

# ENJOYMENT IN PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE OF BELGRADE

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## INTRODUCTION

According to some researches, majority of people have been exposed to pornography during their life. One study from Norway made on a representative sample shows that 84% of their citizens have watched a porno film [1]. Research of influence of mass media on the social construction of sexuality [2] indicates that media determine what is proper and what wrong, what is normal and what deviant, and therefore they inaugurate social standards about sexual behavior. If media stress negative aspects of pornography, they will contribute to the decrease in usage and vice versa.

There are two different conceptual approaches of researchers in respect to the issue of negative influence of pornography [3]. According to the first approach, porno can be enjoyed without any influence

## Summary

Author investigates if there is a correlation between the enjoyment in pornographic contents which were presented in the media and sexual behavior of young people in Belgrade. For the purpose of this research, a questionnaire with five-degree Likert scale has been put together. Test results indicate that there is the claimed link between the enjoyment in pornographic contents and sexual behavior of young people. Around 10 % of young population which was included in the research has manifest inclination for consuming pornographies which is correlated with the inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools. Girls are less inclined to the enjoyment in pornographic contents than boys.

*Key words:* pornography, sexuality, young people, Belgrade

on other aspects of life of an individual, while on the other hand the second approach considers that there is a relation between the porno material and objectification of women as well as violence towards women. For similar purpose, a commission was established in the USA with the task to re-examine the role and influence of pornography on people. Especially tangible was the question if watching pornography influences violence towards women. U. S. Attorney General's Commission on pornography [4] distinguishes between three categories of pornography in respect to the violence: sexual assault, degrading porno, neutral porno. According to their findings, non-violent and non-degrading porno makes so called „primary harm“, as it exposes sexuality as essentially private thing to the public. Presented to children, such material sends the message that sex is public, that sex is commer-

cial and that sex can be divorced from any degree of affection, love, commitment or marriage. Sexual violence and degrading porno strengthen the acceptance of „rape myth“ according to which women enjoy being coerced into sexual activity; they enjoy being physically hurt in sexual context, and that as a result a man who forces himself on a woman sexually is in fact merely acceding to the “real” wishes of a woman, regardless of the extent to which she seems to be resisting. This myth is responsible that victims of rape and other forms of sexual violence are likely to be perceived by people exposed to porno as more responsible for the assault, and the rapist or other sexual offender as less responsible. Such conclusions arise, partly, from the way how women are shown in the porno. Woman is experiencing arousal, orgasm, or other form of enjoyment as the ultimate result of the sexual assault. It is altogether established that usual subjects in porno media are androcentric bias (the opinion along which man is in the „centre“ of universe), sexual exploitation of female and a consistent refutation of established moral beliefs [5]. It is considered that pornography functions as means of entertainment, sexual arousal and stimulation, and as source of information about sexuality, particularly for young people [6]. In accordance with this, there is a possibility that pornography determines the perception of normal and natural sexual behavior [7]. Modern discussions frequently express concern that pornography has the function of establishing standards and therefore influences sexual behavior of young people. A separate question is if pornography influences young men to force women to have anal sex. Some studies show that there is a link between watching porno and different patterns of sexual be-

havior. Such is the finding that consumers of pornography are more likely to have experienced anal and oral sex than are people who have not consumed such material [8, 9].

The most distinguished feature of pornography is showing of naked or nearly naked bodies in genital contact [10]. This is also a feature of erotic and it is therefore difficult to determine what is the specific difference between those terms. When we use the term erotic, there is usually an intention to point out the artistic quality, sensuality or implied sexuality, while the term pornography is usually used to indicate explicit sexual acts, denuded of additional meanings except satisfaction of sexual instinct. The term erotic is, therefore, usually perceived in positive sense, and the term pornography in negative.

## OBJECTIVE

We started with the hypotheses that enjoying porno in visual media (porno films, porno sites on the Internet) is related with sexual behavior of young people. Along with these basic variables (porno-graphy in media, sexual behavior of young people) we were also examining the influence of three agents of socialization, namely family, school and compeers.

## METHODS

209 young people (108 boys and 101 girls) participated in the study. 125 were secondary school pupils and 84 university students. The average age of participants was 19,08 (SD=2,41). Participants completed the self-report questionnaire individually. Each participant was told that the study was of personality patterns and be-

havior habits connected with sexuality and pornography.

