

# 香港社會科學學報

HONG KONG JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



最新第64期 (2024年秋/冬季)

Vol. 64 Autumn/Winter 2024

Available online at [www.hkjoss.com](http://www.hkjoss.com)

Research article

 <https://doi.org/10.55463/hkjss.issn.1021-3619.64.31>

## Examining Determinants of Movie Piracy Behavior in Indonesian Young Adults

Muhammad Azwar Massijaya\* , Rosmah Mohamed, Mazlan Hassan,  
Anuar Shah Bali Mahomed

*School of Business and Economics, University of Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Malaysia*

\* Correspondence: [AzMAssijaya@gmail.com](mailto:AzMAssijaya@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

Movie piracy is prevalent and has harmed the industry significantly. Despite the government's efforts to prohibit unlicensed movie websites, the current data indicate an increase in their number. The study identified the key determinants influencing movie piracy behavior, aiming to provide further insights for policymakers and industry stakeholders. A research framework was developed to explain the attitude and intention toward movie piracy by integrating the theory of planned behavior, perceived risk theory, religiosity theory, and social norms theory. This study investigated whether perceived risk, religiosity, and descriptive norm influence attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy. The quantitative method was used. Data were gathered through an online survey using convenience sampling. Young adult Indonesians aged between 16 and 30 years, living in Jabodetabek district, participated in the study. A total of 334 replies were examined using PLS-SEM. The results suggest that perceived risk, religiosity, and descriptive norms affect attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy. This study provides further insights into the existing digital piracy research, theories, and policymakers. This study is one of the first to analyze the behavior of movie piracy in developing countries through the extended theory of planned behavior.

### Keywords:

movie piracy,  
theory of planned behavior,  
perceived risk,  
religiosity,  
descriptive norms

### Article History:

**Received:** November 25, 2024

**Revised:** December 25, 2024

**Accepted:** January 28, 2025

**Published:** February 28, 2025



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors. HKJSS

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0>)

## 印度尼西亚年轻人电影盗版行为的决定因素

**摘要：**电影盗版盛行，给电影业造成了极大损害。尽管政府努力禁止未经许可的电影网站，但目前的数据显示，此类网站的数量仍在增加。该研究确定并了解了影响电影盗版行为的关键决定因素，旨在为政策制定者和行业利益相关者提供进一步的见解。通过整合计划行为理论、感知风险理论、宗教信仰理论和社会规范理论，制定了一个研究框架来解释对电影盗版的态度和意图。本研究调查了感知风险、宗教信仰和描述性规范是否影响对电影盗版的态度和意图。本研究采用了定量方法。数据是通过在线调查使用便利抽样收集的。本研究包括居住在 Jabodetabek 地区的 16 至 30 岁之间的印度尼西亚年轻人。使用 PLS-SEM 检查了总共 334 份回复。本研究的结果表明，感知风险、宗教信仰和描述性规范会影响人们对电影盗版的态度和意图。本研究为现有的数字盗版研究、理论和政策制定者提供了进一步的见解。本研究是首批通过扩展的计划行为理论分析发展中国家电影盗版行为的研究之一。

**关键词：**电影盗版、计划行为理论、风险认知、宗教信仰、描述性规范

### 1. Introduction

Piracy is widely labeled as the unauthorized copying, distribution, and consumption of digital products such as movies, software, and music (Lin et al., 2022; Pham et al., 2020). Pirating digital goods, including music, software, and films, has serious legal consequences for both pirates and consumers (Tantimin, 2022). Nonetheless, the significant legal consequences largely fail to deter movie piracy. It is estimated that 61.3% of the 182 billion global visits to unlawful websites are attributed to the piracy of TV seasons, anime, and movies (Chatterley, 2021). By 2021, there was a 31% increase in visitors to illicit movie websites worldwide compared with that in 2020 (Chatterley, 2021).

The Indonesian government estimates that movie piracy results in an annual loss of \$5 trillion in the local movie industry (Fathurrozak, 2020; Asrianti, 2020). This loss constituted 50% of the overall revenue generated by the Indonesian film industry (Arrofiqi 2023; Mustajab 2023). To combat movie piracy, the government shut down 66 illicit websites in 2019, 148 in 2020, and 224 in 2021 (Rosadi, 2021). Nevertheless, most statistics indicate a significant interest in free movies. YouGov conducted a study involving 1,045 people and found that 62% discontinued their cable TV subscriptions in favor of illegal streaming alternatives (The Asean Post, 2019). The prevalence of pirated films in Indonesia has been extensively documented in numerous studies (Gandhawangi, 2021; Akmal, 2021)

Prior studies have indicated that enhancing education through social campaigns is the most effective strategy for mitigating piracy (Anggraeni & Kholid, 2020). Consequently, Numerous prior investigations have attempted to ascertain the factors that drive consumers to use stolen items. The idea of planned behavior asserts that intention is a crucial factor that influences action

(Lazuardi & Hartono, 2023). Consequently, it is essential to effectively reduce the inclination to take part in piracy to deter it (Lazuardi & Hartono, 2023; Koay et al., 2022; Koay et al., 2020). Moreover, evidence indicates that low-quality communication encourages movie piracy, rather than dissuading it. (Cholanda, 2024; Gault, 2022). By understanding the determinants of movie piracy intentions, valuable input can be acquired to develop educational materials for anti-piracy campaigns.

Surveys in Indonesia have revealed that the film industry is mostly appealing to young adults as a consumer demographic (Pratomo, 2019). Furthermore, an independent survey indicated that young individuals in Indonesia favor pirated films over authorized ones (CNN 2021; The Asean Post 2019). In the Jabodetabek region of Indonesia, there is a notable prevalence of pirated DVD film sales regardless of the expansion of the Internet (Zhafira, 2020; Agustina, 2024).

A comprehensive review of the recent literature reveals a significant gap in research on movie piracy over the past five years. Additionally, our understanding of film piracy among young adults in Indonesia remains limited. Therefore, this study aimed to clarify the impact of risk, religiosity, descriptive norms, and attitudes on the intention to engage in movie piracy.

### 2. Literature Review

#### 2.1 Movie Piracy

Movie piracy is the act of watching or downloading movies by means that are not legal for the public. Movie piracy includes watching and downloading movies on illegal websites. Researchers have attempted to formulate strategies to reduce or prevent movie piracy in the fields of technology (Quiazon et al., 2024; Dinesh et al., 2023; Arjun et al., 2020), economics (Farisi, 2021; McKenzie, 2022), law (Bellego & Nijs, 2020), and

behavior (Borja et al., 2024; Lazuardi & Hartono, 2023; Putra et al., 2022).

Based on a literature review, few studies have been conducted on pirated movies over the past five years. Research on pirated movie behavior has attempted to identify the factors that play a role in driving or preventing pirated movie behavior (Borja et al., 2024; Lazuardi & Hartono, 2023; Putra et al., 2022). Borja et al. (2024) concluded that people are more likely to continue performing movie piracy as long as they believe that there is no consequence while performing piracy, and the ability of the government to punish negative online behavior is weak. Lazuardi and Hartono (2023) studied the applicability of the theory of planned behavior regarding movie piracy intentions. Furthermore, Putra et al. (2022) found that inertia adversely affected the intention to switch to a subscription-based streaming service rather than an illegal movie website. In contrast to previous movie piracy research, this study examines the effects of religiosity, perceived risk, and norms on attitudes and intentions to pirate movies. Thus, recommendations were developed based on the proposed factors.

## 2.2 Hypothesis Development

### 2.2.1 Attitude

This study defines attitude as an overall positive evaluation of movie piracy behavior (Herjanto et al., 2021). Previous research has revealed that a person's mindset significantly influences their ethical beliefs about engaging in copyright infringement. Greater acceptance of unauthorized copying and lower ethical judgment lead to a stronger tendency to engage in software, music, and e-book piracy (Hati et al., 2020; Herjanto et al., 2021; Koay et al., 2020; Koay et al., 2022; Park et al., 2023). Even though there is strong evidence suggesting the impact of attitude on movie piracy intention (Phau et al., 2016; Phau et al., 2014A), research on the impact of attitude on movie piracy intention has been limited over the last five years. Furthermore, there is empirical evidence that attitudes have no impact on movie piracy intentions (Phau et al., 2014B). As proposed by the theory of planned behavior, if a person has a positive appraisal of a certain behavior, their intention to engage in that behavior is also expected to be high (Ajzen, 1991).

Consequently, if young adult users possess a favorable disposition toward piracy, they are more inclined to have a heightened intention to participate in movie piracy. Consequently, we propose the following hypothesis:

**Hypothesis 1.** There is a positive relationship between attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy among young adults in Indonesia.

### 2.2.2 Religiosity

Religion provides a set of rules and rewards for obeying these rules. Religiosity alludes to an individual's motivation, effort, and habit of fulfilling the requirements of their religion (Ustaahmetoglu 2020). High religiosity did not correlate with any specific religion. Each believer may have high or low religiosity, regardless of religion (Septianto et al., 2020; Rizkitysha & Hananto, 2020). Previous literature argues that when people have a better commitment to their religion, they tend to avoid negative behaviors, including piracy (Koay et al., 2024).

However, the results of these studies highlight the need for further validation. First, the impact of religiosity on piracy has not always been proven to impact piracy (Koay et al., 2020; Wicaksono & Andajani, 2023). Second, the impact of religiosity is highly dependent on the culture of the community in which the respondents are located (Setterstrom et al., 2018). Thus, different respondent cultures may yield different results. Ultimately, prior research has not extensively examined movie piracy, resulting in a shortage of studies exploring the influence of religiosity on attitudes and intentions about movie piracy (Wicaksono & Andajani, 2023; Anggaraeni & Kholid, 2020).

