

# Malaysia Pornography Consumption Effects Scale (MPCES): An Overview of Malaysian Self Perceived Effects of Pornography Consumption

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**Abstract-** The reason for this study is to identify index of pornography consumption effect of Malaysian people. The data collected from 1340 respondent from the age of 15 years old to 40 years old in Malaysia from various states. Data interpretation was carried out using Factor Analysis (FA) and Discriminant Analysis (DA). Respondent was giving the pornography consumption effect scale (PCES) used to measure self-perceived effects of hardcore pornography consumption on participants' sexual behaviors or sex life, attitudes toward sex, sexual knowledge, life in general, and attitudes towards and perceptions of the opposite gender contain in 33 question. Data is analyzed using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Discriminant Analysis (DA) which then computed to identify the most dominant factors whereas reducing the initial three parameters with recommended >0.50 of factor loading. Forward stepwise of DA show the total of groups validation percentage by 89.03% (19 independent). Result showed that the highest frequency of respondent index was at the moderate level (98.41% respondents). This showed that consumption effects on pornography are still in moderate level showing that respondent use pornography to gain knowledge on sex. This also affects how every respondent perception opposite gender on positive and respectful way. Although it gave a good impact but it also has to manage because it can lead to addiction toward pornography and giving hardship to respondent to manage.

**Keywords-** Pornography, PCES, Malaysia, Consumption Effects and Multivariate Analysis.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Duration time consuming pornography refers to written or pictorial material describing or showing sexually explicit images designed to elicit sexual arousal in the reader or viewer. It has been apart to help viewer of reader to increase their knowledge on sex life or even for masturbation. Recreational use of pornography, most viewed online, commonly usage among heterosexual and gay men but less common among women. [22][29][31]. However research by Reid et al. (2012) [26] suggested that men report more problems with excessive use of pornography and other compulsive sexual behaviors include frequent anonymous/casual sex, paid sex, and compulsive masturbation other than women. Additional research is needed to better understand the psychological characteristics associated with problematic use of pornography, in turn could aid in the identification of individuals experiencing problems and the

development of therapies to help them reduce their use of pornography [17].

Individuals that use pornography might have an obstacle on attempting to slow down or quit watching pornography especially when the individual on situation such as sexually aroused, drinking or using drug or even when feeling bored or sad. Thus, it is possible that some youth are not negatively affected by pornography while self-esteem and body image may be negatively affected by exposure to pornography for some but it depending upon the type of pornography and why it is being consumed [8]. Two studies have identified possible effects of pornography on some youth. First, one cross-sectional study found that in a sample of 18–44 year old women, those with more exposure to pornography were more likely to report satisfaction with the appearance of their vulvas [30]. Second, pornography provides some lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other non-heterosexual (LGBTQ+) youth affirmation that they are not alone in their sexual desires to explore and gain knowledge about their desire [13]

## II. LITERATUREREVIEW

Based on usage of internet pornography it include on impact for studies includes the following sub scale:

[Perception Towards Opposite Gender] The idea that men are obsessed with sex while women aren't traditional gendered sexual roles such as being portrayed as sex objects are typical examples [7][10][4]. Women are more likely to be objectified than men in popular online pornography videos, men are more likely to gain sexual pleasure than women, and men are more likely to be depicted in a dominant position [16][15][9]. These sexual double standards have been linked to a general disturbance in sexual expression and sexual dissatisfaction in women [21][23][23].

Many years of examination utilizing objectification hypothesis and social learning speculations propose ladies experience negative discernments and unsafe practices to openness to an assortment of typifying media [20]. This could mean that pornography use, as measured in the current study, had a greater impact on boys' gender-stereotypical sexual beliefs than on girls'. It's possible that boys were

more receptive to messages in pornography than girls were, resulting in increased gender stereotypical beliefs in boys but not in girls following pornography use.