10 to 12 items for each variables were created by six students of Faculty of security studies University of Belgrade. Author controlled items with an emphasis on operationalization of variables and avoiding ambiguity in item content. The item format included five possible responses from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The final questionair has 44 items, two of them were for collecting information. 4 cases were excluded in the final analysis because of missing value.

## RESULTS

The data support the initial position that basic trends of young people in the Belgrade towards pornography are similar to trends of young people in developed countries in Europe [11]. Namely, enjoying of pornography is vastly widespread among young people and especially among young men. Relatively significant percent of young women (every fifth) watch pornography. We were able to find out that there is a difference in the approach to pornography between young women and young men. Female consumers of pornography have more active relation towards porno contents and participation in

the media then young men, and a significant part of young men has „uniform” and uncritical relation towards porno contents and are inclined to see them as standards for sexual behavior. Besides this, majority of young people do not consider that pornography has negative influence on sexual behavior, partner relations and apprehension of sexuality. These findings are described more detailed in another article [12]. Here we would like to present the factorial structure of instrument and to investigate in this way the phenomenon of enjoying the porno among young people.

Results obtained on 42 items were submitted to the factor analysis. 6 factors were preserved according the use of scree criteria for the decision about number of relevant factors. Factors were promax rotated with Kaiser Normalization. They cover 52,07% of variance (6 factors explains 16,20%, 10,97%, 8,07%, 7,02%, 5,79%, 4,04% of variance respectively). These are the factors (table 1):

This factor integrates self-evaluation of patterns of behavior associated with consumption of porno contents. It includes the experience of excitement during watching porno, masturbation with porno, as well as commenting porno with compeers. This factor covers also the con-

46 Porno scenes in movies excite me	0,840
43 I watch porno movies	0,831
47 Porno movies are usual part of masturbation for me	0,786
52 I would participate in group sex	0,700
49 I would copy scenes from porno movies with my partner	0,685
44 I search for porno sites on the Internet	0,628
28 I openly comment contents of porno movies with my compeers	0,541
48 Porno movies are model for sexual behavior	0,506
55 I would video shoot my own sexual act	0,483

/values on the right represent the factor loadings/

viction that porno serves as a model for sexual behavior and the need to copy porno in relations with the partner or through the group sex, as well as the need to video shoot the own sexual act. In other words, young people who enjoy porno contents appear to have tendency to transform seen porno behavior in their own sexual experiences (table 2).

The second factor indicates the evaluation of openness of parents for sexual issues and the age we live in. It includes mutual exchange of information about sexuality and their own sexual experiences as well as parental worry shown through po-

inting on the importance of contraception and regular medical examination (table 3).

The third factor indicates the evaluation of involvement of school in sexual education and readiness of professors to talk with pupils about sexual issues and problems (table 4).

The fourth factor integrates self-evaluation of particular patterns of sexual behavior as is the use of sexual tools and aphrodisiacs, and readiness to offer of and pay for sexual services (the behavior I call “promiscuous”). Such behavior is linked with the interest for cases of rape at school as well as with the inclination to look for partners through the Internet (table 5).

**Table 2. Factor “openness of parents for sexual issues”**

11 I openly ask my parents something about sex that interests me	0,859
10 Parents openly talks with me about sexual issues	0,849
12 Parents warn me about the importance of use of contraceptives	0,785
13 Parents talk with me about the need of visiting physician regularly (gynecologist, urologist,..)	0,679
17 Parents have understanding for contemporary way of living	0,591
20 Parents recommend to me ways how to get informed about sex	0,588
18 Parents tell me about their sexual experiences	0,571
22 Parents are acquainted with my sexual behavior	0,543
21 Parents watch themes about sex in media	0,438

/values on the right represent the factor loadings/

**Table 3. Factor “openness of school for sexual issues”**

9 We are informed about the consequences of inadequate sexual behavior at school	0,816
6 Professors warn us about the importance of protection during sexual intercourse	0,798
1 School organizes lectures about sexuality	0,784
5 Professors readily answer questions about sexuality	0,768
2 In collaboration with other organizations, school offers lectures about sexuality	0,674
8 School adequately reacts upon pupil’s demands for help in sexual matters	0,624
4 I openly talk with my professors about sexuality	0,494

/values on the right represent the factor loadings/

The fifth factor includes evaluation of the inclination of compeers to watch and to comment on porno films, to use them for masturbation, to talk about one's own sexual experiences, to video shoot sexual behavior and insult the opposite sex (table 6).