A significant effect of religiosity on consumer attitudes has been widely reported in various research contexts (Surya 2023; Jalasi et al. 2020; Utama et al. 2022; Yassin et al. 2022). Religiosity theory posits that individuals with higher degrees of religiosity exhibit greater obedience to God's mandates and refrain from engaging in immoral behavior. Hence, those with a strong sense of religiosity perceive piracy as morally wrong (Koay et al., 2024). This study proposes that a lack of religiosity drive the acceptance of movie piracy. Thus, we posit that:

**Hypothesis 2.** There is a negative relationship between religiosity and attitudes toward movie piracy among young adults in Indonesia.

The influence of religiosity on consumer intentions has been widely confirmed in other fields (Bananuka et al., 2020A, Bananuka et al., 2020B; Suhartanto et al., 2019). Another study by Anggaraeni and Kholid (2020) suggests that religiosity helps deter the intention to pirate e-books. However, the impact of religiosity as a predictor of consumer intention is not always significant (Kusumawati et al., 2020; Septianto et al., 2020). Few studies have confirmed this relationship in the literature on movie piracy. The theory of religiosity posits that individuals with a greater degree of religiosity are strongly inclined to adhere to laws and refrain from engaging in negative activities such as piracy (Koay et al., 2020; Koay et al., 2024).

Thus, we posit that:

**Hypothesis 3.** There is a negative relationship

between religiosity and intentions toward movie piracy among young adults in Indonesia.

### 2.2.3 Perceived Risk

Perceived risk represents the extent to which a consumer assumes that movie piracy may result in indirect harm (Koay et al., 2024). Consumers gradually perceive risk, regardless of whether they exist. In other words, even if the risk is real and may cause harm to the consumer, it might only influence a particular behavior once the consumer perceives it (Hwang & Choe, 2020). When balancing rewards and dangers, people frequently have optimistic or pessimistic views of risk. Although digital piracy is cheaper than purchasing an original product, it may cause uncertainty regarding harm to its consumption. Therefore, higher perceived risk leads to less favorable attitudes toward piracy (Koay et al., 2020; Koay et al., 2024).

According to the theory of perceived risk, risk perception influences a customer's decision-making process (Hwang & Choe, 2020). Thus, in most circumstances, consumers have the highest preference for products associated with the lowest perceived risk (Hwang & Choe, 2020). Thus, if a pirated digital product is perceived as high-risk, it stimulates a negative attitude. Evidence has shown that perceived prosecution or legal risk drives unfavorable feelings (negative attitudes) toward digital piracy consumption (Koay et al., 2020).

The impact of perceived risk on attitudes may vary according to the context. For instance, Hati et al. (2020) found that perceived prosecution risk does not affect attitudes, whereas Putra et al. (2021) and Park et al. (2023) found that perceived risk had no significant impact on attitudes toward using apps, games, or engaging in music piracy. Therefore, conclusions regarding the impact of perceived risk on attitudes contradict each other. The correlation between perceived danger and attitudes toward movie piracy has not been thoroughly examined. This study proposes that evaluations of low risk regarding movie piracy led to positive attitudes toward negative behavior. The perceived risk theory posits that buyers generally have a negative perception of things that may result in losses. Meanwhile, they have a positive perception of products with low-risk levels of risk (Hwang & Choe, 2020). Consequently, if a pirated product is considered hazardous, users are expected to have a negative attitude toward it. Thus, we posit that:

**Hypothesis 4.** There is a negative relationship between perceived risk and attitudes toward movie piracy among young adults in Indonesia.

In the last five years, only a few studies have confirmed risk as a significant antecedent to deterring piracy intentions (Lestari & Hartono, 2023). Despite the popularity of perceived risk as an antecedent of consumer intention (Hakim et al., 2021; Aziz et al., 2021;

Sanchez-Canizares, 2020), several studies have rejected it as an important factor in deterring digital piracy (Hati et al., 2020; Koay et al., 2022; Koay, 2023). Thus, it can be concluded that the impact of perceived risk on piracy intentions remains inconclusive. Moreover, the influence of perceived risk on movie intention has been narrowly addressed. This study proposes that the risk perception of piracy has a negative impact on the intention toward movie piracy. Consequently, we propose the following hypothesis:

**Hypothesis 5.** There is a negative relationship between perceived risk and the intention to engage in movie piracy among young adults in Indonesia.

### 2.2.4 Descriptive Norms

The social norm theory posits that behavior is influenced by implicit social regulations. Descriptive norms refer to "what people (reference group) typically do" (Osatuyi & Turel, 2019). In this context, descriptive norms can be defined as "what the reference group typically does or performs regarding movie piracy behavior." Most studies agree that descriptive norms are measured on the basis of how individuals think their reference groups act in certain situations. The reference group may include families, colleagues, and friends (Osatuyi & Turel, 2019; Sharps et al., 2021). Although there is a lack of evidence that descriptive norms influence piracy, this factor is widely recognized as essential in determining various forms of negative behavior (Dewanto & Belgiawan, 2020; Gugenishvili et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2019).

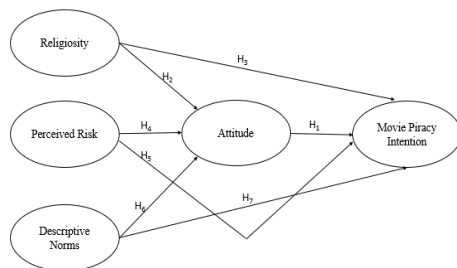
According to the social norms theory, individuals constantly engage in comparisons with others to gain insight into whether a certain behavior is acceptable (Ozaki & Nakayachi, 2020; Gugenshvili et al., 2021). Although a behavior may be considered harmful, it may still be considered desirable if it is acceptable to the reference group (Gungor et al., 2021; Lac & Donaldson, 2020). Limited research has validated the influence of descriptive norms on consumer feelings (Ozaki & Nakayachi 2020; Park 2020). Salmivaara et al. (2021) concluded that descriptive norms are a weak driving factor for the intention to choose food. Thus, there is no clear conclusion on the impact of attitudes on consumer intentions. In this study, if the reference group endorses piracy, young adult Internet users may view illegal behavior as socially acceptable. Thus, we suggest that:

**Hypothesis 6.** There is a positive relationship between descriptive norms and attitudes toward movie piracy among young adults in Indonesia.

Prior studies suggest that norms play an important role in determining piracy (Koay et al., 2020; Lestari & Hartono, 2023; Mushi, 2020; Wilhelm, 2020). Koay et al. (2021) discovered that norms significantly influence respondents lacking experience with piracy behavior but

exert no substantial effect on those with such experience. Moreover, to the best of our knowledge, no study has investigated the influence of descriptive norms on movie piracy. This study proposes that if the social environment of Internet users does not regard piracy as a criminal offense, Internet users will not have any sense of guilt when engaging in piracy, thereby affecting their intentions toward piracy. The research framework is illustrated in Figure 1. Thus, we posit that:

**Hypothesis 7.** There is a positive relationship between descriptive norms and intentions toward movie piracy among young Indonesian adults.



**Figure 1. Research Framework**

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Data Collection and Sample

This study focused on young adults in Jabodetabek as a research target. According to Indonesian law, anyone aged between 16 and 30 years is considered a young adult (Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2009). A previous survey suggested that Indonesian young adults have a high prevalence of illegal movie piracy (Dharmawan et al., 2021; Jannah, 2023). This aligns with previous piracy studies, which suggest that young adults are the age group most involved in online piracy (Phau et al., 2016; Tomczyk, 2021).

Jabodetabek, or Jakarta Megapolis, is a development plan that integrates Jakarta with its surrounding cities (Hermanto et al., 2021). Jabodetabek is an important business area because 70% of Indonesia's money circulates in this region, with Jakarta serving as the capital city and business center of the nation's backbone (Pratiwi, 2024). People aged 16–30 years comprised 36.28% of the Jabodetabek population. (BPS of Jakarta 2024, BPS of Bogor 2021, BPS of Depok 2021, BPS of Tangerang 2021, and BPS of Bekasi 2021). Despite the important role of Jabodetabek in Indonesia, this area has been reported in many cases of movie piracy (Riandi & Satuningsih, 2022; Rassat 2022). By prioritizing strategic regions, such as Jabodetabek, it is expected that the resulting policies will exert a broader economic and cultural impact on a national scale.

Eligibility criteria were established to ensure that the sample was aligned with the objectives of this research: (1) respondents residing in Jabodetabek, Indonesia; (2)

consumed pirated movies at least once a month; (3) had watched pirated movies within the past few months; and (4) were aged between 16 and 30 years.

This study adopted a quantitative approach that used numerical data for the data analysis process (Saunders et al., 2016). The quantitative method was selected because it is suitable for research aimed at establishing causal relationships between constructs using mathematical, computational, and statistical techniques (Ahmad et al., 2019; Kandel, 2020).

Because it is not always possible to collect data from every unit of the pirate user population, a sampling technique is required. As suggested by previous studies, this study used convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is widely used in digital piracy studies (Koay et al., 2022; Koay et al., 2020; Amodu et al., 2020). Previous literature on SEM analysis suggested the use of the G\*power software to calculate the sample size (Memon et al., 2020; Rahman, 2023; Syamsuyurnita et al., 2023; Salleh et al., 2021). The analysis conducted using the G\*Power software determined that a minimum of 129 respondents were necessary for this research.