[Addiction of Internet Pornography]. Web sexual entertainment use is an undeniably normal, yet questionable, conduct. While psychological well-being networks are separated about conceivably dangerous use designs, numerous lay people distinguish as feeling deregulated or impulsive in their utilization. Cooper and associates (1999) characterized dangerous utilization of Internet porn as use more than 11 hours out of each week. Such a definition is intelligent, as undeniable degrees of utilization are more likely to meddle with individual, professional, or social working [9]. Accordingly, there is a prominent pattern where people distinguish as having a compulsion that isn't authoritatively perceived by any demonstrative norm. All the more just, various porn clients appear to encounter an apparent dependence on sexual media [9] even without an authority analysis. With the ascent in Internet use in the last part of the 1990s and mid-2000s, increasing scholarly consideration was paid to the chance of utilizing the Internet for sexual purposes (e.g., Cooper, 1998). Much of this early consideration was negative in nature, frequently referring to the potential for clients of online sexual media to get habitual or dependent [60].

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Population and Sampling

The questionnaire was obtained from 1340 respondent from the aged of 15 years to 40 years old. Respondent come from various state in Malaysia such as Terengganu, Kelantan, Selangor, Sabah, Sarawak, Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Johor, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Wilayah Persekutuan, Melaka, and Pahang. Respondent are from random sampling [2]

#### 3.2 Instrumentation

The Pornography Consumption Effect Scale (PCES). The PCES was used to measure self-perceived effects of hardcore pornography consumption on participants' sexual behaviors or sex life, attitudes toward sex, sexual knowledge, life in general, and attitudes towards and perceptions of the opposite gender [11]. PCES consists 2 dimension of questionnaire known as Positive Effect Dimension (PED) and an overall Negative Effect Dimension (NED) is created by overall basis of following putative constructs. PCES contain 4 measurement of scale which is Sex life (SL), Life in General (LG), Perception of and Attitudes toward the Opposite Gender (PATOG) and Attitudes toward Sex (ATS). All of the scale divides into positive and negative outcome on the charts. Sexes Life will be discussed about individual sex life and behaviors include effects on frequency of sexual activity intercourse and their sexual life. Questionnaire of PCES have a Sex Life (SL) 4 items for PED and 3 items for NED. Next, Life in General (LG) consists 2 items from Positive effects dimension (PED) and 4 Negative effects dimension (NED).

The LG construct was created to investigate effects of consumption on life in general (e.g., on the quality of life, satisfaction with life, and problems in life). Perception of and Attitudes toward the Opposite Gender (PATOG) have 1 item for PED and 2 items for NED. The PATOG construct was used to tap into effects of consumption on the perception of and attitudes towards the opposite gender include stereotypical perceptions of gender, friendliness toward and respect for the opposite gender. Attitudes toward Sex (ATS) have (2 items for PED; 4 items for NED). The ATS construct was created to investigate effects of consumption on Attitudes toward Sex (e.g., opinions, views, and outlook on sex). 5. Sexual Knowledge (SK) (9 items, PED only). The SK construct was used to examine effects of consumption on knowledge of sex and sexual desire (e.g., masturbation, sexual foreplay, oral, vaginal, and anal sex, sexual fantasies, and sexual desires). SL construct was used to explore effects of consumption (Hald., et al 2007). According to [11] showing PCES have been divided to two dimensions with different effect size cohen which reports of 1.86 for PED and 1.21 for NED.

Questionnaire of PCES using scale-Likert of 5 to each question using the following scale: 1 = not at all; 2 = disagree; 3 = agree; 4 = Very agree; 5 = unsure.

#### 3.3 Data Analysis

Preprocessing data: A matrix set of data conclude of 1340 respondents were computed in this study. Some of the questionnaire was leave blank from respondent. Using nearest neighbor method is the simple methods, where the end point of the gaps is used as estimates of all data missing the method examines the distance between each point and the closest point to it [1] Prior of the main analysis, normality, interclass correlation coefficient well as reliability of the questionnaire feedback using BahasaMelayu version of PCES were analyze.

