The Relationship Between the Frequency of Viewing Cyberporn and Parental Control Over Cybersex Behavior Among High School Students in Surabaya

Nala Auna Robbika

Abstract: *Adolescence is a phase during which a person undergoes significant developmental changes. This period makes a person curious about many things, one of which is sex. This study aims to answer research questions based on Travis Hirschi's social control theory regarding: The relationship between the intensity of watching cyberporn and parental control over cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya. The research questions are as follows: (1) Is there a significant relationship between the intensity of watching porn and cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya? (2) Is there a significant relationship between parental control and cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya? (3) Is there a significant relationship between the intensity of watching pornography and parental control over the cybersex behavior of high school students in Surabaya?. This study yielded the following results. First, there is a correlation between variables X1 and Y with a value of 0.818. This indicates that the relationship between the two is very strong. Second, there is a correlation between variables X2 and Y with a value of -0.243. This indicates that the relationship between the two is negative. Third, there is a relationship between variables X1 and X2 and Y, simultaneously with a value of 0.829. This indicates that the relationship between the two is very strong.*

Keywords: *Cyberporn Viewing Frequency, Parental Control, Cybersex Behavior, Adolescents (High School Students)*

Nala Auna Robbika (aunanala15@gmail.com) Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Introduction

Adolescence is a phase during which a person undergoes significant development. This period makes a person curious about many things, one of which is sex. Adolescence, as a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood, is a vulnerable time when teenagers seek a great deal of information about sex. Fueled by the development of digital technology, access to illegal pornographic websites is wide open, such as PornHub, XXX, and Platform X. The majority of users of these sites are adolescents who are more tech-savvy, given that accessing these sites involves somewhat complicated steps, such as using a VPN, making PayPal payments, and even navigating other illegal sites.

In Surabaya, one of Indonesia's largest cities, there is a distinct advantage: greater ease of online transactions, as well as a wider variety of porn links and access to adult websites compared to what is available to teenagers in rural areas, since VPNs are more effective at capturing signals in major urban areas like Surabaya.

This study was conducted at a high school in Surabaya, which is one of the most popular high schools in the city. The image of high-achieving and intelligent students was the main focus of this research because, in addition to their reputation for intelligence and academic success, students living in a major city have extensive access to the internet. APJII (Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association) released the results of a survey regarding 'Penetration and Behavioral Profile of Indonesian Internet Users 2020'. This survey indicates that the number of internet users in Indonesia has reached 64.8 percent, equivalent to 171.17 million out of a total population of 264.16 million. The highest penetration rate is among the 15–19 age group, at 91 percent of the total population, while penetration among the 10–14 age group has reached 66.2 percent. As for the 5–9 age group , penetration reached 25.2 percent (APJII, 2018). Data from the National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) reveals that 97% of 4,500 adolescents across 12 cities in Indonesia have viewed pornographic images or content (KPAI, 2018).

Pornography is closely linked to sex, as curiosity about what sex is leads teenagers to explore pornographic content. Pornography itself is a form of sexual activity conducted online and falls under the category of cybersex. Cybersex is a component of cyberspace or the virtual world (Ermida, 2004). The existence of cybersex coexists with the virtual world. Cybersex is a sexual activity that utilizes media and the internet. Forms of cybersex include: text-based cybersex (chat sex, sex stories),

audio-based cybersex (phone sex), and audiovisual cybersex (video call sex, pornographic films).

This study aims to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the frequency of cyberporn viewing and parental control over cybersex behavior among high school students at one of the leading high schools in Surabaya. Specifically, this study seeks to test a research hypothesis based on Travis Hirschi's social control theory. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of sociology and expand the literature on cybersex behavior. This study can also serve as a reference for future research. Practically, it can be used as a basis for evaluation, decision-making, or the formulation of specific policies aimed at advancing high school educational institutions in Surabaya. The study aims to determine whether there is a significant relationship between parental control and cybersex behavior.

Research Methodology

This study employs a positivist/quantitative approach. The logic used is deductive logic. Deductive logic begins with a theory, then formulates a hypothesis, and finally applies it to social reality (the Wallace cycle). The fundamental principle of positivism is to describe social reality for the purpose of testing hypotheses or theories. The goal of positivist research is to make generalizations. The nature of reality in positivism is singular, concrete, observable, and fragmentable; reality is typically seen as stable and predictable. In positivism, research variables can be measured using objective and standardized instruments. The perspective on social reality in positivism is ethical in nature, meaning it is based on the researcher's views and definitions (derived from prior theories or research); in this context, the researcher acts as an expert. In positivist or quantitative research, one first understands observed behavior, then identifies the variables or factors with the most significant influence; this approach is typically used for evaluation, refinement, and illustration.

The study titled "The Relationship Between the Frequency of Viewing Cyberporn and Parental Control on the Cybersex Behavior of High School Students in Surabaya" employs an explanatory quantitative approach. Quantitative research is conducted to identify relationships, correlations, and the influence of one variable on another through hypothesis testing. In explanatory research, the aim is to

generalize findings to the population using data obtained from a sample. Thus, it is expected that the researcher will identify the relationships between variables.

Research Location

This study was conducted among adolescents enrolled in one of the leading high schools in Surabaya. Surabaya, one of Indonesia's largest cities, offers certain advantages, such as greater ease of online transactions, as well as more numerous and varied links to pornographic websites ( ) compared to what is accessible to adolescents in rural areas, since VPNs are more effective at capturing signals in major cities like Surabaya. The research was carried out in one of the leading high schools in Surabaya. The image of high-achieving and intelligent students served as the primary motivation for this research, as these students not only possess a reputation for intelligence and academic success but also enjoy extensive access to the internet, particularly for those residing in major cities.

Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of students attending one of the leading high schools in Surabaya. The sample was drawn from students in grades 10, 11, and 12. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling, as the defined adolescent population had an equal chance of being selected as part of the sample. According to Kerlinger (2006:188), simple random sampling is a method of drawing from a population in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, the researcher used a survey method, which involves distributing a questionnaire to respondents. A questionnaire is a structured list of questions with predefined answer options, allowing respondents to directly answer questions based on their aspirations, perceptions, attitudes, circumstances, or personal opinions (Suyanto, 2005). Meanwhile, the data collection technique in this study utilized a questionnaire containing indicators of questions related to several research variables, distributed to all students selected as the research sample. The questionnaire in this study is in the form of a standard paper-based questionnaire, which will be distributed to adolescents. The distributed questionnaire contains closed-ended questions and a few open-ended questions for demographic information. These questions were designed by the researcher to ensure a structured approach to data collection. The purpose of distributing this questionnaire is to obtain primary data.

The researcher used secondary data to support the research process. This secondary data was obtained from official government websites and consisted of monographs on the research location, demographic data, and social data related to the conditions of the population.

Research instruments

Research instruments are tools used by researchers to collect data. The purpose is to enable researchers to process their data until they reach the conclusion stage. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono, research instruments are tools used to measure social and natural phenomena. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire.

Data Analysis

Data analysis can be conducted once the data collected from the questionnaire has been processed. The data must be analyzed in order to address the research questions. Data analysis and interpretation are performed on individual variables (univariate), between variables (bivariate), and across all variables (multivariate). Additionally, hypothesis testing will be conducted using statistical tests such as the product-moment correlation for bivariate analysis and multiple correlation for multivariate analysis. The statistical software used in this study will be SPSS.

The initial step in the data processing procedure is *editing.* The tasks involved in the *editing* process include verifying the completeness of the questionnaires filled out by respondents , the consistency and coherence of respondents' answers, and the uniformity of data units. The next step is *coding. Coding* involves classifying respondents' answers into tabulations using numerical codes. The results *of the coding* are then presented in tables, figures, or charts to illustrate the classification of respondents' answers (Sutinah & Suyanto, 2005) .

Results and Discussion

Results

a. Univariate Analysis

Respondent Demographics

This section illustrates the characteristics of the respondents in this study, namely high school students in Surabaya. The total number of respondents in this study was 30. The following data on respondent demographics is presented in a table along with a brief analysis:

Table1: Respondent Gender (N=30)

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	13	43.3
female	17	56.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 2

Table 1 The table above shows that the frequency of male respondents was 13 respondents, or 42.3% of all respondents. Meanwhile, the frequency of female respondents was 17 respondents, or 56.7% of all respondents. This study assumes that there are no significant differences between male and female students. This means that both genders are considered equal.

Table 2: Respondent Age (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
15 years	6	20.0
16 years	9	30.0
17 years	7	23.3
18 years	8	26.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 3

Table 2 illustrates the age distribution of the respondents in this study. The table above shows that there were 6 respondents (20%) aged 15 years . The largest age group consisted of 16-year-old students, totaling 9 respondents (30%). Next were respondents aged 17, totaling 7 or 23.3% of the respondents. The second most common age group after 16-year-olds was 18-year-olds, totaling 8 or 26.7%.

Table 3:
Class (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
X	4	13.3
XI	10	33.3
XII	16	53.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 4

Table 3 illustrates the distribution of respondents by grade level in this study. The table above shows that the largest group of respondents was from Grade 12, with 16 respondents, or 53.3%. This was followed by Grade 11, with 10 respondents, or 33.3%, and finally, the smallest group was from Grade 10, with 4 respondents, or 13.3%.

Table 4 Parents' Occupations (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Civil Servant/Military/Police	11	36.7
Private-sector employees	8	26.7
Self-employed/merchants	5	16.7
Fisherman	1	3.3
Farmers	3	10.0
Laborers	1	3.3
Non-civil servant teachers	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 5

Table 4 illustrates the distribution of the respondents' parents' occupations in this study. The table above shows that the most common occupation among the respondents' parents was civil servant/military/police, accounting for 11 respondents or 36.7%. This is followed by private sector employees, with 8 respondents or 26.7%. Self-employed individuals account for 5 respondents or 16.7%, followed by farmers, with 3 respondents. Meanwhile, the least common occupations among the respondents' parents are fishermen, laborers, and non-civil servant teachers, each with 1 respondent or 3.3%.

Table 5 : Parents' Salaries

	Frequency	Percent
>10 million/month	7	23.3
7–10 million/month	13	43.3
3–7 million/month	9	30.0
< 3 million/month	1	3.3

Total	30	100.0

Source: Question 6

Table 5 illustrates the distribution of the salaries of the students' parents/respondents in this study. The table above shows that the most common salary range for the students' parents is approximately 7–10 million per month, accounting for 13 or 43.3% of the respondents. The second most common range is 3–7 million per month , accounting for 9 or 30%. Meanwhile, 7 respondents, or 23.3%, earn more than 10 million per month. As for respondents who selected the option of earning less than 3 million per month, there was only 1 respondent, or 3.3%.

Variable: Frequency of Viewing Cyberporn

Table 6 : Watching Western Films Rated 21+ (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	8	26.7
Often	9	30.0
Sometimes	10	33.3
Never	3	10.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question 7

Table 6 The table above shows the frequency with which respondents watch Western films containing 21+ content. Eight respondents (26.7%) reported watching Western films with 21+ content very often, while 9 respondents (30%) reported watching them often, and 10 respondents (33.3%) reported watching them occasionally. Meanwhile, 3 respondents (10%) stated they have never watched Western films containing 21+ content. It can be concluded that most respondents have watched or occasionally watch Western films containing 21+ adult content.