Data were collected using an online questionnaire. The respondents were informed that their responses would be classified as confidential and that their anonymity would be protected. Additionally, the respondents were made aware that their participation was entirely voluntary. Screening questions were included at the start of the online questionnaire to verify that the participants met the criteria for the study objectives. The respondents were given an online questionnaire with an estimated 10–15-minute completion time. A Google Forms online questionnaire link was disseminated to the respondents via social media. The online questionnaire was written in Indonesian. At the end of the survey, 356 respondents completed the online questionnaire. Data were collected from early to late January 2024. This was included in the data of the pilot study, which was later added to the main study.

A screening process is performed to filter the data. Using this method, several pieces of data were discarded from the respondents' databases. The details of the discarded respondents are as follows: One respondent discarded it because it did not meet the criteria for watching/downloading pirated movies in the last couple of months. Three respondents were discarded because they did not meet the criteria "Do you have a habit of watching/downloading pirated movies at least once a month?" Then, 13 respondents could not continue to fill out the online questionnaire since they did not live in the Jabodetabek area. No respondents were excluded because of missing data, suspicious response patterns, or normality tests. The results of the outlier analysis using the SPSS software identified five outliers.

Finally, 334 responses were analyzed using the PLS-SEM software.

### 3.2 Measures

Validated scales were used in this study. The intention and attitude toward movie piracy were adapted from Phau et al. (2016). Religiosity was adapted from Koay et al. (2020), and norms were adopted from Park et al. (2018). Fear of legal consequences (perceived risk) was adopted from Jeong et al. (2012) and Vida et al. (2012). All instrument items were responded to using a five-point Likert scale (1 = “strongly disagree”, while 5–represents “strongly agree”). All items were translated into Indonesian and then back translated into English with the help of a certified translator.

## 4. Data Analysis

This study employed PLS-SEM to identify antecedents of movie piracy among young Indonesian adults (Hair et al., 2019). Two stages of data processing were performed using PLS-SEM. The first stage was the measurement model analysis. At this stage, the validity and reliability of each variable were ensured. The second stage is assessing the structural model, tasked with examining the significance of the connections between variables in the study framework (Dewi et al., 2020).

### 4.1 Model Analysis Measurement

An internal consistency assessment determines whether the test items intended to measure the same concept obtain scores that are consistent with one another. (Doval et al., 2023; Barbera et al., 2021). Internal consistency is commonly measured using Cronbach’s alpha and should be higher than 0.7. (Hair et al., 2019; Hair et al., 2020; Satyaedhi, 2024). As shown in Table 1, no Cronbach’s alpha score was less than 0.7.

**Table 1. Reliability and AVE scores (compiled by the authors)**

Constructs	Mean	Standard Deviation	Cronbach Alpha	AVE
Attitude	3.69	0.97	0.92	0.80
Intention	3.35	1.11	0.93	0.84
Perceived Risk	2.84	1.03	0.95	0.72
Descriptive Norms	3.4	1.1	0.94	0.90
Religiosity	4.03	0.82	0.94	0.70

Note: Average Variance Extracted = AVE

Convergent validity was measured by calculating the loading factor and the average variance extracted (Purwanto & Sudargini, 2021). As no item had a loading score of less than 0.7, all the variables under study fulfilled this requirement. According to Table 1, all the variables fulfilled the requirement because the AVE value was higher than 0.5 (Purwanto & Sudargini, 2021; Hair et al., 2019; Hair et al., 2020). This suggests that the construct accounts for over 50% of the variance in the indicators (Kautsarina et al., 2020).

The evaluation of discriminant validity for the instruments included assessing cross-loading, using the Fornell-Larcker criterion, and examining the heterotrait–monotrait ratio of correlations (HTMT). (Rasoolimanesh, 2022; Hair et al., 2019; Amora, 2021). Our analysis shows that the studied indicators’ outer loading values on a construct have higher scores than all its cross-loadings with other constructs. The results of the Fornell and Larcker analysis are presented in Table 2. As shown in Table 2, the square root of AVE was greater than the interconstruct correlations. Another method of validity assessment was to measure the heterotrait–monotrait ratio of correlations (HTMT). As shown in Table 2, all of the variables fulfilled the discriminant validity requirement because none of the HTMT exceeded 0.9 (Ahmed et al., 2020).

**Table 2 Discriminant validity (compiled by the authors)**

Fornell-Larcker Criterion						
	Attitude	Intention	Descriptive Norms	Perceived Risk	Religiosity	
Attitude	0.89					
Intention	0.70	0.91				
Descriptive Norms	0.52	0.51	0.95			
Perceived Risk	-0.51	-0.49	-0.36	0.85		
Religiosity	-0.47	-0.52	-0.31	0.36	0.83	
HTMT Criterion						
Attitude						
Intention	0.75					
Descriptive Norms	0.56	0.54				
Perceived Risk	0.54	0.52	0.38			
Religiosity	0.49	0.54	0.32	0.38		

### 4.2 Structure Model Assessment

A structural model can be assessed when the proposed construct measures are reliable and valid. This phase analyzed the model’s predictive abilities and connections among the constructs. The five steps of this process are collinearity issue analysis, path analysis,

coefficient of determination calculation, effect size measurement, and predictive relevance assessment (Hair et al., 2019, Hair et al., 2020).

Overly high correlations among the items should be avoided. This may be because two or more constructs provide the same information (Shrestha, 2020; Lindner

et al., 2020). The highest VIF score was obtained for the relationship between intention and attitude (1.81). Because all VIF scores fell below five, there was no

critical level of collinearity among the formative constructs (Hair et al., 2019; Purwanto & Sudargini, 2021; Shrestha, 2020).

**Table 3. Path analysis (compiled by the authors)**

Hypothesis	Relationship	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values	f <sup>2</sup>	Decision
H <sub>1</sub>	Attitude -> Intention	0.44	6.97	0.000	0.25	Supported
H <sub>2</sub>	Religiosity-> Attitude	-0.26	5.40	0.000	0.10	Supported
H <sub>3</sub>	Religiosity-> Intention	-0.21	4.83	0.002	0.08	Supported
H <sub>4</sub>	Perceived Risk -> Attitude	-0.29	4.68	0.000	0.12	Supported
H <sub>5</sub>	Perceived Risk-> Intention	-0.13	2.27	0.023	0.02	Supported
H <sub>6</sub>	Descriptive Norms-> Attitude	0.33	5.48	0.000	0.16	Supported
H <sub>7</sub>	Descriptive Norms -> Intention	0.17	3.05	0.002	0.04	Supported

While performing the path coefficient analysis, the PLS algorithm estimates the path coefficient that represents the hypothesized relationships among the constructs (Hair et al., 2019; Sarstedt & Liu, 2024). As shown in Table 3, H1 is supported. Attitude is a significant antecedent to movie piracy intentions. This agrees with the theory of planned behavior, which states that the better a person considers a product or certain behavior, the greater the chance of the action being performed. This study also found that religiosity has a significant negative impact on attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy, thus supporting H2 and H3. As shown in Table 3, perceived risk has a significant negative relationship with attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy. Therefore, H4 and H5 are supported. This research also confirms the role of descriptive norms in attitudes and intentions toward piracy, supporting H6 and H7.

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) serves as a common metric for evaluating the goodness of fit of linear regression models (Chicco et al., 2021). According to the rule of thumb, the goodness of fit of the linear regression between the proposed antecedents was weak for attitude (0.44) and moderate for intention (0.57) (Hair et al., 2019). An estimate of the magnitude of a variable's influence on another is called the effect size (Hair et al., 2019). As shown in Table 3, the impact of attitude on intention had the largest effect size, 0.25. Stone-Gaiser's predictive relevance analysis (Q<sup>2</sup>) shows the performance path model for predicting the originally observed values (Fauzi, 2022). The Q<sup>2</sup> value was calculated using a blindfolding technique with the PLS-SEM algorithm. The calculation of the predictive relevance gave us 0.35 an attitude and 0.47 an intention. As the scores are higher than 1, it can be concluded that the research framework has predictive relevance (Munera et al., 2021; Hair et al., 2019).

## 5. Discussions

Previous studies have widely applied the theory of planned behavior to software and music piracy (Park et al., 2023; Utami & Sari, 2022; Handa et al., 2022), but the theoretical application is limited in the literature regarding movie piracy. Although this theory is widely used in various research fields, it is not necessarily

suitable for every research context (Juschten et al., 2019, Phau et al., 2014A). Consistent with previous research, this study confirms the significant role of attitudes in driving intentions to engage in movie piracy among young adults (Phau et al., 2016; Phau et al., 2014 B). To reduce the intention to participate in movie piracy, policymakers should encourage the implementation of strategies that effectively reshape public attitudes toward negative behavior. This study offers further development of the theory of planned behavior to establish a deeper understanding of the antecedents of intentions toward movie piracy. This study proposes several theories to extend the theory of planned, such as religiosity theory, perceived risk theory, and social norms theory.

