t-test, dan uji regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa remaja perempuan lebih terbuka berkomunikasi dengan orang tua dibandingkan remaja laki-laki. Perilaku pornografi remaja laki-laki lebih tinggi dibandingkan remaja perempuan. Hasil regresi menunjukkan bahwa komunikasi umum sehari-hari ibu memiliki pengaruh negatif terhadap perilaku pornografi, sedangkan komunikasi preventif pornografi ibu serta penggunaan internet memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap perilaku pornografi remaja. Semakin terbukanya ibu dengan remaja maka akan semakin menurunkan perilaku pornografi remaja, sedangkan membahas perihal pornografi dan tingginya penggunaan internet pada remaja maka dapat meningkatkan perilaku pornografi remaja.

Kata kunci: komunikasi orangtua, internet, perilaku pornografi remaja

Introduction

Adolescence is at a very high level of cognitive thinking, but adolescents have not been able to use these cognitions to establish priorities and decisions (Kundanis 2003). It takes the role of parents to form adolescent thinking and behavior in a more positive direction. Moitra *et al.* (2009) explains that healthy and positive parent communication can form adolescent behavior. But during adolescence, conflicts with parents often increase so that teenagers spend more time using the media than discussing with parents (Santrock 2012). Internet media is a major source of information, particularly about adolescent sexuality (Wilson *et al.* 2004), as well as an important dimension that can take on special meaning during the adolescent phase (L'Engle *et al.* 2006). This makes teenagers active in using electronic media by sending sex messages and expose about intimate information themselves as sexual imagery through mobile phones and computers. The high level of sexual behavior and sexual violence can include all forms of abuse involved in commercial exploitation of pornography and all its types (UNICEF 2015).

Low *et al.* (2007), L'Engle *et al.* (2006), and Ybarra *et al.* (2014) found that the influence of Internet use showed consistency and significant association with intent to engage in sexual relations and behave in pornography. Puspitawati (2009) found that, juvenile delinquency in the city of Bogor is associated with free sex occurs due to the use of media, through pornographic images and watch vcd porn which is likely to be criminal delinquency. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission statistics from 2011-2015, found 991 cases of pornography and cyber crime occurred in teenage children, both as victims and ownership of porn media and continue to increase throughout the year. The definition of pornography in Indonesia is contained in the Act of Pornography no 44 article 1 of 2008, which are pictures, sketches, illustrations, photos, writings, sounds, sounds, moving pictures, animations, cartoons, conversations, gestures, or other forms of messages through various forms of media communication and / or show in advance, containing obscenity or sexual exploitation in violation of moral norms in society.

Na'am and Wahyuningsih (2010) explain that pornography can also be the action of body movement, protrusion of body parts to show the vital tool, whether intentional or not to stimulate sexual for those who see, either directly in public or through the media. The definition can also be concluded that pornography is sexually explicit material that describes a semi-naked and naked body that involves the act of genital or sexual stimulation (Kor *et al.* 2014). Specifically, pornography has a difference in every state policy, all depending on the cultural context and each individual (Popovic 2011). This is because every country and region have ethics of dress and different dress mode, which is dominant in each society and recognized without causing pros and cons (Na'am & Wahyuningsih, 2010).

Rouvier *et al.* (2011) explains that parents' communication about sex will ultimately affect teenagers' decisions about sex. Conversely, if there is a conflict between the parents can cause sexual problems in adolescents (Heidari *et al.* 2012). Parental communication about sex may include; 1) the perception of parents about the threats associated with sex in children; 2) parents' perceptions of the benefits of talking about sex in children; 3) parent communication barriers and facilitators (Wilson & Koo 2010). Owens *et al.* (2012) writes about the behavior of pornography among adolescents can be influenced by one factor of parental communication, interpersonal relationships and media usage, so that will affect sexual behavior, criminality, sexual harassment and other misbehavior. Parental communication and time with parents with teenagers is very important as a juvenile protector of misbehavior (Buhi & Goodson 2007). Therefore, this communicative interaction with parents will give way and share information to deal with various situations in adolescents (Caughlin *et al.* 2000).

This study aims to: (1) Analyze differences in parent communication, internet usage, and pornography behavior of adolescent boys and girls; (2) To analyze the influence of parent communication and internet usage on adolescent pornography behavior.