The sixth factor speaks about self evaluation of conviction that pornography has negative influence on behavior and apprehension of sexuality in young people because it motivates for more aggressive

sexual behavior, weakens emotive ties in relationships with partners and impoverishes sexual imagination.

Cronbach's  $\alpha$  for 6 factors is 0.881, 0.843, 0.842, 0.809, 0.711, 0.755 respectively.

In inter-correlation of given factors (see table 7.) we find a significant correlation between self evaluation of „enjoying porno“ and self evaluation of the „inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of

**Table 4. Factor “inclination to promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools”**

53 I use sexual tools	0,777
54 I use aphrodisiacs (Viagra, honey and walnuts, and similarly)	0,694
32 I am aware of the cases of rape at my school	0,690
51 I am ready to pay for sexual services	0,617
45 I am looking for partner through the Internet	0,610
50 I would provide sexual services in exchange of material benef	0,504

/values on the right represent the factor loadings/

**Table 5. Factor “inclination of compeers for porno”**

29 My compeers openly comment porno films among themselves	0,626
35 Compeers exaggerate when speaking about their sexual experiences in company of others	0,621
34 There are cases of video shooting sex between the compeers at school (with mobile phone, camera, etc)	0,612
26 My compeers watch porno	0,606
27 Porno films are component part of masturbations for my compeers	0,586
30 Compeers exchange their sexual experiences	0,565
31 There are insulting heckling to the opposite sex at school	0,492

/values on the right represent the factor loadings/

**Table 6. Factor “conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior”**

58 Pornography induces more aggressive sexual behavior	0,814
57 Pornography weakens emotional bonds in relationships with partners	0,785
59 Pornography impoverishes sexual imagination	0,690
56 Pornography influences the comprehension of sexuality in a negative manner	0,644

/values on the right represent the factor loadings/

sexual tools“, and also with evaluation of the „inclination of compeers for porno“. If we look at the first of these factors as the independent variable, in other words as the enjoying of young people in porno, and the other as the dependent variable, in other words the sexual behavior of young people, then we have confirmed the starting hypothesis that enjoying porno in visual media (porno films, porno sites on the Internet) is correlated with sexual behavior of young people (table 7).

From the table 7. it is visible that agents of socialization such as parents and school are not correlated with enjoying in porno nor with the inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools; they are neither correla-

ted with conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior.

Factor analysis of six given factors, with principal component analysis, extracts two components of whom the first takes 29.373 % of variance, and the second 20.480 % of variance. Inter-correlation of variables is 0,083 which means that there are no relations between components. Table 8. presents matrix of patterns which confirms the finding about the correlation between „enjoying porno“, „inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools“ and „inclination of compeers for porno“. Others factors form the group of the other component (table 8).

The aim of second order factor analysis is to strengthen my conclusion about correlation between enjoying porno and

**Table 7. Inter-correlations of principal components**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 – enjoying porno	1,000	-0,014	0,106	<b>0,264(**)</b>	<b>0,329(**)</b>	-0,065
2 – openness of parents for sexual issues		1,000	0,133	0,043	0,005	0,081
3 – openness of school for sexual issues			1,000	0,101	-0,010	0,073
4 – inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools				1,000	-0,004	0,105
5 – inclination of compeers for porno					1,000	0,027
6 – conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior						1,000

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Promax with Kaiser Normalization. (\*\*) – correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

**Table 8. Matrix of patterns for II order factors**

	1	2
enjoying porno	0,876	
inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools	0,710	0,207
inclination of compeers for porno	0,662	-0,170
openness of parents for sexual issues	-0,101	0,662
openness of school for sexual issues	0,147	0,609
conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior		0,605

specific sexual behavior, and also to confirm that school and parents as agents of socialization have no connections with sexual behavior of youth. Only evaluation of the „inclination of compeers for porno” has significant correlation with sexual behavior of youth. It is probably because of real influence of peers on behavior of youths, and also because of projection of one’s own attitudes, interests and behaviors on peers. Self-evaluation of “conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior” goes with evaluation of “openness of parents (school) for sexual issues” probably because these kind of conviction is seen as coming from adults values. It is interesting that such conviction is present parallel (and contrary) to specific behavior as enjoying porno. It means that such convictions lives side by side with specific sexual behavior of youth.