First, consistent with the religiosity theory, this study presents evidence that religiosity serves as a significant antecedent of attitudes and intentions. Although few studies have explored the influence of religiosity on attitudes and intentions toward piracy (Koay et al., 2020; Wicaksono & Andajani, 2023; Setterstrom et al., 2018), this study highlights the importance of religiosity in shaping piracy attitudes and intentions, specifically toward movie piracy. This study demonstrates that religiosity is a significant factor in attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy. Previous studies have suggested that religious leaders' teachings can prevent negative behavior (Chen et al., 2020; Koehrsen, 2020). As religiosity is considered an important aspect of Indonesian people's daily lives, religious leaders' roles are essential for educating people (Anjarahmi & Alamin, 2023; Posu et al., 2023). This study suggests that policymakers should call upon religious leaders to educate young adults. Religious leaders should emphasize that movie piracy is a form of theft and should be abandoned.

Second, the perceived risk theory suggests that consumers tend to select products with the lowest perceived risks (Hwang & Choe, 2020). While prior studies have dismissed the influence of perceived risk on piracy intentions (Hati et al., 2020), this study provides evidence to support the impact of perceived risk on both attitudes and intentions related to movie piracy. These findings align with those of Lestari and Hartono (2023), reinforcing the relevance of perceived risk in deterring behavior regarding movie piracy. Hoteling et al. (2023)

noted that individuals often evaluate the risks of a behavior irrationally. Risk perception is influenced by individual thoughts and emotions, including the perceived simplicity of accessing illegal movie websites, potentially leading individuals to underestimate the dangers linked to viewing pirated movies. Raising awareness of these risks through targeted advertising could be an effective strategy for combating movie piracy. Currently, Indonesian government agencies and movie providers primarily emphasize prosecution risks and highlight legal repercussions (Cholandha, 2024). This study suggests that stakeholders should address the performance, privacy, and physical risks in their anti-piracy advertising campaigns to create a more comprehensive deterrent.

Third, the social norms theory suggests that people's behaviors are shaped by how they perceive the beliefs and actions that are common within their social circles. According to this theory, descriptive norms shape behavioral tendencies by illustrating what is typically done within a group (Duong & Parker, 2018). The findings indicate that descriptive norms affect pirate attitudes and intentions. Previous studies have indicated that including messages containing descriptive norms can influence behavior (Masur et al., 2021; Lahiri et al., 2021). Policymakers can promote communication that highlights the significant influence of the social environment in shaping the perception that piracy is unethical. This contributes to the development of stronger negative sentiments against piracy. Policymakers should imply that Internet users' surroundings do not engage in piracy, as this study found that young adults in Indonesia consider their social context when deciding whether to watch pirated movies.

Overall, this study highlights the role of religiosity, perceived risk, and descriptive norms in shaping attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy, with specific relevance to the young adult generation in Jabodetabek. Religiosity significantly influences attitudes, as young adults in Indonesia, including those in Jabodetabek, often integrate religious values into their daily decision making. Religious leaders can play a crucial role in educating this demographic, emphasizing that piracy is a form of theft that should be abandoned. Perceived risk also impacts behavior, but young adults may underestimate the risks associated with piracy because of the ease of accessing illegal content. Tailored anti-piracy campaigns in Jabodetabek should address performance, privacy, and physical risks, in addition to legal repercussions, to resonate with this technology-savvy group. Furthermore, descriptive norms, shaped by peer and social influences, strongly affect young adults in Jabodetabek, where social connections heavily influence behavior. Policymakers should craft campaigns that depict ethical behavior as the norm within this region, promoting a collective stance against movie piracy.

## 6. Conclusions

### 6.1. Summary of the Research

This study makes a significant academic contribution by identifying the key factors influencing attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy, addressing a gap in the existing literature that has provided limited exploration of this issue. Unlike prior research, this study integrates a theoretical framework combining the theory of planned behavior, religiosity theory, and social norms theory to provide a deeper understanding of movie piracy. By extending these established theories to the context of movie piracy, this study offers further insights into the psychological and social mechanisms that drive piracy, particularly among young adults. This approach not only enriches the academic discourse on digital piracy but also offers a novel perspective for addressing an increasingly prevalent issue in today's digital landscape.

This study provides evidence of the significance of perceived risk, religiosity, and descriptive norms on attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy. This research suggests that the government and movie providers should educate people to fight against movie piracy. Education should promote the risks of watching pirated movies. These risks may take the form of performance risk, privacy risk, physical risk, or the likelihood of punishment. Consequently, the perception of risk is expected to increase, weakening attitudes and intentions toward movie piracy. Next, since religiosity is a significant predictor of attitude and intention, the role of religious leaders is important for improving people's faith and explaining that watching pirated movies is equivalent to theft, and should therefore be avoided. Finally, policymakers should foster communication strategies that emphasize the substantial role of the social environment in shaping public perceptions of piracy as unethical. By highlighting the social and cultural factors that influence these attitudes, policymakers can encourage a broader societal shift toward recognizing piracy as harmful and morally unacceptable.

### 6.2. Limitations and Further Study

Further studies are needed in the near future to address the limitations of this study. First, a larger sample population is necessary to provide broader information regarding movie piracy behavior in Indonesia. Second, a longitudinal study is encouraged as human behavior can change over time. Finally, further qualitative research should explore the antecedents of subjective norms and perceived behavioral control to develop a theory of planned behavior related to movie piracy.

## Author Contributions

Each co-author of this paper served as a doctoral research supervisor for the first author. All coauthors offer valuable insights, revisions, and leadership throughout the research and writing journey. All the authors have reviewed and agreed to the final version of



the manuscript for publication.

## Funding

No external funding was received for this study.

## Institutional Review Board Statement

The Study was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects (JKEUPM) of the University of Putra Malaysia. No: UPM/TNCPI/RMC/JKEUPM/1.4.18.2, September 11, 2021).

## Informed Consent Statement

Informed consent was obtained from all respondents involved in the study.

## Data Availability Statement

The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author due to privacy agreement between researchers and respondents.

## Acknowledgments

We express our gratitude to the National Research and Innovation (BRIN) and the University of Putra Malaysia (UPM) for their support in providing access to the Web of Science journal database.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

## References

- [1] AGUSTINA, D. (2024). The ‘paradise’ of pirated VCDs and DVDs in Glodok is now devoid of buyers, Arif only relies on loyal customers. *Tribun news*. <https://www.tribunnews.com/metropolitan/2024/08/27/surga-vcd-dan-dvd-bajakan-di-glodok-kini-sepi-pembeli-arif-hanya-mengandalkan-pelanggan-setia>
- [2] AHMAD, S., WASIM, S., IRFAN, S., GOGOI, S., SRIVASTAVA, A., FARHEEN, Z. (2019). Qualitative v/s. Quantitative Research. A summarized review. *Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine and Healthcare*, 6(43), 2828-2832. <https://doi.org/10.18410/jebmh/2019/587>
- [3] AHMED, M.F., MOKHTAR, M., & ALAM, L. (2020). Factors influencing people’s willingness to participate in sustainable water resource management in Malaysia. *Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies*, 31, 100737. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejrh.2020.100737>
- [4] AJZEN, I. (1991). Theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50, 179–211. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978\(91\)90020-T](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T)
- [5] AKMAL, N. (2021). Film Piracy in the 4.0 era. *Kumparan*. <https://kumparan.com/akmal-n/pembajakan-film-di-era-4-0-1v1sySR4Ba5>
- [6] AMODU, L. ISIGUZORO, C., OMOJOLA, O., ADEYEYE, B., AJAKAIYE, L., & AMOO, E. O. (2020). Assessing the audience’s willingness to curb digital piracy: A gender perspective. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 6(1), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1823602>
- [7] AMORA, J. T. (2021). Convergent validity assessment in PLS-SEM: A load-driven approach. *Data Analysis Perspectives Journal*, 2(3), 1-6.
- [8] ANGGRAENI, D. and KHOLID, M. N. (2020). The influence of Islamic religiosity on e-book piracy: An accounting student’s perspective. *Asian Journal of Islamic Management*, 2(2), 96-106. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJIM.vol2.iss2.art3>
- [9] ANJARAHI, M.D. and ALAMIN, T. (2023). The role of religious figures in increasing community spirituality in the Bojonegoro Regency. *Journal of Islamic and Social Studies*, 1(1), 15–24. (in Indonesian) <https://doi.org/10.30762/jiss.v1i1.1337>
- [10] ARJUN, B.P., REDDY, N. H., BHARATH, H. S., & POORNIMA, B. (2020). Movie piracy tracking system using video steganography. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management*, 3(2), 665-667. [https://www.ijresm.com/Vol.3\\_2020/Vol3\\_Iss2\\_February20/IJRESM\\_V3\\_I2\\_172.pdf](https://www.ijresm.com/Vol.3_2020/Vol3_Iss2_February20/IJRESM_V3_I2_172.pdf)
- [11] ARROFIQI, U. (2023). Potential of the Film Industry Contributors to National Income. *Geotimes*. <https://geotimes.id/opini/potensi-industri-film-penyumbang-pendapatan-nasional/>
- [12] ASRIANTI S. (2020). The movie industry’s losses of IDR 5 trillion were caused by piracy. *Republika Online*. <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qjzkl368/industri-film-rugi-rp-5-triliun-garagara-pembajakan>.
- [13] AZIZ, N. A., LONG, F., & MURAD, S. M. A. (2021). Examining travel constraints and perceived risk on intention to travel during the COVID-19 pandemics: The case of Malaysian consumers. *Malaysian Journal of Consumer and Family Economics* 6 27, 200-219. <https://majcafe.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Vol-27-2021-Paper-9.pdf>
- [14] BANANUKA, J., KASERA, M., MUGANGGA, G.N., MUSIMENTA, D., SSEKIZIYIVU, B., & KIMULI, S.N.L. (2020A). Attitude: Mediator of subjective norms, religiosity, and intention to adopt Islamic banking. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(1), 81-96. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-02-2018-0025>.
- [15] BANANUKA, J., MUKYALA, V., TUMWEBAZA, Z., SSAEKAKUBO, J., KESARA, M., & NAJJUMA, M.S. (2020B). The Intention to Adopt Islamic Financing in Emerging Economies: Evidence from Uganda. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, 11(3), 610-628. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-07-2017-0108>