Methods

This research uses cross-sectional study design through observation done at the same time through survey method by using questionnaire. The location of the research was conducted in Bogor City consisting of four areas in Bogor city, namely Central Bogor, North Bogor, East Bogor, and West Bogor. The selection of this location is done based on the recommendation of Bogor City Police in 2016. The schools are then selected purposively according to the school that grants the study permit. A total of 5 schools were selected from Senior High School and equivalent. Next select a class from each selected school using random sampling so that each student has the same opportunity with a total sample of 137 students. The data is collected for 3 months starting from July to October 2016.

The population of this study were teenage students of class XI in Bogor city area which had complete parents (father and mother). Selection of class XI

students as an example is done with consideration, students at that level have adapted better than the previous level.

This study uses primary data through self-report method with questionnaire tools which include data: (1) parental characteristics (age, education and income), (2) characteristics of adolescents (age and gender), (3) general day communication developed from The Parent / Adolescent Communication Scale (Barnes & Olson 1982), pornographic preventive communication developed from The Parent / Adolescent Communication Sex Scale (Jaccard *et al.* 2000); (4) Internet use developed from Frequency Media Internet (Ouytsel *et al.* 2014) and (5) pornographic behavior developed from Porn Level (Skinner 2005) and sexting (Englander 2012). Teenagers fill out the questionnaire after listening to the instructions from the researchers in front of the class.

Analysis and data processing is done by using Microsoft Excel program and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Data quality from parent communication, internet usage, pornography behavior has been controlled using reliability test and internal validity test. daily public communications questionnaire consisted of 20 items of statement, general communication with father with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.839 and mother of 0.768. Pornography preventive communication consists of 11 points statement, communication with the father with a value of Cronbach's alpha of 0.708, and with the mother of 0.701. The internet usage questionnaire consists of 10 items of statements with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.767. Pornographic behavior questionnaire consisted of the behavior of seeing as many as 34 grains of statements with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.882 and the behavior of spreading as many as 25 points of statement with a value of 0.919. Parental communication questionnaire and pornographic behavior using Likert scale with four choices of answers and total score that has been obtained then converted into index score and divided into three categories namely low (<60.00), moderate (60.01-80.00) and high (> 80.01). The internet usage questionnaire uses five choices of answers (0 = none at all; 1 = <1 hour / day; 2 = 2-3hrs / day; 3 = 4-5hm / day; 4 => 5h / day). This research uses descriptive analysis, different test and multiple linear regression test.

Findings

Characteristics of Youth and Families

The study involved 137 adolescent students, consisting of 52 males and 85 females with an average age of 15.96 years (14-17 years). This age range shows in the puberty phase for adolescents (Santrock 2012). More than half of the parents' ages fall into the mature category (41-64 years). The highest percentage of father education is 42.5 percent and mother 39.4 percent is about 12 years old or equivalent to graduate high school. More than half of the families were categorized into non-poor families with an average monthly per capita income of

the family of Rp.727 320. The per capita income is higher than the poverty line of the regency / city of Bogor that is Rp. 354 866 (BPS 2017).

Communication of the Parents

Parent's general communication is the daily communication between father, mother and adolescent as measured by two dimensions namely, openness and problem. Open communication of fathers with adolescents by 51.8% is categorized less compared with communication with mother as much as 46.7% which enter enough open category. This can be seen in the average score per item level that the mother as a good listener 3.38 more often than the father of 3.01. Average score per level of problem communication items shows that teenagers are more afraid of dad to ask for the desired amount of (2.77) compared to mothers (2.71). This is what makes the dimension of problematic communication with the adolescent dad into the category is quite problematic by 54.0% compared with 37.2% mothers who are slightly problematic. Overall father-teen communication 45.3% in the category of less while 42.3% mothers are categorized quite well in everyday communication.

Preventive communication of pornography is communication about prevention of sexual behavior through discussion of prevention of pornography behavior. The result of the average score of preventive pornography communication is 84.7% and mother 78.8% with adolescents are still in low category. The percentage of item statement level indicates that 56.2% of fathers and mothers 52.6% never responded when teenagers asked questions related to pornography.

Use of the Internet

Media usage is the frequency of internet-based media types that teenagers use to gain information and gain knowledge about pornography consisting of watching movies / videos, online games, social media, reading online comics and music clips. The following percentage of internet use of teenagers over 5 hours per day is the largest, the use of social media (69.7%), compared with the use of internet to access movies / video online (16%), online games (14.6%), online music videos (13.9%) and online comics (2.2%) in the last six months.