## GENDER SPECIFFIC DIFFERENCES

Table 9. shows that there are significant differences between young men and young women in factors which form the first component (see table 8.). In other dimensions there are no significant statistical differences.

Coefficient of canonical correlation as the index of maximal differentiations of young men and young women on linear function composed of scores of given 6 factor extracted in our research is 0.708 (Wilks Lambda=.499, Chi-square=139.192, df=6, p <.001). Table 10. shows that the discriminative function which maximally differentiates young men from young women is mostly determined by „enjoying porno”, and then by „inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools”. Group centroids on this function are: men = 0.974, and

**Table 9. Arithmetic means, standard deviations and F-test of significance of differences between arithmetic means for 6 factor between the young men and young women**

GENDER	VARIABLE	AS	SD	F	df1	df2	Sig.
M N=108	enjoying porno	3,23	0,82	0,682	1	207	0,001
	openness of parents for sexual issues	2,44	0,75	8,669	1	206	0,064
	openness of school for sexual issues	2,09	0,85	1,164	1	206	0,706
	<b>inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools</b>	<b>1,80</b>	0,94	26,067	1	206	<b>0,001</b>
	inclination of compeers for porno	3,96	0,60	4,925	1	207	0,017
	conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior	2,78	0,96	1,343	1	206	0,408
W N=101	enjoying porno	1,82	0,74				
	openness of parents for sexual issues	2,67	1,00				
	openness of school for sexual issues	2,05	0,95				
	<b>inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools</b>	<b>1,27</b>	0,54				
	inclination of compeers for porno	3,74	0,76				
	conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior	2,90	01,05				

women=-1.023. These results point to the fact that pornography is primarily male „entertainment” (table 10).

## TYPICAL YOUTH GROUPS

We have considered it useful to classify young people in typical groups according to factors collected through our research and we have, therefore, done hierarchical cluster analysis with optimization with Ward’s criterion. Matrix of distances is formed as the matrix of Euklidian distances. Then we have used canonical discriminative analysis as the basis for establishing the number of real clusters, as well as for the description of detected clusters.

Four clusters were formed on the basis of this procedure. On the linear composite which most strongly discriminates given groups of young people (canonical coefficient correlations is .873) the largest distance between groups is 6 standard deviations (see table 12.). It is the first function which differs those groups on the basis of „inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools“ and „enjoying porno“ (see table 11.).

The most critical group of young people includes 19 respondents (from total of 205 who have entered the analysis, that means 9 %). This is the 1st group who has shown the most distinguishable inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools (AS=3,62) associated with

**Table 10. Standardized coefficients and structure of canonical discriminative function**

	standardize coefficients	structure
enjoying porno	1,097	0,937
inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual helping devices	-0,208	0,351
inclination of compeers for porno	-0,135	0,166
openness of parents for sexual issues	-0,012	-0,134
conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior	-0,275	-0,065
openness of school for sexual issues	0,031	0,034

**Table 11. Matrix structure of canonical discriminative function**

	1	2	3
inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools	0,806 (*)	0,308	-0,461
enjoying porno	0,686 (*)	-0,373	0,619
conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior	0,036	0,590 (*)	0,137
openness of parents for sexual issues	-0,023	0,386 (*)	0,295
openness of school for sexual issues	0,099	0,267 (*)	0,230
inclination of compeers for porno	0,130	0,056	0,311 (*)

\* Largest absolute correlation between each variable and any discriminant function

marked enjoying porno (AS=3,73) and, interestingly, conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior (AS=3,37) (see table 5.3.). On the opposite end is the 2nd group which includes 78 examinees (38 %) who have expressed given factors in much smaller extent (inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools AS=1,15; enjoying porno AS=1,54; conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior AS=2,72). The 3rd group includes same number of examinees (also 78) as the 1st group. It was characterised by high result on factor enjoying porno (AS=3,28). Finally, the 4th group (30 examinees, i.e. 15 %) was characterized by conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior (AS=3,95) linked with high scores on evaluation of inclination of compeers

for porno (AS=4,15) and openness of parents for sexual issues (AS=3,50). In other words, the 4th group differs from other groups along second and third function (see table 12.).