[Factor Analysis (FA)]. PCA was used in the study in order to give insights into the most critical parameters because of differences of relative performance components that explain the entire data set by lessening huge parameters with a considerable slightest loss of the original data [15][2]. Using factor analysis large variable will be narrow down to smaller variables hereby, show the most dominant factor that contributed in study From this study, 33 of factors were categorized as an independent variable. By applying principal component analysis (PCA) method, dominant factor will be isolated and interpreted after varimax rotation [2]. In the simplest form, this formula shows as below in equation 1.

$$z_{ij} = a_{f1} f_{1i} + a_{f2} f_{2i} + \dots + a_{fmi} f_{mi} + e_{fi} \quad (1)$$

[Discriminant Analysis (DA)]. Discriminant analysis (DA) was employed using the standard, forward and backward stepwise methods. DA has been run for testing validation and separating another variable according to a significant cluster that contributes to different groups. DA controls the variables that separate among two or more clearly joined group. It

builds a discriminant capacity (DF) for every group [14]DA was applied to ascertain whether the groups vary with respect to the mean of a variable and utilize that variable to predict group membership [2]. Results from data give three groups of relative pattern of sampling know as low, moderate and high. DA was conducted after FA analysis, the test is conducted for the valid and reliability separated other variable according to their significant based on three relative groups. In the forward stepwise mode, the variables were counted step by step beginning with the highest significant variable until no significant changes were obtained. In the backward stepwise mode, variables were eliminated step by step starting with the less important variable until no significant changes were obtained (Abdullah., et al 2016). DA was conducted by computing using formula as expressed below on equation 2.

$$f(G_i) = k_i + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} P_{ij} \quad (2)$$

Before the analysis was conducted, data obtained through statistic application using normality test using Shapiro-Wilk and found that homogeneously distributed. Statistical analysis performed at  $p \leq 0.05$  alpha level of confidence using XLSTAT 2014 add-in software.

#### IV. RESULTS

Prior of the main result, Table 1 highlighted the data collected from the participants. The data set encompasses of 1340 respondents respond their feedback of the PCES questionnaire. It is also highlighted the range of rating (minimum and maximum), mean, and standard deviation value based on each item (question 1 until 33).

Table 1.1: Summary statistics of minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation

Sample	Observations	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
G1	1340	-0.68	2.51	0.00	1.00
G2	1340	-2.55	0.67	0.00	1.00
G3	1340	-0.77	2.35	0.00	1.00
G4	1340	-2.29	0.77	0.00	1.00
G5	1340	-1.78	0.94	0.00	1.00
G6	1340	-0.82	2.17	0.00	1.00
G7	1340	-0.85	2.22	0.00	1.00
G8	1340	-0.74	2.37	0.00	1.00
G9	1340	-2.26	0.75	0.00	1.00
G10	1340	-0.67	2.57	0.00	1.00
G11	1340	-0.67	2.53	0.00	1.00
G12	1340	-2.26	0.73	0.00	1.00
G13	1340	-0.79	2.30	0.00	1.00
G14	1340	-0.77	2.29	0.00	1.00
G15	1340	-0.75	2.43	0.00	1.00
G16	1340	-1.86	0.86	0.00	1.00
G17	1340	-0.64	2.50	0.00	1.00

G18	1340	-2.26	0.70	0.00	1.00
G19	1340	-0.68	2.45	0.00	1.00
G20	1340	-1.99	0.82	0.00	1.00
G21	1340	-2.17	0.77	0.00	1.00
G22	1340	-0.69	2.39	0.00	1.00
G23	1340	-0.68	2.53	0.00	1.00
G24	1340	-2.24	0.76	0.00	1.00
G25	1340	-2.02	18.93	0.00	1.00
G26	1340	-2.30	0.71	0.00	1.00
G27	1340	-0.74	2.43	0.00	1.00
G28	1340	-0.74	2.40	0.00	1.00
G29	1340	-0.68	2.45	0.00	1.00
G30	1340	-0.74	2.36	0.00	1.00
G31	1340	-2.17	0.73	0.00	1.00
G32	1340	-0.64	2.49	0.00	1.00
G33	1340	-0.64	2.49	0.00	1.00

The main analysis of factors pattern after varimax rotation was disclosed in Table 2. There are 33 questions that can be seen from first factor (D1) that are fulfilled the 0.50 factor that identified 15 components factors loading threshold G10, G11, G13, G14, G15, G17, G19, G22, G23, G27, G28, G29, G30 and G32. Second, dominant factor (D2) identifies 8 components factor loading are G5, G16, G18, G20, G21, G24, G26 and G31. Third, dominant factor (D3) is G1, G3, G6, G7, G8, G10, G11 and G15.