- [16] BARBERA, J., NAIBERT, N., KOMPERDA, R., & PENTECOST, T. C. (2021). Cronbach's alpha was used for clarity. *Journal of Chemical Education*, 98, 257-258. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs/jchemed.0c00183>.
- [17] BELLEGO, C., & NIJS, R. (2020). Unintended consequences of antipiracy laws on markets with asymmetric piracy: The French movie industry. *Information Systems Research*, 31(4), 1064-1086. <https://doi.org/10.1287/isre.2020.0932>.
- [18] BORJA, K., RODRIGUEZ, S., & ROBY, C. (2024). Streaming movies, series, and shows: attitude and beliefs among Gen Zers. *Young Consumers*, 26(1), 96-115. <https://doi.org/10.1108/YC-04-2024-2057>.
- [19] BPS of Bekasi. (2024). Tangerang Regency Population Projections by Age Group and Gender. <https://tangerangkab.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTUzIzI=/proyeksi-penduduk-kabupaten-tangerang-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>.
- [20] BPS of Bogor. (2024). Bogor City Population Based on Age Group and Gender. <https://bogorkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MzEjMg==/penduduk-kota-bogor-berdasarkan-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>.
- [21] BPS of Depok. (2024). Population size according to age group and gender in Depok City. <https://depokkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MzQjMg==/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin-di-kota-depok.html>.
- [22] BPS of Jakarta. (2024). Population by Age Group and Regency/City in DKI Jakarta Province. <https://jakarta.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTMxNiMy/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-kabupaten-kota-di-provinsi-dki-jakarta.html>.
- [23] Tangerang BPS (2024). Tangerang Regency Population Projection by Age Group and Gender. <https://tangerangkab.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTUzIzI=/proyeksi-penduduk-kabupaten-tangerang-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>
- [24] CHATTERLEY, A. (2021). A MUSO White Paper. *MUSO Discover Piracy by Industry Data Review*. Edition 6.
- [25] CHEN, Y., KOH, H. K., & KAWACHI, I. (2020). Religious service attendance and deaths related to drugs, alcohol, and suicide among US healthcare professionals. *JAMA Psychiatry*: 77(7), 737-744. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.0175>.
- [26] CHICCO, D., WARRENS, M. J., & JURMAN, G. (2021). The coefficient of determination R-squared was more informative than SMAPE, MAE, MAPE, MSE, and RMSE in the regression analysis evaluation. *PeerJ Computer Science* 7(3), e623. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.623>.
- [27] CHOLANDHA, Y. (2024) When Anti-Piracy Ads Trigger a "Golden Era" of Illegal Downloads. *Tirto*. [https://tirto.id/saat-iklan-antipembajakan-malah-picu-era-emas-download-ilegal-g4LS#google\\_vignette](https://tirto.id/saat-iklan-antipembajakan-malah-picu-era-emas-download-ilegal-g4LS#google_vignette)
- [28] CNN (2021). *Government Forms Anti-Piracy Task Force*. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20211006210222-185-704373/pemerintah-bentuk-satgas-anti-pembajakan>
- [29] DEWANTO, K. N., & BELGIAWAN, P. F. (2020). Influence of social norms and attitudes on sustainable fashion product purchase behavior. *American International Journal of Business Management*, 3(7), 64-75. <https://www.aijbm.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/1376475.pdf>
- [30] DEWI, C. K., MOHAIDIN, Z., & MURSHID, M. A. (2020). Determinants of online purchase intention: A PLS-SEM approach: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Asia Business Studies*, 14(3), 281-306. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JABS-03-2019-0086>.
- [31] DHARMAWAN, S., ARDIAN, M. F., FIRDAUS, A., RAMADHAN, M.D., & SANTOSO, S. (2021). Analysis of Gen Z and millennials on illegal and legal movie websites. *Jurnal Narada*, 8(2), 137-148. <https://doi.org/10.2241/Narada.2021.v8.i2.001>.
- [32] DINESH, P., SANJANA, B., SIRISHA, M., KUMAR, S., & BORRA, S. (2023). In-theatre real-time piracy detection and discouraging systems. In *Design Studies and Intelligence Engineering*, 220-229, <https://doi.org/10.3233/FAIA220716>.
- [33] DOVAL, E., VILADRICH, C., & ANGULO-BRUNET, A. (2023). Coefficient alpha: resistance of a classic. *Psicothema*, 35(1), 5-20. <https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2022.321>
- [34] FARISI, A. F. (2021). Impact of film piracy on customer behavior in the Indonesian film market. *International Journal of Business and Technology Management*, 3(3), 92-101.
- [35] FATHURROZAK. (2020). The Movie Industry Declares War on Piracy. *Media Indonesia*. <https://mediaindonesia.com/weekend/359133/pelaku-industri-film-nyatakan-perang-melawan-pembajakan>
- [36] FAUZI, M. A. (2022). Partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) in knowledge management studies: knowledge sharing in virtual communities. *Knowledge Management & E-Learning*, 14(1), pp. 104-124. <https://doi.org/10.34105/j.kmel.2022.14.007>
- [37] GANDHAWANGI, S. (2021). Film piracy that still occurs. *Kompas.id*. <https://www.kompas.id/baca/gaya-hidup/2021/01/06/pembajakan-masih-terjadi>.
- [38] GAULT, M. (2022). Poor public service announcements make film piracy even more common. *VICE*, <https://www.vice.com/id/article/pembajakan-film->

- kian-marak-karena-kampanye-anti-pembajakan-jelek/.
- [39] GUGENISHVILI, I., FRANCU, R., & KOPORCIC, N. (2021). I give a dime if you do it too! The influence of descriptive norms on perceived impact, personal involvement, and monetary donation intentions. *Journal of Consumer Behavior*, 21(2), 167-179. <https://www.psycnet.org/doi/10.1002/cb.1980>
- [40] GUNGOR, E. S., TUNCA, D., CELEBI, C., KARAER, G., KANDEMIR, G., AKVARDAR, Y. (2021). Descriptive norms influence alcohol use among high-school students: A social norms study in Istanbul. *Journal of Substance Use*, 27(1), 91-97. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14659891.2021.1900429>.
- [41] HAIR, J. F., HOWARD, M. C., and NITZL (2020). Assessment of measurement model quality in PLS-SEM using confirmatory composite analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 109, 101-110. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.busres.2019.11.069>
- [42] HAIR, J. F., RISHER, J.J., SARSTEDT, M., & RINGLE, C. M. (2019). When to use and how to report the PLS-SEM results. *European Business Review*, 31(1), 2-24. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EBR-11-2018-0203>
- [43] HAKIM, M. P., ZANETTA, L. D., & CUNHA, D. T. (2021). Should I stay or should I go? Consumers' perceived risk and intention to visit restaurants during the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil. *Food Research International*, 141, 110152. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2021.110152>
- [44] HANDA, M., AHUJA, P., & JAIN, S. (2022). Enjoying music and movies without paying: examining factors affecting unauthorized downloading among young adults. *Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society*, 20(4), 568-586. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-10-2021-0104>
- [45] HATI, S.R.H., FITRIASIH, R., & SAFIRA, A. (2020). E-textbook piracy behavior. Integration of ethics theory, deterrence theory, and theory of planned behavior. *Journal of Information, Communication, and Ethics in Society*, 18(1), 105-123. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-11-2-18-0081>
- [46] HERJANTO, H., BAGOZZI, R. P., & GAUR, S. S. (2021). Role of shame and virtues in the self-regulation of decisions to engage in digital piracy. *Asian Marketing Journal*, 29(1), 15-28. <https://doi.org/10.1177/189334921998515>.
- [47] HERMANTO, B., KARNO, and SUBIYANTORO, H. (2021). Pengaruh Penanaman Modal Asing, koperasi dan Small Medium Enterprises, pada pertumbuhan ekonomi dan implikasinya terhadap pengangguran se-jabodetabek. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 23(3), 201-216. <https://doi.org/10.37721/je.v23i3.872>
- [48] HWANG, J., & CHOE, J. Y. (2020). How to enhance the image of edible insect restaurants: Focusing on the perceived risk theory. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 87, 102464. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2020.102464>.
- [49] JALASI, A., & AMBAD, S. N. A. (2020). Religiosity and Muslims' intention to visit homestays: Mediating role of attitude. *Journal of Social, Humanity, and Education*, 1(1), 53-65. <https://doi.org/10.35912/jshe.v1i1.359>.
- [50] JANNAH, N. S. 2023. Perilaku mengonsumsi film bajakn di kalangan Masyarakat. *Siar*. <https://siarpersma.id/12/12/2023/perilaku-mengonsumsi-film-bajakan-di-kalangan-masyarakat/>
- [51] JUSCHTEN, M., JIRICKA-PURRER, A., UNBEHAUN, W., & HOSSINGER, R. (2019). The mountains were called. An extended TPB model for understanding metropolitan residents' intentions to visit nearby alpine destinations during summer. *Tourism Management*, 75, 293-306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2019.05.014>
- [52] KANDEL, B. (2020). Qualitative versus quantitative research. *Marsyangdi Journal*, 1, 1-5. <https://mmc.edu.np/Images/Download/13265c7d-ae2d-4c37-8d2c-403261bd0736.pdf>
- [53] KAUTSARINA, HIDAYANTO, A. N., ANGGOROJATI, B., ABIDIN, Z., & PHUSAT, K. (2020). Data modeling positive security behavior implementation among smart device users in Indonesia: A partial least squares structural equation modeling approach (PLS-SEM). *Data in Brief*, 30, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2020.105588>
- [54] KOAY, K. Y. (2023). Perceived risk and digital piracy: A moderated moderation model. *Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society*, 21(4), 521-532. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-0202023-0014>.
- [55] KOAY, K. Y., SOH, P. C., TJIPTONO, F., & RAMAYAH, T., & LOM, H. S. (2024). Understanding consumers' digital piracy behavior: Explanation and prediction. *First Monday*, 29(7), 13553. <https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v29i7.13553>.
- [56] KOAY, K. Y., TJIPTONO, F., & SANDHU, M. S. (2020). Digital piracy among consumers in a developing economy: A comparison of multiple theory-based models. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 55, 102075. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2020.102075>
- [57] KOAY, K. Y., TJIPTONO, F., & SANDHU, M.S. (2022). Predicting consumers' digital piracy behavior: Does past experiences matter? *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 17(9), 2397-2419. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-09-2020-1067>.
- [58] KOEHRSEN, J. (2020). Muslims and climate change: How do Islam, Muslim organizations, and religious leaders influence climate change perceptions and mitigation activities? *WIREs Climate Change*, 12(3), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc/702>