If we would try to name the derived groups in a way to reflect their characteristics, then the 1st group would represent young people with deviant sexual behavior, the 3rd group represents young people who enjoy porno, the 4th group represents young people who resist the porno although they partly find joy in it, and the 2nd group are young people who simply don't consume porno (table 13).

We compare the answers to questions 61 and 62 with given groups (see tables 14. and 15.). We find significant connections (question 61: Pearson Chi-Square=40,122, df=12, p <.001; question 61:

<i>Table 12. Functions of group centroids</i>			
clusters	1	2	3
1	4,623	1,064	-1,281
2	-1,581	0,051	-0,838
3	0,668	-1,056	0,619
4	-0,554	1,936	1,381

Unstandardized canonical discriminant functions evaluated at group means

<i>Table 13. Arithmetic means of dimensions according to clusters (sorted over the first dimension)</i>							
	number of young people in the group	enjoying porno	inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools	conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior	openness of parents for sexual issues	openness of school for sexual issues	inclination of compeers for porno
1	19	<b>3,731</b>	<b>3,623</b>	3,368	2,503	2,451	4,023
3	78	<b>3,278</b>	1,509	2,41	2,369	2,015	3,995
4	30	<b>2,378</b>	1,322	<b>3,95</b>	3,496	2,733	<b>4,152</b>
2	78	<b>1,543</b>	1,15	2,724	2,407	1,795	3,553
Total	205	2,528	1,541	2,844	2,561	2,077	3,852

Pearson Chi-Square=26,927, df=12, p <.008). We note that there is a remarkable difference between cluster 3 (enjoying porno) and 2 (without consuming porno). The 3rd group locates the ideal time for the first sexual experience far earlier from the 2nd group, and it is also more prone to short relationships and sexual adventures, unlike the 2nd group which appears to have tendency to find pleasure in relationships with stable partner.

## DISCUSSION

Variables like „enjoyed porno“ and „sexual behavior“ encompass very different patterns of behavior. In our research given variables are presented with small number of items so the result of factor analysis gives components which describe the narrower volume of supposed behavior. Therefore

enjoying porno is presented primarily with enjoying in watching porno movies, and sexual behavior is a factor which we have described as inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools. The results of our research show that there is a correlation between given variables. These findings correspond to some earlier researches which have established similar correlations, e.g. between enjoying porno and likelihood for oral and anal sexual behavior [13]. We suppose that correlations appear when we deal with deviant sexual behavior, bearing in mind that today word „deviant“ loses its clear meaning. This happens, apart from other causes, also due to the conviction that anal sex belongs to normal diapason of sexual behavior, as well as due to massive use of different sexual tools. Therefore, we avoid use of the word „deviant“ and use the expression specific patterns of sexual

**Table 14. Crosstable of item 61 and clusters**

61 Ideal time for first sexual experience							
		15 and earlier	16	17	18	19 and later	Total
Clusters	1	4	4	4	4	3	<b>19</b>
	3	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	28	10	3	<b>78</b>
	4	1	8	11	4	6	<b>30</b>
	2	2	9	25	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78</b>
Total		<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>205</b>

**Table 15. Cross table of item 62 and clusters**

62 description of relationship between partners							
		didn't have partner till now	have a stable partner, satisfied	had few longer relationships, unsatisfied	short relationships	sexual adventures	Total
Clusters	1	3	5	3	5	2	18
	3	5	18	10	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	78
	4	4	10	4	9	3	30
	2	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	11	16	1	78
Total		21	74	28	67	14	204