Table 7: Watching 21+ Korean Dramas (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	6	20.0
Often	7	23.3
Sometimes	10	33.3
Never	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question 8

Table 7 shows the frequency with which respondents watch Korean dramas containing 21+ content. A total of 6 respondents, or 20%, reported watching such content very frequently. Seven respondents (23.3%) stated they watch frequently, while 10 respondents (33.3%) stated they have watched or watch occasionally, and finally, 7 respondents (23.3%) stated they have never watched. From this table, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents answered that they have watched or watch occasionally Korean dramas containing 21+ adult content.

Table 8: Watching 21+ Content on Social Media (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very Often	10	33.3
Often	6	20.0
Sometimes	10	33.3
Never	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question 9

Table 8 shows the frequency with which respondents view social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.) containing 21+ content . A total of 10 or 33.3% of respondents admitted to doing so very often; this was the most selected option. The same result was observed for the "sometimes" option, which also received the highest number of responses—10 or 33.33% of respondents. Six or 20% of respondents selected "often," and four or 13.3% chose "never." In conclusion, most respondents reported watching 21+ content "very often," and an equal number reported watching it "sometimes."

Table 9 : Watching 21+ Content in Online Games (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	4	13.3
Often	4	13.3
Sometimes	5	16.7
Never	17	56.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 10

Table 9 shows the frequency with which respondents watch content containing 21+ material in the online game . A total of 4 or 13.3% of respondents reported doing so

very frequently. A total of 4 or 13.3% of respondents selected the "often" option, 5 or 16.7% selected "sometimes," and the largest group—17 or 56.7%—reported never watching content containing 21+ material in online games.

Table 10 : Watching Content Containing 21+ Material on *Underground* Links/Websites (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	4	13.3
Often	7	23.3
Sometimes	8	26.7
Never	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 11

Table 10 shows the frequency with which respondents watch content rated 21+ on the *underground* website/link. A total of 4 or 13.3% of respondents selected the "very often" option, 7 or 23.3% selected "," 8 or 28.7% selected "sometimes," and the largest group, 11 or 36.7% of respondents, selected "never." The conclusion is that most respondents have never watched 21+ content on underground links or websites.

Table 11: Frequency of Watching 21+ Western Films in 1 Month (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	5	16.7
Frequently (3–5 times a month)	10	33.3
Sometimes (< 3 times a month)	10	33.3
Never	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 12

Table 11 shows the frequency with which respondents watch Western films containing 21+ content over one month. A total of 5 or 16.7% of respondents selected the "very often" option (almost every day). A total of 10 respondents, or 33.3%, selected the "often" option (3–5 times a month); 10 respondents, or 33.3%, selected the "sometimes" option (less than 3 times a month); and 5 respondents, or 16.7%, selected the "never" option. In conclusion, most respondents watch Western films rated 21+ about 3–5 times a month.

Table 12: Frequency of Watching Korean Dramas Rated 21+ in 1 Month (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	3	10.0
Often (3–5 times a month)	7	23.3
Sometimes (< 3 times/month)	13	43.3
Never	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question 13

Table 12 shows the frequency with which respondents watch Korean dramas containing 21+ content over the course of one month. A total of 3 respondents, or 10%, selected the "very often" option (almost every day). A total of 7 respondents, or 23.3%, selected the "often" option (3–5 times a month), followed by 13 respondents, or 43.3%, who selected the "sometimes" option (less than 3 times a month), and 7 respondents, or 23.3%, who selected the "never" option. In conclusion, most respondents watch 21+ content on social media less than 3 times a month.

Table 13: Frequency of Viewing 21+ Content on Social Media in 1 Month (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	5	16.7
Often (3–5 times a month)	8	26.7
Sometimes (< 3 times/month)	12	40.0
Never	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 14

Table 13 shows the frequency with which respondents viewed social media posts containing 21+ content over the course of one month. A total of 5 respondents, or 16.7%, selected the "very often" option (almost every day). A total of 8 respondents, or 26.7%, selected the "often" option (3–5 times a month), followed by 12 respondents, or 40%, who selected the "sometimes" option (less than 3 times a month), and 5 respondents, or 16.7%, who selected the "never" option. In conclusion, most respondents watch Korean dramas containing 21+ content approximately less than 3 times a month.

Table 14: Frequency of Viewing 21+ Content in Online Games in 1 Month (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	5	16.7
Often (3–5 times a month)	2	6.7
Sometimes (< 3 times/month)	9	30.0
Never	14	46.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 15

Table 14 shows the frequency with which respondents watch content containing 21+ elements in online games over one month. A total of 5 or 16.7% of respondents selected the "very often" option (almost every day). A total of 2 or 6.7% of respondents selected the "often" option (3–5 times a month), followed by 9 or 30% who selected "sometimes" (less than 3 times a month), and 14 or 46.7% who selected "never." In conclusion, the majority of respondents selected the "never" option. The second most common response was that respondents watched 21+ content in online games approximately < 3 times a month.

Table 15: Frequency of Viewing 21+ Content on the *Web/Underground* Links in 1 Month (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	2	6.7
Often (3–5 times a month)	10	33.3
Sometimes (< 3 times/month)	6	20.0
Never	12	40.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 16

Table 15 shows the frequency with which respondents watched 21+ content on underground websites or links over the course of one month. A total of 2 respondents, or 6.7%, selected the "very often" option (almost every day). A total of 10 or 33.3% of respondents chose the "often" option (3–5 times a month), followed by 6 or 20% who chose "sometimes" (less than 3 times a month), and 12 or 40% who chose "never." In conclusion, most respondents selected the "never" option regarding watching 21+ content on underground websites/links. The second most

common response was that 10 respondents watch content containing 21+ material on underground websites/links approximately < 3 times a month.