Pornographic

Pornography is the behavior of adolescents in viewing and disseminating pornographic content. The study found that all adolescents involved in the study had been exposed to pornographic content, while 87.0% of adolescents had spread pornographic content. Over the past six months, adolescents who were categorized as lightweight from pornographic behavior amounted to 42.3%. More than half of adolescents who fall into the category tend to be addictive with a percentage of 54%. (Boys = 46.2%, girls = 42.4%) and same sex (boys = 23.1%, girls = 22.4%) and adolescents increasingly looking for things new about pornography (boys = 48.1%, girls = 20%). Teenagers are categorized as addictive level or have become addicts with a percentage of 3.6 percent. Percentage of

behavior spreading pornography included in mild category equal to 89.1 percent. The light category includes at least teenagers who have been the perpetrators of the spread of pornography even once time.

Differences Communication parents, internet usage and pornography based on Gender

Parents' general communication, preventative communication of adolescent pornography, and pornographic behavior are significantly different between girls and boys. The average index score of parents communication with adolescent girls is higher than male, whereas the behavior of boys pornography is higher than girls. This shows that parents' communication with adolescent girls is better than boys. boys who see and disseminate pornography are more likely than girls (Table 1).

Table 1 Descriptive analysis of different test results of communication variables of parents-adolescence, media usage and behavior of pornography based on sex.

Variables	Boys (n=52)	Girls (n=85)	Sig (2-tailed)
	Mean±Std	Mean±Std	
Communication general father	55.30±13.73	64.38±16.48	0.001**
Communication general mother	59.65±14.30	69.08±15.68	0.001**
Communication pornography preventive father	40.00±13.71	44.89±18.53	0.079*
Communication pornography preventive mother	43.34±12.87	49.20±19.24	0.035*
usage internet	57.67±12.63	51.05±08.61	0.900
Pornography	39.19±11.19	31.46±07.36	0.000**

Note: * significancy < 0.05-0.010; ** significancy < 0.01

Factors that influence the pornography

Table 2 below shows that teen sex has a significant negative effect ($p = 0.000$) on pornographic. Girls scores were lower by 8,693 points than boys. This can be interpreted that the behavior of pornography has a higher influence on adolescent boys than girls. One unit of increase in general index score of maternal communication will reduce the index score of adolescent pornography by 0.267 points. This can be interpreted that the better and open the daily communication of mother with adolescent hence can prevent adolescent from behave pornography. This result differs from the index score of preventative communication of mother pornography which actually raises the index score of adolescent pornography by 0.416 points. The more the mother discusses the prevention of pornography then

the adolescent will increasingly pornography. The intensity of long-time use of internet-based media will affect teens in behaving pornography. The Internet usage index score will also raise any one porn index score index score of 0228 points. The more adolescents often use the internet it will be less likely to engage in pornographic. The value with the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) in this study is 0.342 which means that 34.2 percent of the model affect the behavior of pornography. Regression test results showed that gender -0.515 had the highest influence compared to other variables.

Table 2 Influence of adolescent, family and parental communication characteristics and internet usage on pornographic.

Variables	Pornography		
	B	Beta	sig.
Konstanta	29.126		0.274
Adolescent Gender	-8.693	-0.515	0.000**
(0=boy; 1=girl)			
Adolescent age (years old)	0.732	0.038	0.615
Father age (years old)	0.226	0.142	0.126
Mother age (years old)	-0.221	-0.167	0.190
Father education (years)	0.226	0.075	0.518
Mother education (years)	0.190	0.066	0.579
Income capita (Rp/month)	-0.001	-0.014	0.869
Communication general father	0.113	0.164	0.166
Communication general mother	-0.188	-0.267	0.023*
Communication pornography preventive father	-0.046	-0.071	0.704
Communication pornography preventive mother	0.268	0.418	0.026*
Internet use	0.170	0.228	0.002**
R ²		0.632	
Adj. R ²	0.342		
F	6.885		
sig. model	0.000**		
Df	136		
N	137		

Note: * significancy ≤ 0.05 ; ** significancy ≤ 0.01

Discussion

The results showed that the more open and good daily communication mothers with teenagers will be able to prevent adolescents from behaving pornography, whereas daily communication with the father has no effect. This result is consistent with the study of Firdanianty *et al.* (2016) in the city of Bogor

who found that the communication of mothers with adolescents have a better influence than the father.