behavior instead. Our research also confirms the difference between genders in consuming and the way of usage of porno movies, as well as the difference in specific patterns of sexual behavior. Men enjoy porno and are inclined for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools more than women. These differences justify the need to plan separate research for male and female population in the future. In such a case we expect that factor analysis would give different results for each gender. We also suppose that results would be different if questions about compeers behavior associated with porno would be specifically formulated for men and for women. Cluster analysis indicates that we should be cautious when accepting the extracted correlations because there are very different groups of young people in respect to consuming porno. There is a considerable group of young people (38 %) who don't consume porno and don't show the tendency for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools. We can look for reasons of existing such a group in (un)accessibility of erotic films, in the family education, in the way of using of free time, in personality traits, etc. There is also a considerable group of young people (38 %) who consume porno but don't show distinct inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools. It is obvious that porno movies are accessible for this group. It is possible that such a group of young people uses porno as accompanying element of masturbations and as means of entertainment and information source about sexuality [14]. The remaining two groups extracted through cluster analysis show some specific qualities. The smallest group (9 %) shows distinguishable enjoying in porno and distinguishable inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools. So, this is the group in which both basic varia-

bles of our research are expressed to the highest extent. Probably it is the group of people with specific personality traits which differ from the population average. Therefore, it is likely that we face phenomena which belong to the field of clinical psychology. The last, relatively small group (15 %) which we will mention shows up moderate enjoying in porno with expressed conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior, as well as distinguishable evaluation of inclination of compeers for porno. We suppose that we deal here with a group of young people who have ambivalent attitude towards porno because of existing conflict of motives. On one hand, we suppose that there exists the need for satisfaction of sexual instinct accompanied with curiosity for porno and on the other hand, there is the influence of milieu expressed through the conviction that porno has negative influence on sexual behavior. The consequence is ambivalent attitude towards porno and therefore we find, weakly expressed, but still present enjoying in porno, because the conviction isn't strong enough to inhibit the instinctive desire. We also believe that there is a need to repress desire for enjoying in porno, although insufficiently successful, and therefore the desire is projected as evaluation of expressed inclination of compeers for porno. This way, young people from this group find justification for their periodical enjoying in porno because the majority of young people has the same need far more expressed.

Therefore, the results of our research indicate that the majority of young people enjoy porno and that this behavior is linked with particular patterns of their sexual behavior as well as with their attitudes. It has been established that enjoying porno is associated with the attitude that we should begin with sexual partnerships earlier, as

well as that we should not attach ourselves to partners, but rather choose adventures and short-term relationships. Characteristic of porno movies is that they show how sex can be separated from emotion of love and devotion or from marriage [15].

According to our findings this characteristic influences the attitudes of young people. It would be very interesting to examine if traits of personality, as well as environmental factors, have influence, and to which extent, on different groups of young people which we have established through cluster analysis. It appears that the group of young people who don't consume porno are close to the idea of building stable and long-lasting relationships. Therefore, we could assume that they belong to the part of population which aims at regular sex life with stable partner for whom they developed the emotion of love. If sexual instinctive needs are satisfied in this way, as well as their need for love, then this group of people mainly do not show tendency to satisfy sexual, or some other needs through enjoying porno. We find the indirect confirmation in results of Bogaert research which shows that sexual practice is not correlated with watching porno. Namely, in his research of correlations between individual differences and the choice of various kinds of porno movies, Bogart has extracted, apart from the others, factor „sexual experience“ which is not correlated with watching porno [16]. The given factor includes three variables: need for sensations, past and current sexual experience. We consider that better name for the given factor would be „practicing sex“.

The other three groups (clusters) from our research show interest for porno. We consider that this interest is not only linked with unsatisfied sexual instinct, but maybe

more with additional needs which interfere with sexual needs. The already mentioned Bogaert research shows that different groups of people prefer different stimulus by choice of different porno movies [17]. For example, there have been extracted factors with predominant antisocial tendencies, or factors with mainly dominant and aggressive tendencies. People with such tendencies have difficulties in establishing mature relationships and their sexuality is contaminated with dominant, aggressive and similar tendencies and hinders sexual satisfaction through „normal“ sexual acts. Therefore, we consider that such people reach out for porno as the source of additional stimulation for satisfaction of sexual, as well as other needs that interfere with the sexual ones.