Table 16: Frequency of Using Paid Services for Ages 21 and Older (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	3	10.0
Often	6	20.0
Rarely/never	6	20.0
Never	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 17

Table 16 shows the frequency with which respondents use paid 21+ adult websites. A total of 3 respondents (10%) selected the "very often" option, 6 respondents (20%) selected the "often" option, 6 respondents (20%) selected the "rarely/sometimes" option, and 15 respondents (50%) selected the "never" option. In conclusion, most respondents have never used paid 21+ services; however, the "often" and "sometimes" categories rank as the second most common choices after "never."

Table 17: Frequency of Free Use of 21+ Services (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	11	36.7
Often	7	23.3
Rarely/never	5	16.7
Never	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 18

Table 17 shows the frequency with which respondents use free adult websites for those 21 and older. A total of 11 or 36.7% of respondents selected the "very often" option, 7 or 23.3% selected "often," 5 or 16.7% selected "rarely/sometimes," and 7 or 23.3% selected "never." In conclusion, most respondents very often use free 21+ services.

Parental Control Variables

Table 18 : Parental Supervision in Gadget Use

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	3	10.0
Often	7	23.3
Rarely	6	20.0
Never	14	46.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 19

Table 18 shows the intensity of parental supervision regarding their children's use of gadgets or the internet. A total of 3 or 10% of respondents selected the "very often" option, 7 or 23.3% selected "often," 6 or 20.7% selected "rarely/sometimes," and 14 or 46.7% selected "never at all." In conclusion, most parents do not monitor their children's gadget use.

Table 3.19: Parents' Advice on Gadget Use (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	6	20.0
Often	7	23.3
Rarely	11	36.7
Never	6	20.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 20

Table 19 shows the frequency with which parents advise their children on the use of gadgets or the internet. A total of 6 respondents (20%) selected the "very often" option, 7 respondents (23.3%) selected the "often" option, 11 respondents (36.7%) selected the "rarely/sometimes" option, and 6 respondents (20%) selected the "never" option. In conclusion, the parents of the respondents rarely monitor their children's gadget usage.

Table 20 : Rules Set by Parents (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	46.7
None	16	53.3

Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 21

Table 20 shows whether or not parents have established rules for respondents regarding the use of gadgets/the internet . A total of 14 respondents, or 46.7%, selected the "yes" option (indicating rules are in place), while 16 respondents, or 53.3%, selected the "no" option, meaning no rules have been established. In conclusion, more parents do not set rules regarding gadget use than those who do, but the difference between the two is very small, around 2%.

Table 21: Types of Rules Set by Parents (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Rules regarding gadget usage time	10	33.3
Checking phones/laptops	1	3.3
Free use only on weekends	2	6.7
Sharing your password with your parents	16	53.3
Other	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 22

Table 21 shows the types of rules parents set for respondents regarding gadget/internet use. Rules regarding gadget usage time were chosen by 10 respondents (33.3%); random checks of cell phones/laptops by 1 respondent (3.3%); 2 respondents (6.7%) chose unrestricted use only on weekends; sharing passwords with parents by 16 respondents (53.3%); and the remaining 1 respondent (3.3%) selected other options. In conclusion, the most common form of rules imposed by parents on respondents is sharing passwords with parents, followed by time limits on gadget usage as the second most common. The remaining options account for a very small percentage.

Table 22: Intensity of Interaction with Parents (confiding/discussing/sharing, etc.) (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	7	23.3
Often	6	20.0

Rarely	13	43.3
Never	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 23

Table 22 shows the of the frequency of respondents' interactions with their parents (confiding/discussing/sharing, etc.) , which indicates how close and open the respondents are with their parents. A total of 7 s, or 23.3%, selected the "very often" option; 6 respondents, or 20%, selected the "often" option; 13 respondents, or 43.3%, selected the "rarely/sometimes" option; and finally, 4 respondents, or 13.3%, selected the "never" option. In conclusion, the data indicates that the frequency of respondents' interactions with their parents (confiding in, discussing, sharing, etc.) is very low.

Table 23 : Consequences/Punishments Imposed by Parents (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	7	23.3
Often	9	30.0
Rarely	9	30.0
Never	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 24

Table 23 shows the consequences or punishments imposed by parents on respondents when their children violate rules regarding the use of gadgets or the internet. A total of 7 respondents (23.3%) selected the "very often" option, 9 respondents (30%) selected the "often" option, 9 respondents (30%) selected the "rarely/sometimes" option, and 5 respondents (16.7%) selected the "never" option. In conclusion, the respondents' parents frequently impose punishments on the respondents; the same percentage was also obtained by respondents who selected the "rarely" option.

Cybersex Behavior Variables

Table 24 : Chatsex Behavior (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	5	16.7
Often	3	10.0

Sometimes/occasionally	9	30.0
Never	13	43.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 25

Table 23 shows the behavior regarding chatsex. A total of 5 respondents (16.7%) selected the "very often" option, 3 respondents (10%) selected the "often" option, 9 respondents (30%) selected the "sometimes/occasionally" option, and 13 respondents (43.3%) selected the "never" option. In conclusion, the most common response regarding chatsex was "never," followed by "sometimes/occasionally" as the second most common response.