- [59] KORTELING, J. E., PARADIES, G. L., & SASSEN-VAN MEER, J. P. S. (2023). Cognitive bias and how to improve sustainable decision making. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14, 1129835. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1129835>
- [60] KUSUMAWATI, A., LISTYORINI, S., SUHARYONO and YULIANTO. (2020). Role of religiosity in fashion store patronage intentions of Muslim consumers in Indonesia. *SAGE Open*, 10(2), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020927035>
- [61] LAC, A. and DONALDSON, C. D. (2020). Experimental priming of peer injunctive norms and peer descriptive norms on personal alcohol attitudes, behaviors, and motivations. *Addiction Research & Theory*, 29(4) 338-346, <https://doi.org/10.1080/16066359.2020.1852219>
- [62] LAHIRI, S., BINGENHEIMER, J. B., EVANS, W. D., WANG, Y., DUBEY, P., & SNOWDEN, B. (2021). Changes in social norms and tobacco use: a protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis of interventions. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(22), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182212186>
- [63] LAZAUARDI, L. and HARTONO, A. (2023). Analysis of factors influencing the intention and behavior of piracy on digital entertainment platforms in Indonesia. *Journal of Economics, Management and Trade*, 29(7), 72-82. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jemt/2023/v29i711106>
- [64] LESTARI, E., J., & HARTONO, A. (2023). Digital innovation piracy in online entertainment media in Indonesia: Determinants of individual planned behavior. *Journal of Economics, Management and Trade*, 29(8), 140-152. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jemt/2023/v29i811122>
- [65] LIN, G., TSENG, T., H., YEH, C., WANG, Y., WANG, Y., & WANG, Y. (2022). Development and Validation of an Internet Unethical Behavior Scale. *Library and Information Science Research*, 44, 1-9, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lisr.2022.101153>.
- [66] LINDNER, T., PUCK, J., & VERBEKE, A. (2020). Misconceptions about multicollinearity in international business research: identification, consequences, and remedies. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 51, 283-298. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41267-019-00257-1>
- [67] LIU, J., THOMAS, J. M., and HIGGS, S. (2019). The relationship between social identity, descriptive social norms, and eating intentions and behaviors. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 82, 217–230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2019.02.002>.
- [68] MASUR, P. K., DIFRANZO, D., & BAZAROVA, N. N. (2021). Behavioral contagion on social media: Effects of social norms, design interventions, and critical media literacy on self-disclosure. *PLoS ONE*, 16(7), e0254670. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0254670>
- [69] MCKENZIE, J. (2022). The economics of movies (revisited): A survey of recent literature. *Journal of Economics Surveys*, 37(2), 480-525. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12498>.
- [70] MEMON M. A., TING H., & CHEAH J., T. H. (2020). Sample size for survey research: Review and recommendation. *Journal of Applied Structural Equation Modeling*: 4(2), 1-20. [https://doi.org/10.47263/JASEM.4\(2\)01](https://doi.org/10.47263/JASEM.4(2)01).
- [71] MUNERAH, S., KOAY, K. Y., & THAMBIAH, S. (2021). Factors influencing non-green consumers' purchase intention: partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) approach. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 280, 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124192>.
- [72] MUSHI, H. M. (2020). Intention, government regulation, self-regulatory efficacy, subjective norm, idolatry, and consumer behavior in purchasing pirated compact disks (CDs) in mainland Tanzania. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 11(5), 9-22. <https://doi.org/10.36941/mjss-2020-0050>
- [73] MUSTAJAB, R. (2023). The Indonesian Cinema Ticket Revenue Reaches US\$ 79 million in 2022. *Data Indonesia. Id.* <https://dataindonesia.id/varia/detail/pendapatan-tiket-bioskop-indonesia-capai-us7899-juta-pada-2022>.
- [74] OSATUYI, B. & TUREL, O. (2019). Social motivation for using social technology. Empirical Examination of Social Commerce Site Users. *Internet Research*, 29(1), 24-45. <https://doi.org/10.1108/intR-09-2017-0338>
- [75] OZAKI, T. and NAKAYACHI, K. (2020). When descriptive norms backfire, attitudes induce undesirable consequences during disaster preparation. *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy*, 20(1), 90–117. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1111/asap.12195>
- [76] PARK, S. (2020). The moderating role of descriptive norms on construal-level fir: An Examination in the Context of “less plastic” campaigns. *Environmental Communication*, 15(2), 235-249. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2020.1819364>
- [77] PARK, S., MOON, J., RHEE, C., & CHOE, Y. (2023). Understanding online music piracy behavior via private communication channels. *Information Systems Frontiers*, 25, 2377-2392. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10796-022-10358-2>.
- [78] PHAM, Q. T., DANG, N. M., & NGUYEN, D. T. (2020). Factors affecting digital piracy behavior: An empirical study in Vietnam. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Electronic Commerce Research*, 15(2), 122-135. <https://doi.org/10.4067/SO718-187622020000200108>.
- [79] PHAU, I., LIM, A., LIANG, J., & LWIN, M. (2014A). Engaging in the digital piracy of movies: A theory of the planned behavior approach. *Internet*

- Research*, 24(2), 246 - 266. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IntR-11-2012-0243>
- [80] PHAU, I., TEAH, M., & LIANG, J. (2016). Investigating the factors influencing digital movie piracy. *Journal of Promotion Management*, 22(5), 637-664. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10496491.2016.1185491>
- [81] PHAU, I., TEAH, M., & LWIN, M. (2014B). Pirating pirates of the Caribbean: The curse of cyberspace. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 30(3-4), 312-333. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0267257X.2013.811280>
- [82] POSU, R., TASIK, F., & GONI, S. (2023). The role of leadership religious leaders in improving the religious attitude of the community in Sengowo Village, East Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency. *Agri-Sosial Ekonomi Unsrat*, 19(1), 701-710. <https://doi.org/10.35791/agrsosek.v19i1.46896>
- [83] PRATIWI, F. (2024). Jakarta is still the center of money circulation and economic centers. *Republika*. <https://ekonomi.republika.co.id/berita/sb333ho457/jakarta-masih-jadi-pusat-perputaran-uang-nasional-dan-kegiatan-ekonomi>
- [84] PRATOMO, R.R. (2019). Survey Result of Millennials Movie Watching Behavior. <https://rumahmillennials.com/2019/02/14/hasil-survey-kegemaran-menonton-film-millennials/#.YunqwnZBzrc>
- [85] PURWANTO, A., & SUDARGINI, Y. (2021). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis for social and management research: A literature review. *Journal of Industrial Engineering & Management Research*, 2(4), 114-123. <https://doi.org/10.7777/jiemar.v2i4>
- [86] PUTRA, H., PRADITA, N., & MANSYUR, A. (2021). Integration model TPB and perceived risk of the intention to use applications and games online freemium paid version: Indonesian student context. *Journal of Business Innovation*, 9, 110-116. <https://doi.org/10.35314/inovbiz.v9i2.1999>
- [87] PUTRA, P. O. H., SANTOSA M. I., HAPSARI, I. C., HIDAYANTO, A. N., & KURNIA, S. (2022). Turning pirates into subscribers: A status quo bias perspective on online movie service switching intention. *Emerging Science Journal*, 6(5), 998-1016. <https://doi.org/10.28991/ESJ-2022-06-05-06>
- [88] QUIAZON, M. C. D., MANLUTAC, B. D., BESARIO, V. M., CENTENO, C. J. & CASIW, G. M. (2024). Stream shield: An anti-piracy movie streaming Android application with screen recording detection and integrated media content protection using an advanced encryption standard (AES) algorithm. *Journal of Electrical Systems*, 20(5), 1107-1117. <https://doi.org/10.52783/jes.2422>
- [89] RAHMAN, M. M. (2023). Sample size determination for survey research and non-probability sampling techniques: a review and set of recommendations. *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Business and Economics*, 11(1), 42-62. <https://scientificia.com/index.php/JEBE/article/view/201>
- [90] RASOOLIMANESH, S. M. (2022). Discriminant validity assessment using PLS-SEM: A comprehensive composite-based approach. *Data Analysis Perspectives Journal*, 3(2), 1-8. [https://scriptwarp.com/dapi/2022\\_DAPJ\\_3\\_2/Rasoolimanesh\\_2022\\_DAPJ\\_3\\_2\\_DiscriminantValidity.pdf](https://scriptwarp.com/dapi/2022_DAPJ_3_2/Rasoolimanesh_2022_DAPJ_3_2_DiscriminantValidity.pdf)
- [91] RASSAT, F. S. (2022). Visinema pirctures report the piracy of the film, Menciuri Raden Saleh. *Antara*, <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3131265/visinema-pictures-laporkan-pembajakan-film-menciuri-raden-saleh>
- [92] RIANDI, A. P., and SETUNINGSIH, N. (2022). Jefri Nichol is upset because the pirated film Jakarta vs Everybody was watched by up to 600,000 viewers. *Kompas*. <https://www.kompas.com/hype/read/2022/04/14/161210866/jefri-nichol-kesal-karena-bajakan-film-jakarta-vs-everybody-disaksikan>
- [93] RIZKITYSHA, T.L., & HANANTO, A. (2020). Do knowledge, perceived usefulness of halal labels, and religiosity affect the attitude and intention to buy halal-labeled detergents? *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 13(3), 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-03-2020-0070>
- [94] ROSADI, D. (2021). Addiction to watching pirated movies on the Internet, here's impact. *Katadata.co.id*. <https://katadata.co.id/doddyrosadi/berita/61572aad619a1/kecanduan-menonton-film-bajakan-di-internet-ini-dampaknya>
- [95] SALLEH, K. M., OTHMAN, A. T., KANESAN, A. & ABDULLAH, G. (2021). Specifying servant leadership as reflective – formative hierarchical component models (HCM) in the context of PLS-SEM. *International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education & Development*, 10(2), 374-393. <https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARPED/v10-i2/9796>
- [96] SALMIVAARA, L., LOMBARDINI, C., & LANKOSKI, L. (2021). Examining social norms among other motives for sustainable food choice: The promise of descriptive norms. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 311, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127508>
- [97] SANCHEZ-CANIZARES, S. M., CABEZARAMIREZ, J., FERNANDEZ, G., & FUENTES-GARCIA, F. J. (2020). Impact of the perceived risk of COVID-19 on intention to travel. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 24(7), 970-984. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1829571>
- [98] SARSTEDT, M., & LIU, Y. (2024). Advanced marketing analytics using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, 12, 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-023-00279-7>
- [99] SATYAEDHI, H. S. (2024). Comparative test of Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient, Kr-20, Kr-