Preventive communication of parental pornography is expected to prevent adolescents from early sex behavior through pornographic experienced by adolescents. But the results show the opposite result, that the more the mother discusses the preventative pornography actually makes teenagers increasingly pornography. This is caused by the mother is more often advised but still difficult to answer when teenagers ask about sexual relationship through pornographic content, which looks at the results perlevel items. Coley *et al.* (2009) explains that the lack of maternal knowledge over time can increase risky sexual activity in adolescents. In contrast to preventive father communication, although the results showed no significant, but still indirectly affected the negative. This means that the better preventive communication pornography father will be able to prevent adolescents from behaving pornography. This is due to the fact that the communication of the father is associated with the discussion preparing the youth in facing the outside world (Durkin 1995).

Prihartini *et al.* (2002) found similar results that communication about sex from parents has a positive influence on teenage free sex. The higher and effective communication of parents with adolescent about the discussion of sexuality then adolescents will be more free in the association between men and women. Moitra and Mukherjee (2009) have asserted that communication about sex between parents is influenced by the knowledge capacity of parents to dialogue. The ineffectiveness of communication about sex is caused by parents who still consider that discussing sex is taboo (Tesso *et al.* 2012). Wang (2009) reinforces his findings that the daily public communication of parents with open teenagers can at least protect teenagers from the dangers of sexuality even though communication of teenage sex discussion is not enough.

Furthermore, the intensity of the old use of internet media affect of pornography adolescents. Low *et al.* (2007), L'Engle *et al.* (2006), and Ybarra M *et al.* (2014) found that two-thirds of adolescents in the United States demonstrated consistency and significantly influenced intentions to engage in sexual intercourse and behaved due to length of media use, at least by 6-7 hours per day with an indication of 47 percent listening to sexually conspicuous video music and consuming films sexual, and spend 50 percent of internet use in the last 6 month. The results of this study found that girls more and longer access to social media, while adolescents play online games that can be exposed to pornographic content. Rahmawati (2013) reinforces her findings that there is a marked difference between male and female adolescents, where adolescent boys are more likely to access pornographic content than girls with the intensity of accessing social media through facebook sites, online games, and youtube that are charged with pornography.

Another finding is the behavior of adolescent pornography that is influenced by the use of the internet. Martinez and Donna (2014) explain that the internet can influence the behavior of spreading porn content by sending a sexual message to someone. Pornographic is mostly perpetrated by adolescent boys than adolescent girls so that male teenagers are more susceptible to the influence of sex material and act as perpetrators of spreading pornography. These results are in

line with Ortega and Baz (2013) studies that find in Spain that teenagers have higher levels of pornography exposed either intentional or unintentional. Prichard *et al.* (2013) suggests that boys more often remember the reaction of porn content to sexual arousal while girls are more avoiding.

This study has limitations in measuring the quality of preventative communication pornography is still limited to a general statement (eg; parents advise, but the researcher does not include a statement of the content of the advice of parents) so that the indicators of pornography preventive communication is not known in detail, in this study focuses only on adolescent perceptions so as not to see from the perception of parents.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

The study found that daily open communication of mothers can prevent adolescents from behaving in pornography. However, pornography preventive communication that is part of the communication about sex by conveying messages prevention of sex behavior through the behavior of pornography that is not qualified can improve the behavior of adolescent pornography. The use of the Internet with an intensity of approximately 5 hours per day can be a factor that supports adolescents behave pornography. Pornographic is influenced by sex differences, where male adolescents are more vulnerable than female in behaving and perceiving pornography.

Recommendation

This research can be considered for parents to introduce pornography with its impact. Parents are expected to prepare in-depth knowledge (scientifically and religiously) one of them with a story-telling method while discussing, so that information and discussion from parents is more fun. The government and related institutions such as P2TP2A, KPAI, and other private institutions are expected to have pornography and pornography professional therapy clinics and their prevention as well as preparing sexual education programs for adolescents. For further research, it is expected that the variables studied further discuss the communication content conducted through open interviews both to teenagers and parents so it will be comparable from both point of view.

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