

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN PAPARAN MEDIA SOSIAL BERMUATAN PORNOGRAFI TERHADAP FREKUENSI MASTURBASI PADA REMAJA PENGGUNA MEDIA SOSIAL

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Latar Belakang: Kemajuan teknologi informasi, termasuk media sosial, berpotensi disalahgunakan untuk kepentingan perilaku seksual. Saat ini, penggunaan media sosial bermuatan pornografi di kalangan remaja semakin marak. Hal ini menjadi salah satu penyebab remaja melakukan aktivitas seksual, yang salah satunya adalah masturbasi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan paparan media sosial bermuatan pornografi terhadap frekuensi masturbasi pada remaja pengguna media sosial.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan studi cross-sectional. Subjek penelitian adalah remaja pengguna media sosial berusia 18-24 tahun. Kuesioner online berisi pertanyaan mengenai paparan pornografi dan perilaku seksual digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Hubungan paparan media sosial bermuatan pornografi terhadap frekuensi masturbasi pada remaja disajikan dalam tabel 2x2 dengan analisis bivariat. Analisis multivariat regresi logistik juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh faktor pengganggu terhadap frekuensi masturbasi.

Hasil: Dari 461 subjek, 58,1% pernah melakukan masturbasi dan 69% diantaranya melakukan masturbasi dengan frekuensi <3 kali per minggu. Didapatkan hubungan signifikan antara paparan media sosial bermuatan pornografi terhadap frekuensi masturbasi dari analisis Chi-Square ($p < 0,001$). Terdapat pula hubungan antara jenis kelamin ($p < 0,001$) dan ketaatan beragama ($p = 0,004$) terhadap frekuensi masturbasi.

Kesimpulan: Adanya hubungan antara frekuensi paparan pornografi dengan frekuensi masturbasi remaja menyebabkan perlunya edukasi dalam menggunakan media sosial secara selektif dan bertanggungjawab.

Kata kunci: media sosial, pornografi, paparan pornografi, frekuensi masturbasi

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EXPOSURE OF PORNOGRAPHY-RELATED SOCIAL MEDIA TOWARDS MASTURBATION FREQUENCY AMONG ADOLESCENT SOCIAL MEDIA USERS

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Background: Advances in information technology, including social media, is potential to be misused for the benefit of sexual activity. Lately, pornography-related social media has been emerging among adolescents. It may lead adolescents to engage in some sorts of sexual activities, such as masturbation.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the exposure of pornography-related social media towards masturbation frequency among adolescents that are using social media.

Method: A cross-sectional design is used in this analytic observational study. The subjects are 18-24 year old adolescents who are using social media. An online questionnaire about exposure towards pornography and sexual behavior is used to collect the data. The relationship between the exposure of pornography-related social media with masturbation frequency is presented in 2x2 table with bivariate analysis. A multivariate logistic regression analysis is also conducted to determine the effect of confounding factors towards masturbation frequency.

Result: Among 461 participants, 58,1% reported ever having masturbated, while 69% of them masturbated <3 times per week. Chi-Square found a significant association between the exposure of pornography-related social media towards masturbation frequency ($p < 0,001$). There are also associations between gender ($p < 0,001$) and religiousness ($p = 0,004$) towards masturbation frequency.

Conclusion: Because of the significant relationship between the exposure of pornography-related social media and masturbation frequency, it is necessary to educate a safe and responsible use of social media.

Keywords: social media, pornography, exposure of pornography, masturbation frequency