- 21, and the split-half method. *Journal of Educational Research and Evaluation*, 8(1), 47-57. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jere.v8i1.68164>
- [100] SAUNDERS, M., LEWIS, P., & THORNHILL, A. (2016). *Research Methods for Business Students*. Seventh Edition. Prentice Hall, Pearson Education Limited: Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex, England.
- [101] SEPTIANTO, F., TIPTONO, F., PARAMITA, W., & CHIEW, T.M. (2020). The Interactive effects of religiosity and recognition on increasing donations. *European Journal of Marketing*, 55(1), 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EJM-04-2019-0326>
- [102] SETTERSTORM, A. J., KNIGHT, M. B., ALESSA, H., & PEARSON, J. M. (2018). Exploratory examination of antecedents to software piracy: A cross-cultural comparison. *Journal of Business and Behavioral Sciences*. 30(2), 98-115. <https://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.2012.100>
- [103] SHARPS, M.A., FALLON, V., RYAN, S., & COULTHARD, H. (2021). Role of perceived descriptive and injunctive norms on the self-reported frequency of meat and plant-based meal intake in UK-based adults. *Appetite*, 167, 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.106/j.appet.2021.105615>.
- [104] SHRESTHA, N. (2020). Detection of multicollinearity in the regression analysis. *American Journal of Applied Mathematics and Statistics*, 8(2), 39-42. <https://doi.org/10.12691/ajams-8-2-1>.
- [105] SUHARTANTO, D., DEAN, D., & SUNDARI, R. (2019). Mobile banking adoption in Islamic banks. integrating the TAM with the religiosity-intention model. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(6), 1405-1418. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-05-2019-0096>.
- [106] SURYA, A. P. (2023). The role of consumer attitude in mediating religiosity and ethnocentrism in the purchase intention of local halal cosmetics products. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research*, 7(6), 137-160. <https://doi.org/10.51505/IJEBMR.2023.7610>
- [107] SYAMSUYURNITA, DONGORAN, FR., & ADITIA, R. (2023). Promoting social inclusion and mitigating anxiety in educational settings through self-esteem: A multi-group PLS-SEM analysis of college students in Indonesia. *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 15(4), 4662-4672. <https://doi.org/10.35445/alishlah.v15i4.3890>.
- [108] KHELVIN, R., & TANTIMIN, T R. (2022). Legal study of film piracy on the Telegram platform in Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 10(1), 429-440. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpku.v10i1.45325>
- [109] THE ASEAN POST (2019, December 24 2019). *Do Indonesians Prefer Illegal Streaming?* <https://theaseanpost.com/article/do-indonesians-prefer-illegal-streaming>.
- [110] TOMZYCK L. (2021). Evaluation of Digital Piracy by Youths. *Future Internet*, 13(1), 11. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fi13010011>
- [111] USTAAHMETOGLU, E. (2020). Influence of different advertisement messages and levels of religiosity on attitude and purchase intention. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 13(2), 339-357. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-02-2019-0064>.
- [112] UTAMA, SATRIA, M., NIMRAN, UMAR, HIDAYAT, KADARMAN, PRASETYA, & ARIK. (2022). Effect of religiosity, perceived risk, and attitude on tax-compliance intention moderated by e-filling. *International Journal of Financial Studies*. MDPI, Basel, 10(1), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs10010008>.
- [113] UTAMI, F. N. and SARI, D. (2022). Analysis factor of consumer behavior related to pirated software usage in Indonesia. *Ideas: Pendidikan, Sosial, dan Budaya*, 8(2),1-8. <https://jurnal.ideaspublishing.co.id/index.php/ideas/article/view/755>
- [114] WICAKSONO, A. P., & ANDAJANI, E. (2023). Factors affecting attitudes toward online music piracy and willingness to try subscription-based music services (SBMS)? *Journal of Economics, Business, and Accountancy Ventura*, 26(1), 37-49. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jebav.v26i1.3680>
- [115] WILHELM, C. (2020). Investigating neutralization strategies in digital piracy: The role of content preferences and social norms. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 64(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2020.172400>, 320-3408
- [116] YASSIN, S., LABEEB, A., & RASHEED, H. (2022). The mediating role of attitude toward purchase in the relationship between country-of-origin image, religiosity, ethnocentrism, animosity, and purchase intention in the Egyptian context. *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research*, 5(1), 233-251. <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijsshr/v5-il-32>.
- [117] ZHAFIRA, A. N. (2020). Solutions to eradicate pirated films, law enforcement, and appreciation of work rights. *ANTARA*. <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/1571760/solusi-menumpas-film-bajakan-penegakan-hukum-dan-apresiasi-hak-cipta>