Table 25: Phonesex Behavior (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	1	3.3
Often	4	13.3
Sometimes/occasionally	5	16.7
Never	20	66.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 26

Table 25 shows the frequency of phone sex. A total of 1 respondent (3.3%) selected the "very often" option, 4 respondents (13.3%) selected the "often" option, 5 respondents (16.7%) selected the "sometimes/occasionally" option, and 20 respondents (66.7%) selected the "never" option. In conclusion, the most common response regarding phonesex was "never," followed by "sometimes/occasionally" as the second most common response.

Table 26: VCS (Video Call Sex) Behavior (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often	1	3.3
Often	4	13.3
Sometimes/occasionally	4	13.3
Never	21	70.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 27

Table 26 shows the frequency of VCS (video call sex) behavior. A total of 1 respondent (3.3%) selected the “very often” option, 4 respondents (13.3%) selected the “often” option, 4 respondents (13.3%) selected the “sometimes/occasionally” option, and 21 respondents (70%) selected the “never” option. In conclusion, the most common response regarding VCS participation was “never,” followed by “often,” with “sometimes/occasionally” being the second most common response.

Table 27: Frequency of engaging in chat sex (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	2	6.7
Often </> 5 times a month	6	20.0
Only occasionally in a month	7	23.3
Never	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 28

Table 27 shows the frequency with which respondents engage in chatsex. A total of 2 respondents, or 6.7%, selected the option “Very often (almost every day).” A total of 6 or 20% of respondents chose the option "Often" (more than 5 times/month), 7 or 23.3% chose the option "Only occasionally" within a month, and finally, 15 or 50% of respondents chose the option "Never." It can be concluded that 50% of respondents never engage in chat sex, while the rest do so with varying frequencies.

Table 28: Frequency of phone sex (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	1	3.3
Often </> 5 times/month	5	16.7
Only once a month	6	20.0
Never	18	60.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 29

Table 28 shows the frequency with which respondents engage in phone sex. A total of 1 respondent, or 3.3%, selected the “Very often (almost every day)” option. A total of 5 respondents, or 16.7%, selected the “Often (more than 5 times/month)” option; 6 respondents, or 20%, selected the “Only occasionally in a month” option; and finally, 18 respondents, or 60%, selected the “Never” option. It can be concluded

that the highest frequency of phone sex was in the "never" option at 60%, and the second highest was "only occasionally in a month" at 20%.

Table 29: Frequency of engaging in VCS (Video Call Sex) (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very often (almost every day)	1	3.3
Often </> 5 times/month	4	13.3
Only occasionally in a month	3	10.0
Never	22	73.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 30

Table 29 shows the frequency with which respondents engage in VCS. A total of 1 respondent, or 3.3%, selected the option “Very often (almost every day).” A total of 4 or 13.3% of respondents selected the “Frequently” option (more than 5 times per month), 3 or 10% selected the “Occasionally” option (once a month), and finally, 22 or 73.3% of respondents selected the “Never” option. It can be concluded that the highest frequency of VCS engagement is in the “Never” category, at 73.3%. The remainder consists of varying options.

Table 30: Methods of Engaging in Chatsex (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Paid	2	6.7
Free	4	13.3
Both	4	13.3
Never	20	66.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 31

Table 30 shows how respondents engage in chatsex. A total of 2 respondents (6.7%) chose the paid option, 4 respondents (13.3%) chose the free option, 4 respondents (13.3%) chose both options (paid and free), and 20 respondents (66.7%) chose the option “never at all.” It can be concluded that the majority of respondents have never engaged in chatsex, whether paid or free, with a total percentage of 66.7%.

Table 3.31: Methods of accessing/engaging in phone sex (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Paid	2	6.7
Free	2	6.7
Both	4	13.3
Never	22	73.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 32

Table 31 shows how respondents engage in or access phone sex. A total of 2 respondents (6.7%) chose the paid option, 2 respondents (6.7%) chose the free option, 4 respondents (13.3%) chose both options (paid and free), and 22 respondents (73.3%) chose the option "never at all." It can be concluded that the majority of respondents have never engaged in phonesex, whether paid or free, with a total percentage of 73.3%.

Table 32: Methods of accessing/engaging in VCS (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Paid	3	10.0
Free	10	33.3
Both	10	33.3
Never	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 33

Table 32 shows how respondents use or access VCS. A total of 3 respondents (10%) chose the paid option, 10 respondents (33.3%) chose the free option, 10 respondents (33.3%) chose both options (paid and free), and 7 respondents (23.3%) chose the "never at all" option. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents access VCS, with the most common options being "both" and "Free," each at 33.3%.

Table 33: Methods of accessing 21+ movies/content (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Paid	1	3.3
Free	9	30.0
Both	9	30.0

Never	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 34

Table 33 shows how respondents engage in or access phone sex. A total of 1 respondent (3.3%) chose the paid option, 9 respondents (30%) chose the free option, 9 respondents (30%) selected both options (paid and free), and 11 respondents (36.7%) indicated they had never done so at all. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents have never engaged in VCS, whether paid or free, with a total percentage of 36.7%, and the remaining respondents' answers were highly varied.

Table 34:Satisfaction with chat sex (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very Satisfied	1	3.3
Satisfied	5	16.7
Somewhat Satisfied	3	10.0
Dissatisfied/Never	21	70.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 35

Table 34 shows satisfaction levels during chatsex. A total of 1 respondent (3.3%) selected the "very satisfied" option, 5 respondents (16.7%) selected the "satisfied" option, 3 respondents (10%) selected the "somewhat dissatisfied" option, and 21 respondents (70%) selected the "dissatisfied/never" option. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents were dissatisfied or had never experienced satisfaction while engaging in chatsex, with a percentage of 70%.