## CONCLUSION

Our research has confirmed the correlation between enjoying porno and specific patterns of sexual behavior. It has been confirmed there is a considerable part of young population in Belgrade who are not under stronger influence of porno, but for the rest of population enjoying in porno is correlated with the inclination for promiscuous behavior and use of sexual tools; with attitudes that we should begin with sexual relationships earlier, as well as that we shouldn't get attached to partners in stable relationships, but enter adventures and short-term relationships. This supports the claim that porno influences sexual development of young people. We note that there are differences between men and women in respect to consuming porno which implies that it would be more correct to approach the study of relation between porno and sexual behavior separately for each gender.

# UŽIVANJE U PORNOGRAFIJI I SEKSUALNO PONAŠANJE MLADIH BEOGRADA

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## Kratak sadržaj

Autori istražuju da li postoji povezanost između uživanja u pornografskim sadržajima koji se nude u medijima i seksualnog ponašanja mladih u Beogradu. Pored ovih osnovnih varijabli takođe se prati uticaj tri agense socijalizacije: porodice, škole i vršnjaka. Za istraživanje je sastavljen upitnik od 62 ajtema sa petostepenom likertovom skalom. Faktorska analiza je izdvojila 6 faktora. Osnovne varijable su prikazane sa faktorima „uživanje u pornografskim sadržajima“ i „sklonost promiskuitetnom ponašanju i korišćenju seksualnih pomagala“, agensi socijalizacije su prikazani kroz faktore „otvorenost roditelja za seksualne teme“, „otvorenost škole za seksualne teme“ i „sklonost vršnjaka pornografskim sadržajima“. Izdvojen je i faktor „shvatanje da porno ima negativan uticaj na seksualno ponašanje“. Nalazi pokazuju da postoji tražena povezanost između uživanja u pornografskim sadržajima i seksualnog ponašanja mladih, dok nije nađena povezanost između faktora koji predstavljaju školu i porodicu kao agense socijalizacije i osnovnih varijabli. Takođe je dobijena povezanost između uživanja u pornografskim sadržajima i sklonosti vršnja pornografskim sadržajima. Devojke su manje sklone uživanju u pornografskim sadržajima kao i sklonost promiskuitetnom ponašanju i korišćenju seksualnih pomagala za razliku od mladića. Urađena je hijerarhijsku klaster analizu uz optimizaciju Wardovog kriterijuma i dobijene su četiri tipične grupe mladih u odnosu na nađene faktore. 9% populacije mladih koja je obuhvaćena istraživanjem ima izraženu sklonost konzumiranju pornografije koja je povezana za sklonošću promiskuitetnom ponašanju i

korišćenju seksualnih pomagala i njih smo označili kao grupu mladih sa seksualno devijantnim ponašanjem, devijantno u smislu značajnog odstupanja od prosečnog ponašanja u populaciji. 38% čini grupa mladih koja uživa u pornografiji, a isti procenat ima i grupa mladih koji jednostavno ne konzumiraju pornografske sadržaje. 15% otpada na grupu mladih koji su protivnici pornografije iako nalaze delimično uživanje u njoj. Pokazalo se da postoji povezanost između dobijenih klastera i ajtema koji izražavaju određene stavove mladih. Tako se pokazalo da je uživanje u porno povezano sa stavom da uzrasno ranije treba započeti sa seksualnim partnerskim odnosima, kao i da se ne treba vezivati za partnera već ulaziti u avanture i kratkotrajne veze. S obzirom da postoji velika grupa mladih koja ne konzumira porno sadržaje pretpostavljamo da se radi o delu populacije koji teži redovnom seksualnom životu sa stalnim partnerima prema kojima postoje razvijena osećanja ljubavi. Ako se na taj način zadovoljavaju seksualne nagonске potrebe kao i potrebe za ljubavlju onda ta grupa ljudi uglavnom ne pokazuje težnju da zadovoljava seksualne ili neke druge potrebe uživanjem u pornografskim sadržajima. Kod preostalog dela populacije pretpostavljamo da su sa seksualnim potrebama isprepletene i neke druge potrebe, kao one za dominantnošću, agresivnošću i slične. Smatramo da takvi ljudi posežu za pornografijom kao izvorom dodatne stimulacije za zadovoljenje kao seksualnih tako i ostalih potreba koje se prepliću sa seksualnim.

**Ključne reči:** pornografija, seksualnost, mladi, Beograd