It disclosed the most significant component of factor loading after varimax and it can be seen the contribution of the variance for D1 (28.73%), D2 (17.41%), and D3 (18.77%) with a total of the variance is 64.91% respectively. Further analysis by applying three new latent factors will further analyze computing using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Table 1.2: Descriptive statistic of Factor pattern after Varimax rotation on CDI construct

	D1	D2	D3
G1			0.6653
G2			
G3			0.6823
G4			
G5		0.5844	
G6			0.5721
G7			0.6513
G8			0.5745
G9			
G10	0.5748		0.5201
G11	0.6012		0.5030

G12			
G13	0.5930		
G14	0.5726		
G15	0.5675		0.5792
G16		0.6427	
G17	0.6168		
G18		0.6076	
G19	0.6157		
G20		0.6856	
G21		0.6835	
G22	0.6143		
G23	0.7141		
G24		0.5875	
G25			
G26		0.5586	
G27	0.6394		
G28	0.7027		
G29	0.6678		
G30	0.7193		
G31		0.5496	
G32	0.7849		
G33	0.7765		
Eigenvalue	19.37	1.23	0.81
Variability (%)	28.73	17.41	18.77
Cumulative %	28.73	46.13	64.91
Cronbach's Alpha	0.91	0.91	0.28

Additionally, further analysis was computed by developing a The Pornography Consumption Effect Scale (PCES) by applying output of the CFA. The Pornography Consumption Effect Scale (PCES) Index are based on the most dominant parameters resulting to produce three different categorical groups of PCES namely low, moderate and high performer shown in Table 2. Categorical groups of question are defining based on the calculated standardization range of all variable and it is tabulate ranked in the index as shown in the group range on the Table 2.

Table 1.3 presenting frequency and cumulative frequency of the respondents in each group. Based on the result of index, each group were coded as low =1, moderate =2 and high =3 for the analysis. Based on an index described 103 respondent for high 7.70%, moderate 821 respondents and low 417 respondents.

Table 1.3: The Pornography Consumption Effect Scale (PCES) Index

Score	Freq	Cum. Freq.	%	Cum. %	Group Range	Group
-283.66	417	417	31.11%	31.11%	-283.66 ≤ low < -12.82	Low

-12.82	821	923	61.30%	68.89%	-12.82 ≤ Moderate < 99.81	Moderate
99.81	103	1340	7.70%	100.00%	High ≥ 99.81	High

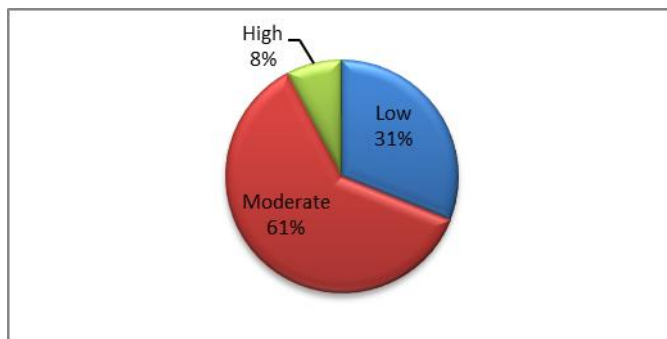


Figure 1.1: Percentage of the Pornography Consumption Effect Scale (PCES) Index

DA has chosen the standard mode, backward and forward stepwise methods to carry out further studies. Total standard mode (89.55%) and backward stepwise total is 89.40% while forward stepwise is 83.05% only. Standard mode (33 independent variable), backward stepwise (20 independent variable) and forward stepwise (19 independent variable). There are 43 respondents reported to be in high, 107 respondents in low and 254 respondents in moderate. As explained above, figure 2 the differences in 17 parameters between the three identified groups.