Table 35: Satisfaction during phone sex (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very Satisfied	1	3.3
Satisfied	6	20.0
Somewhat Satisfied	2	6.7
Dissatisfied/Never	21	70.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 36

Table 35 shows satisfaction levels during phone sex. A total of 1 respondent (3.3%) selected the "very satisfied" option, 6 respondents (20%) selected "satisfied," 2 respondents (6.7%) selected "somewhat dissatisfied," and 21 respondents (70%) selected "dissatisfied/never." It can be concluded that the majority of respondents were dissatisfied or had never experienced satisfaction during phone sex, with a percentage of 70%.

Table 36: Satisfaction with VCS (N=30)

	Frequency	Percent
Very Satisfied	5	16.7
Satisfied	12	40.0
Somewhat Satisfied	4	13.3
Dissatisfied/Never	9	30.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Question No. 37

Table 36 shows satisfaction levels regarding VCS. A total of 5 respondents (16.7%) selected the "very satisfied" option, 12 respondents (40%) selected the "satisfied" option, 4 respondents (13.3%) selected the "somewhat dissatisfied" option, and 9 respondents (30%) selected the "dissatisfied/never" option. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents felt satisfied while engaging in chatsex, with a percentage of 30%.

Bivariate Analysis

This section presents the results of the bivariate analysis, which examines the relationship between two variables. It will discuss the relationship between the variable of cyberporn viewing intensity (X1) and the variable of cybersex behavior (Y), as well as the relationship between the variable of parental control (X2) and the variable of cybersex behavior (Y). The bivariate analysis was conducted using *Pearson's Product-Moment* correlation test with *a one-tailed test* to determine the direction of the relationship between the variables.

Relationship Between the Variable of Cyberporn Viewing Frequency and Cybersex Behavior

This analysis addresses the first research question: *Is there a significant relationship between the intensity of cyberporn viewing and cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya?* The test for this question was conducted using

Pearson's Product-Moment correlation with a one-tailed test to determine the direction of the relationship between the variables. The test results are presented in the following table.

Table 37
Correlations

		Total X1	Total Y
Total X1	Pearson Correlation	1	.818**
	Sig. (one-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Total Y	Pearson Correlation	.818**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

**. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (one-tailed).

The basis for hypothesis testing in *Pearson's Product-Moment* correlation test is: significance value < error level. The results of the *product-moment* test conducted between variables X1 and Y in the table show that the significance value found is 0.000 in *a one-tailed test*. This figure was obtained with a sample size (N) of 30 and an error level of 5% or 0.05. Based on this figure, it can be seen that the significance value for the relationship between variables X1 and Y is smaller than the significance level (0.00 < 0.05). Therefore, there is a relationship between these two variables.

The table also shows an r value of 0.818. This figure falls within the range 0.80 < r < 0.99. This indicates that the relationship between the two variables is very strong. *Pearson's Product-Moment* test using *a one-tailed test* aims to determine the direction of the relationship between the variables. The r value found in the analysis is positive. This is indicated by the r value not having a negative sign (-). This indicates that there is a positive relationship between variables X1 and Y. Based on this, it can be concluded that H1 is accepted.

Relationship Between Parental Control and Cybersex Behavior

This analysis addresses the second research question: *Is there a significant relationship between parental control and cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya?* Testing of this question was conducted using Pearson's Product-Moment correlation with a one-tailed test to determine the direction of the relationship between the variables. The test results can be seen in the following table.

Table 38
Correlations

		Total	Total
Total X^2	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.243
	Sig. (one-tailed)		.098
	N	30	30
Total Y	Pearson Correlation	-0.243	1
	Sig. (one-tailed)	.098	
	N	30	30

The basis for hypothesis testing in Pearson's Product-Moment correlation test is: significance value < error level. The results of the product-moment test conducted between variables X2 and Y in the table show that the significance value found is 0.098 in a one-tailed test. This figure was obtained with a sample size (N) of 30 and an error level of 5% or 0.05. Based on this figure, it can be seen that the significance value for the relationship between variables X2 and Y is smaller than the significance level (0.098 < 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between these two variables.

The correlation coefficient found in the analysis is negative. This is indicated by a negative (-) correlation coefficient of -0.243. This indicates that there is a negative relationship between variables X2 and Y. Based on this, it can be concluded that H2 is rejected or cannot be accepted.

Multivariate Analysis

This section presents the results of the multivariate analysis, which explains the relationship between the two independent variables and the dependent variable. This section will discuss the relationship between the variable intensity of cyberporn viewing (X1), the variable parental control (X2), and the variable cybersex behavior (Y). The multivariate analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression to determine the direction of the relationships between the variables simultaneously.

Table 3.9
Model Summary

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.829[a]	,687	.664	8.030

a. Predictors: (Constant), Total, Total

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	25,829	8,120		3,181	.004
	Total	1,241	.168	.800	7,367	,000
	Total	-.413	.330	-1,360	-1,249	.222

a. Dependent Variable: Total

The table above shows the results of a multiple linear regression analysis to determine the relationship between two independent variables (X1 and X2) and one dependent variable (Y). The basis for hypothesis testing in multiple linear regression is: significance value < error level. The figures obtained in the table above indicate that there is a relationship between the two independent variables and the dependent variable because the *sig F. Change* value is 0.004, and when tested, 0.004 < 0.05. These results indicate that H3 can be accepted. This suggests that the higher the intensity of cyberporn viewing and parental control, the higher the tendency for cybersex behavior will also be.

The table also shows an r value of 0.829. This figure falls within the range 0.80 < r < 0.99, indicating a very strong relationship. The data in the table above also shows that *the R-squared* value is 0.687. This figure indicates that the relationship between the variables of cyberporn viewing intensity and parental control and the variable of cybersex behavior accounts for 68.7%.

Discussion

The Relationship Between Cyberporn Viewing Intensity and Cybersex Behavior Among High School Students in Surabaya.

The bivariate correlation test revealed that the r value for the analysis of the intensity of cyberporn viewing (X1) on the cybersex behavior of high school students in Surabaya (Y) was 0.818. This figure falls within the range of 0.80 < r < 0.99. This indicates that the relationship between the two variables is very strong. The *Pearson's Product-Moment* correlation test using *a one-tailed test* aims to

determine the direction of the relationship between variables. The correlation coefficient found in the analysis is **positive**. This is indicated by the r value not having a negative sign (-). This indicates that there is a positive relationship between variables X1 and Y. Based on this, it can be concluded that H1 is accepted. The meaning of H1 being accepted is that the higher the intensity with which students watch pornographic content (cyberporn), the higher their cybersex behavior.

This is consistent with Ermida (2004), who states that pornography is closely related to sex, as curiosity about what sex is leads adolescents to explore pornographic content. Pornography itself is a form of sexual activity conducted online and falls under the category of cybersex. Cybersex is a component of cyberspace or the virtual world. Cybersex coexists with the virtual world. Cybersex is a sexual activity that utilizes media and the internet. Forms of cybersex include: text-based cybersex (chat sex, sex stories), audio-based cybersex (phone sex), and audiovisual cybersex (video call sex, porn films).

The data from this study in Table 3.11 shows the frequency with which respondents watch Western films containing 21+ content over the course of one month. A total of 5 respondents, or 16.7%, selected the "very often" option (almost every day). A total of 10 respondents (33.3%) selected the "often" option (3–5 times a month), followed by 10 respondents (33.3%) who selected "sometimes" (less than 3 times a month), and 5 respondents (16.7%) who selected "never." In conclusion, most respondents watch Western films rated 21+ about 3–5 times a month.

Not only that, but the data also shows that high school students in Surabaya prefer to watch pornography for free. As shown in Table 3.17, the table indicates the frequency with which respondents use free adult websites rated 21+. A total of 11 or 36.7% of respondents chose the "very often" option, 7 or 23.3% chose "often," 5 or 16.7% chose "rarely/sometimes," and 7 or 23.3% chose "never." In conclusion, most respondents very often use free 21+ services.

It turns out that the behavior of these porn viewers significantly influences the cybersex behavior of high school students in Surabaya. *Cybersex* itself is sexual interaction involving communication via the internet or digital technology (Delmonico, D., & Miller, J., 2003). In this context, individuals engage in sexual activities or erotic conversations using digital media such as text messages, video chats, or the exchange of sexually explicit images.

The Relationship Between Parental Control and Cybersex Behavior Among High School Students in Surabaya

The results of the statistical analysis, which was conducted using Pearson's Product-Moment correlation test with a one-tailed test, were used to determine the direction of the relationship between parental control and cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya. The result of the correlation analysis was **negative**. This is indicated by the correlation coefficient (r) having a negative sign (–), specifically –0.243. This indicates a negative relationship between variables X2 and Y. Based on this, it can be concluded that H2 is rejected or cannot be accepted.

H2 here is a statement indicating that there is a significant relationship between parental control and cybersex behavior among adolescents in Surabaya; the results of the analysis show that the relationship between the two is negative. It can be concluded that parental control among high school students in Surabaya is low, which contributes to cybersex behavior.

In his book *Causes of Delinquency*, Travis Hirschi argues that delinquent behavior occurs when an individual's bonds with society are weak or broken. Since these theories encompass two highly complex concepts—an individual's bonds with society—it is not surprising that, at one time or another, they have formed the basis for explaining most forms of deviant or unusual behavior. It is also not surprising that control theories have described the elements of social bonds in many ways, and that they focus on various units as points of control.

Hirschi explains the theory of social control, according to which the factor preventing deviant behavior is the social bond between an individual and society. Deviant behavior occurs as a result of weak or broken social bonds with society, leading individuals to feel free to act as they please. The breakdown of social bonds between individuals and society occurs when the functions of social control institutions—such as the family, school, and community—deteriorate. Deviance occurs because the social environment no longer functions to control the behavior of its members. This results in the social control that should bind an individual becoming weakened or even disappearing, ultimately leaving the individual free to engage in deviant behavior. Hirschi, in Adler & Adler (2003: 75–80), classifies the elements of social bonds into four types:

1. Attachment refers to a bond with social control institutions, with the aim of enabling an individual to internalize societal norms and avoid deviant behavior.

2. Commitment is the responsibility of social control institutions to provide guidance and education to an individual.
3. Involvement is the engagement of social control institutions to encourage individuals to actively participate in activities that have a positive impact
4. Beliefs are the convictions held by social control institutions to help individuals understand societal values and norms.

Data collected in the field indicates that parental supervision is very low, which influences cybersex behavior among adolescents. The following data illustrates this:

Table 18 shows the intensity of parental supervision regarding their children's use of gadgets or the internet. A total of 3 or 10% of respondents chose the "very often" option, 7 or 23.3% chose "often," 6 or 20.7% chose "rarely/sometimes," and 14 or 46.7% chose "never at all." In conclusion, most parents do not monitor their children's gadget usage.

There is also data showing that the bond—or what *Hirschi* refers to as *the attachment*— , between children and parents is very low:
Table 22 shows the frequency of respondents' interactions with their parents (confiding in, discussing, sharing, etc.), which indicates how close and open the respondents are with their parents. A total of 7 or 23.3% of respondents chose the "very often" option, 6 or 20% chose "often," 13 or 43.3% chose "rarely/sometimes," and 4 or 13.3% chose "never" or " ." In conclusion, the data indicates that the frequency of respondents' interactions with their parents (confiding in, discussing, sharing, etc.) is **very low**.