Table 1.4: Classification Matrix of the Discriminant Analysis

Sampling Groups	%Correct	Group Assigned		
		High	Low	Moderate
Standard Mode (33 Independent Variable)				
High	84.47%	87	0	16
Low	72.66%	0	303	114
Moderate	98.78%	7	3	810
Total	89.55%	94	306	940
Backward Stepwise (20 Independent Variable)				
High	85.44%	88	0	15
Low	71.94%	0	300	117
Moderate	98.78%	7	3	810
Total	89.40%	95	303	942
Forward Stepwise (19 Independent Variable)				
High	85.44%	88	0	15
Low	71.46%	0	298	119
Moderate	98.41%	9	4	807
Total	89.03%	97	302	941

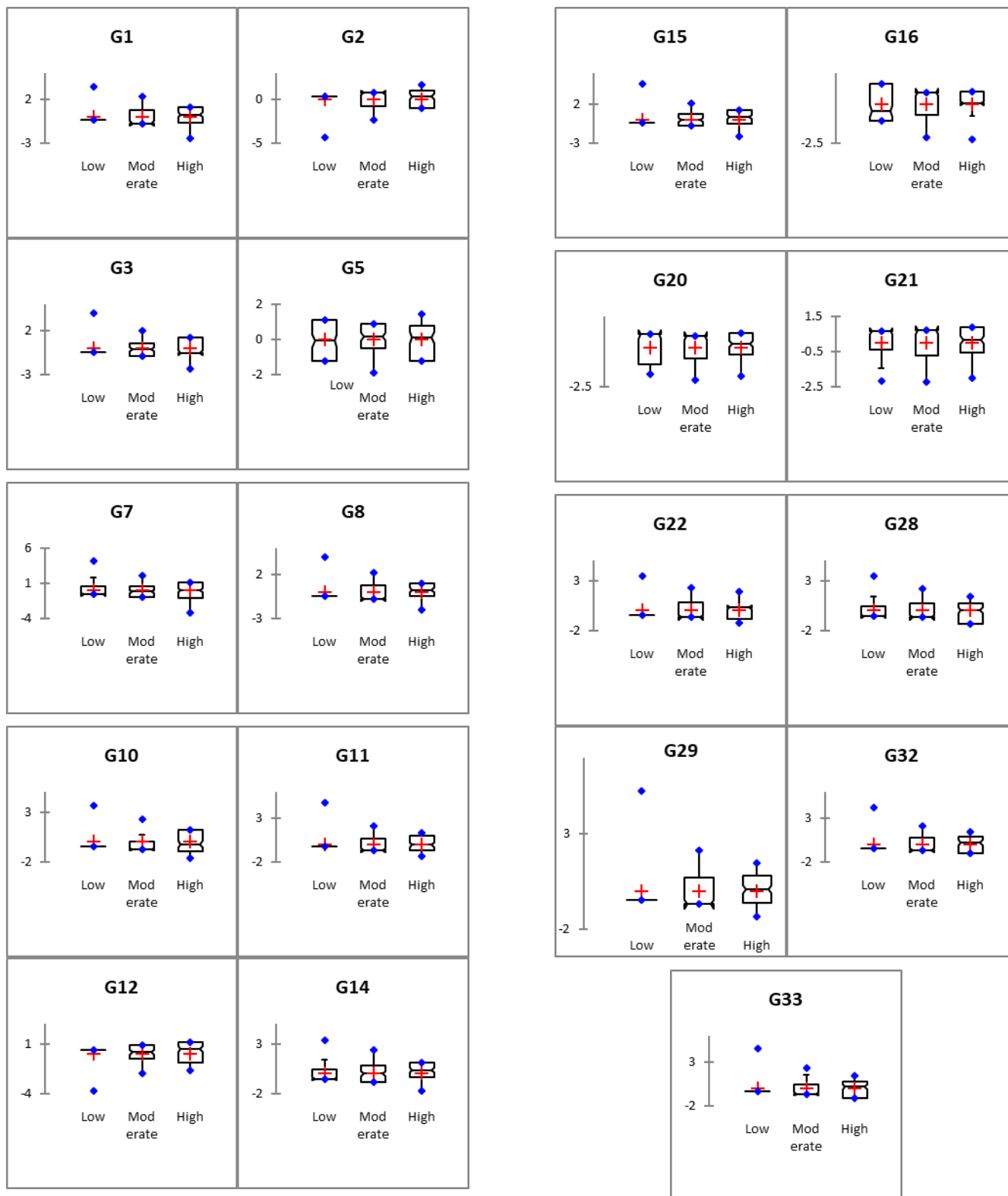


Figure 2: Box and whisker plots of the most dominant factors based on forward stepwise method in DA