The Relationship Between the Frequency of Viewing Cyberporn and Parental Control over Cybersex Behavior Among High School Students in Surabaya

The results of the multivariate analysis explain the relationship between two independent variables and the dependent variable. This section will discuss the relationship between the variable of cyberporn viewing intensity (X1) and the variable of parental control (X2) with respect to the variable of cybersex behavior (Y). The multivariate analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression to determine the direction of the relationship between the variables simultaneously. The analysis yielded an r value of 0.829. This figure falls within the range of $0.80 < r < 0.99$, indicating a very strong relationship. The data in the table above also show that the R-squared value is 0.687. This figure indicates that the relationship between the variables of cyberporn viewing intensity and parental control and the variable of

cybersex behavior accounts for 68.7%, meaning that variables X1 and X2—namely, cyberporn viewing intensity and parental control—significantly influence the cybersex behavior of high school students in Surabaya.

First, it can be seen that there is a positive correlation between variables X1 and Y. Specifically, the more frequently students watch pornography (cyberporn), the higher their engagement in cybersex. This aligns with Ermida (2004), who states that pornography is closely linked to sex; curiosity about what sex entails leads adolescents to explore pornographic content. The data collected in the field also shows that parental control is very low, which contributes to high levels of cybersex behavior among adolescents.

The following field data illustrates cybersex behavior among high school students in Surabaya, as evidenced in part by their satisfaction levels during video call sex (VCS). Table 3.36 shows satisfaction levels during VCS (video call sex). A total of 5 or 16.7% of respondents chose the "very satisfied" option, 12 or 40% chose "satisfied," 4 or 13.3% chose "somewhat dissatisfied," and 9 or 30% chose "dissatisfied/never." It can be concluded that the majority of respondents felt satisfied while engaging in video call sex, with a percentage of 30%.

In the context of Travis Hirschi's social control theory, these findings support the idea that a strong level of social control can influence individual behavior. An individual's level of self-control and parental control can together play a role in limiting or inhibiting unwanted cybersex behavior. According to Hirschi, a person who engages in deviant behavior does so because of a lack of control. Social control theory is based on the view that humans often have a desire to disobey rules, which ultimately leads them to commit an offense. In the context of this study, low levels of parental control and the influence of unsupervised and uncontrolled porn viewing subsequently lead to cybersex behavior. Cybersex, in this context, refers to individuals engaging in sexual activities or erotic conversations using digital media such as text messages, video chats, or the exchange of sexually explicit images, including: video call sex (VCS), chatsex, phone sex, etc.

Conclusion

This study analyzes the relationship between the frequency of *cyberporn* viewing and parental control over the *cybersex* behavior of high school students in Surabaya.

In this section, will outline the conclusions regarding the answers to the research questions that have been investigated. The conclusions of this study are:

1. The results of the product-moment correlation test conducted between variables X1 and Y show a significance value of 0.000 in a one-tailed test. Based on this figure, it can be concluded that the significance value for the relationship between variables X1 and Y is smaller than the significance level (0.00 < 0.05). These results indicate that H1—which states that there is a relationship between variables X1 and Y—is supported. The table also shows a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.818, which falls within the range of 0.80 < r < 0.99. This indicates that the relationship between the two variables is very strong.
2. The results of the product-moment correlation test conducted between variables X2 and Y show a significance value of 0.098 in a one-tailed test. Based on this figure, it can be seen that the significance value for the relationship between variables X2 and Y is less than the significance level (0.098 < 0.05). These results indicate that H2, which states that there is a relationship between variables X2 and Y, is rejected. The correlation coefficient (r) found in the analysis is negative. This is indicated by the negative sign (-) in the r value, which is -.243. This indicates that there is a negative relationship between variables X2 and Y. Based on this, it can be concluded that H2 is rejected or cannot be accepted.
3. The results of the regression test conducted between variables X1 and X2 and Y show a significance value of 0.004. Based on this figure, it can be seen that the significance value of the relationship between variables X1 and X2 and Y is smaller than the significance level (0.004 < 0.05). These results support H3, which states that there is a relationship between variables X1 and X2 and Y when analyzed simultaneously. The table also shows a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.829, which falls within the range of 0.80 < r < 0.99, indicating a very strong relationship. The data in the table above also indicates that the R-squared value is 0.687. This figure indicates that the relationship between the variables of cyberporn viewing intensity and parental control on cybersex behavior accounts for 68.7% of the variation.

References

Huwaidah, R., Dewi, R., & Ririanty, M. (2020). Causes of Cybersex Behavior and Its Impact on Student Behavior (A Qualitative Study in Jember.

Saputro, A. (2015). Premarital sexual behavior among college students who use cybersex services in Semarang City. Diponegoro University Journal of Public Health, 3(3), 18646.

Rambaree, K. (2011). Young people and cybersex in a sexually conservative society: a case study from Mauritius. In Youth culture and net culture: online social practices (pp. 171–189). IGI Global.

Ferree, M. (2003). Women and the web: Cybersex activity and implications. Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 18(3), 385–393.

Ballester-Arnal, R., Castro Calvo, J., Gil-Llario, M. D., & Gil-Julia, B. (2017). Cybersex addiction: A study on Spanish college students. Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 43(6), 567-585.

APJII Survey: https://survei.apjii.or.id/survei/register/31?type=free

KPAI Survey: https://www.kpai.go.id/publikasi/kpai-lindungi-masa-depan-anakkecil-yang-menonton-video-asusil