## V. DISCUSSION

This study of Malaysian overviewed on Self-Perceived of Pornography Consumption Effects given the findings through questionnaire (PCES) in the determined dominant factors. PCES is divided into five factors which were Sex Life (SL), Life in General (LG), Perception of and Attitudes toward the Opposite Gender (PATOG), Attitudes towards Sex (ATS) and Sexual Knowledge (SK). The results obtained from the current study show of 33 questions from PCES but only 19 question from PCES resulting most significant.

Based on current study, Discriminant Analysis (DA), model forward stepwise shows the level of moderate and the highest results is 89.03%. It been proven from the Sex Knowledge factor that provide the significant questions for comprehensive results in this research. There are 5 questions that represented Sex Knowledge factor; they are G 1, G7, G8, G15 and G28. For example question 28 'increase my knowledge on oral sex'.

Pornography is a greatest source to understand women and knowing what suitable and rude act to opposite gender. Erotic entertainment can act as tool for educating public about sex and also about female pleasure. It is clear that pornography is in fact a "big deal" no matter whether the individual support or against it (Jacob., 2016). Research by Rothman (2018) majority participant listed pornography as their first source on learning sex after pre and post-intercourse.

When it comes to sex knowledge people will watch pornography as a first source of education because the sexual information that provide on visualize make a better understanding, then come along other activities. The study also assessed pornography consumption, perception of pornography and use of condom, in heterosexual sample of 200 sexually active German adults who were not in monogamous relationships (Wright., 2018). Accordingly, pornography through culturally mediated messages and social learning processes may write itself into the sexual scripts influencing perceptions of sexuality (e.g., what sex is), sexual situations (e.g., when is a situation sexual), sexual behaviors (e.g., what to do when having sex), and evaluations of sexual relations (e.g., what constitutes good sex; Escoffier, 2007; Hald, Malamuth, et al., 2013; Mulya., 2014).

Next, low level show the lowest results that report is 71.46% from Perspective and Attitude towards Opposite Gender (PATOG). However, only one question that representing (PATOG) which is G14 ('Giving a positive view towards opposite gender'). [28] Studied the attitudes toward women of patrons of an adult movie theatre and compared them with a sample of college students. According to [26], that patrons that watch or saw pornography have more favorable attitudes and had more gender equal attitudes than those had not yet. It been support by [15] compare the attitudes and belief of male attendants to adult entertainment were no more sexist or misogynistic and held more progressive belief for certain factors.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The reason for this study is to identify index of pornography consumption effect of Malaysian people. The data collected from 1340 respondent from the age of 15 years old to 40 years old from several of state and background. The test taken are PCES contain five factors know as Sex Life, Life in General, Perception of the Attitudes Towards Opposite Gender, Attitude Towards Sex and Sex Knowledge. It was divided to positive and negative effects dimension. It been report shown only Positive Effects Dimension from Sex Knowledge are the highest and Perception of the Attitudes towards Opposite Gender the lowest. Researcher applied multivariate analysis which is FA and DA. FA resulting of three groups which is low, moderate and high consumption effects scale. It been identified to have moderate consumption effect on pornography. DA identified 19 parameters that content in moderate consumption effects scale that differentiate all the groups. The conclusion is, research found that usage of porn giving a positive effects consumption contribute in knowledge in sex and perception and attitude towards opposite gender. However, high risk consumption can bring to negative effect dimension towards individual giving sex-addiction and become huge problem toward life of consumer. Pornography has a positive on the amount

needed can that bring the good impact toward life of individual but a person that consume porn daily or intention of boredom can become addicted to it.

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