## 参考文献:

- [1] AGUSTINA, D. (2024). Glodok 的盗版 VCD 和 DVD“天堂”现在没有买家, Arif 只依赖忠实客户。Tribun 新闻。  
<https://www.tribunnews.com/metropolitan/2024/08/27/surga-vcd-dan-dvd-bajakan-di-glodok-kini-sepi-pembeli-arif-hanya-mengandalkan-pelanggan-setia>
- [2] AHMAD, S., WASIM, S., IRFAN, S., GOGOI, S., SRIVASTAVA, A., FARHEEN, Z. (2019). 定性与定量研究。总结性评论。循证医学与医疗保健杂志, 6(43), 2828-2832。  
<https://doi.org/10.18410/jebmh/2019/587>
- [3] AHMED, M.F., MOKHTAR, M. 和 ALAM, L. (2020). 影响马来西亚人民参与可持续水资源管理意愿的因素。《水文学: 区域研究杂志》, 31, 100737。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejrh.2020.100737>
- [4] AJZEN, I. (1991). 计划行为理论。组织行为与人类决策过程, 50, 179-211。  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978\(91\)90020-T](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T)
- [5] AKMAL, N. (2021). 4.0 时代的电影盗版。Kumparan. <https://kumparan.com/akm-n/pembajakan-film-di-era-4-0-1v1sySR4Ba5>
- [6] AMODU, L. ISIGUZORO, C., OMOJOLA, O., ADEYEYE, B., AJAKAIYE, L., 和 AMOO, E. O. (2020). 评估观众遏制数字盗版的意愿: 性别视角。有说服力的社会科学, 6(1), 1-14,  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1823602>
- [7] AMORA, J. T. (2021). PLS-SEM 中的收敛效度评估: 一种负载驱动的方法。数据分析观点杂志, 2(3), 1-6。
- [8] ANGGRAENI, D. 和 KHOLID, M. N. (2020). 伊斯兰宗教信仰对电子书盗版的影响: 会计专业学生的视角。亚洲伊斯兰管理杂志, 2(2), 96-106。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/AJIM.vol2.iss2.art3>
- [9] ANJARAHI, M.D. 和 ALAMIN, T. (2023). 宗教人物在提升博乔内戈罗摄政区社区精神方面的作用。伊斯兰与社会研究杂志, 1(1), 15-24。(印尼语) <https://doi.org/10.30762/jiss.v1i1.1337>
- [10] ARJUN, B.P., REDDY, N. H., BHARATH, H. S. 和 POORNIMA, B. (2020). 使用视频隐写术的电影盗版追踪系统。国际工程、科学和管理研究杂志, 3(2), 665-667。  
[https://www.ijresm.com/Vol.3\\_2020/Vol3\\_Iss2\\_Feb\\_ruary20/IJRESM\\_V3\\_I2\\_172.pdf](https://www.ijresm.com/Vol.3_2020/Vol3_Iss2_Feb_ruary20/IJRESM_V3_I2_172.pdf)
- [11] ARROFIQI, U. (2023). 电影产业对国民收入的贡献潜力。地理时报。  
<https://geotimes.id/opini/potensi-industri-film-penyumbang-pendapatan-nasional/>
- [12] ASRIANTI S. (2020). 盗版造成电影业损失 5 万亿印尼盾。共和国线上。  
<https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qjjzkl368/industri-film-rugi-rp-5-triliun-garagara-pembajakan>
- [13] AZIZ, N. A., LONG, F., 和 MURAD, S. M. A. (2021). 检查 COVID-19 大流行期间的旅行限制和感知旅行意愿风险: 以马来西亚消费者为例。马来西亚消费者和家庭经济学杂志 27, 200-219。  
<https://majcafe.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Vol-27-2021-Paper-9.pdf>
- [14] BANANUKA, J., KASERA, M., MUGANGGA, G.N., MUSIMENTA, D., SSEKIZIYIVU, B. 和 KIMULI, S.N.L. (2020A)。态度: 主观规范、宗教信仰和采用伊斯兰银行业务意图的调解者。伊斯兰营销杂志, 11(1), 81-96。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-02-2018-0025>
- [15] BANANUKA, J., MUKYALA, V., TUMWEBAZA, Z., SSAEKAKUBO, J., KESARA, M. 和 NAJJUMA, M.S. (2020B)。新兴经济体采用伊斯兰融资的意图: 来自乌干达的证据。伊斯兰会计与商业研究杂志, 11(3), 610-628。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-07-2017-0108>
- [16] BARBERA, J., NAIBERT, N., KOMPERDA, R. 和 PENTECOST, T. C. (2021)。为了清楚起见, 使用了克朗巴赫阿尔法。化学教育杂志, 98, 257-258。  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs/jchemed.0c00183>
- [17] BELLEGO, C., 和 NIJS, R. (2020)。反盗版法对盗版不对称市场的意外后果: 法国电影业。信息系统研究, 31(4), 1064-1086。  
<https://doi.org/10.1287/isre.2020.0932>
- [18] BORJA, K., RODRIGUEZ, S., 和 ROBY, C. (2024)。流媒体电影、连续剧和节目: Z 世代的态度和信念。年轻消费者, 26(1), 96-115。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/YC-04-2024-2057>
- [19] 勿加泗 BPS. (2024)。坦格朗县按年龄组和性别划分的人口预测。  
<https://tangerangkab.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTUzIzI=/proyeksi-penduduk-kabupaten-tangerang-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>
- [20] 茂物市基础统计. (2024)。茂物市按年龄组和性别划分的人口。  
<https://bogorkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MzEjMg==/penduduk-kota-bogor-berdasarkan-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>
- [21] 德波市基础统计. (2024)。德波市按年龄组和性别划分的人口规模。  
<https://depokkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MzQjMg==/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin-di-kota-depok.html>
- [22] 雅加达 BPS. (2024)。DKI 雅加达省按年龄组和行政区/城市划分的人口。  
<https://jakarta.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTMxNiMy/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-kabupaten-kota-di-provinsi-dki-jakarta.html>



- [23] 坦格朗 BPS (2024)。按年龄组和性别划分的唐格朗县人口预测。  
<https://tangerangkab.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTUzIzI=/proyeksi-penduduk-kabupaten-tangerang-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>
- [24] CHATTERLEY, A. (2021)。MUSO 白皮书。MUSO 通过行业数据审查发现盗版。第 6 版。
- [25] CHEN, Y., KOH, H. K. 和 KAWACHI, I. (2020)。美国医疗保健专业人员的宗教服务出席率与与毒品、酒精和自杀有关的死亡。JAMA 精神病学：77(7), 737-744。  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.0175>。
- [26] CHICCO, D., WARRENS, M. J. 和 JURMAN, G. (2021)。在回归分析评估中, 判定系数 R 平方比 SMAPE、MAE、MAPE、MSE 和 RMSE 更具参考价值。PeerJ 计算机科学, 7(3), e623。  
<https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.623>。
- [27] CHOLANDHA, Y. (2024) 当反盗版广告引发非法下载的“黄金时代”时。Tirto。  
[https://tirto.id/saat-iklan-antipembajakan-malah-picu-era-emas-download-ilegal-g4LS#google\\_vignette](https://tirto.id/saat-iklan-antipembajakan-malah-picu-era-emas-download-ilegal-g4LS#google_vignette)
- [28] CNN (2021)。政府成立反盗版工作组。  
<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20211006210222-185-704373/pemerintah-bentuk-satgas-anti-pembajakan>
- [29] DEWANTO, K. N., 和 BELGIAWAN, P. F. (2020)。社会规范和态度对可持续时尚产品购买行为的影响。美国国际商业管理杂志, 3(7), 64-75。  
<https://www.aijbm.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/I376475.pdf>
- [30] DEWI, C. K., MOHAIDIN, Z. 和 MURSHID, M. A. (2020)。在线购买意向的决定因素: PLS-SEM 方法: 来自印度尼西亚的证据。亚洲商业研究杂志, 14(3), 281-306。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JABS-03-2019-0086>。
- [31] DHARMAWAN, S., ARDIAN, M. F., FIRDAUS, A., RAMADHAN, M.D. 和 SANTOSO, S. (2021)。对非法和合法电影网站上的 Z 世代和千禧一代的分析。南都杂志, 8(2), 137-148。  
<https://doi.org/10.2241/Narada.2021.v8.i2.001>。
- [32] DINESH, P., SANJANA, B., SIRISHA, M., KUMAR, S., 和 BORRA, S. (2023)。剧院内实时盗版检测和阻止系统。设计研究与情报工程, 220-229, <https://doi.org/10.3233/FAIA220716>。
- [33] DOVAL, E., VILADRICH, C., 和 ANGULO-BRUNET, A. (2023)。系数 alpha: 经典的阻力。心斑, 35(1), 5-20。  
<https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2022.321>
- [34] FARISI, A. F. (2021)。电影盗版对印尼电影市场消费者行为的影响。国际商业与技术管理杂志, 3(3), 92-101。
- [35] FATHURROZAK. (2020)。电影业向盗版宣战。印度尼西亚媒体。  
<https://mediaindonesia.com/weekend/359133/pelaku-industri-film-nyatakan-perang-melawan-pembajakan>
- [36] FAUZI, M. A. (2022)。知识管理研究中的偏最小二乘结构方程模型 (PLS-SEM): 虚拟社区中的知识共享。知识管理与电子学习, 14(1), 第 104-124 页。  
<https://doi.org/10.34105/j.kmel.2022.14.007>
- [37] GANDHAWANGI, S. (2021)。电影盗版现象仍然存在。Kompas.id。  
<https://www.kompas.id/baca/gaya-hidup/2021/01/06/pembajakan-masih-terjadi>。
- [38] GAULT, M. (2022)。糟糕的公益广告让电影盗版更加普遍。VICE,  
<https://www.vice.com/id/article/pembajakan-film-kian-marak-karena-kampanye-anti-pembajakan-jelek/>。
- [39] GUGENISHVILI, I., FRANCU, R. 和 KOPORCIC, N. (2021)。如果你也这么做, 我会给你一毛钱! 描述性规范对感知影响、个人参与和捐款意愿的影响。《消费者行为杂志》, 21(2), 167-179。  
<https://www.psycnet.org/doi/10.1002/cb.1980>
- [40] GUNGOR, E. S., TUNCA, D., CELEBI, C., KARAER, G., KANDEMIR, G., AKVARDAR, Y. (2021)。描述性规范影响高中生饮酒: 伊斯坦布尔的一项社会规范研究。《物质使用杂志》, 27(1), 91-97。  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14659891.2021.1900429>。
- [41] HAIR, J. F., HOWARD, M. C. 和 NITZL (2020)。使用验证性复合分析评估 PLS-SEM 中的测量模型质量。《商业研究杂志》, 109, 101-110。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.busres.2019.11.069>
- [42] HAIR, J. F., RISHER, J.J., SARSTEDT, M. 和 RINGLE, C. M. (2019)。何时使用以及如何报告 PLS-SEM 结果。《欧洲商业评论》, 31(1), 2-24。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/EBR-11-2018-0203>
- [43] HAKIM, M. P., ZANETTA, L. D. 和 CUNHA, D. T. (2021)。我应该留下还是离开? 巴西消费者在 COVID-19 疫情期间感知的风险和光顾餐馆的意愿。国际食品研究, 141, 110152,  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2021.110152>
- [44] HANDA, M., AHUJA, P. 和 JAIN, S. (2022)。无需付费即可享受音乐和电影: 研究影响年轻人未经授权下载的因素。信息、传播与社会伦理杂志, 20(4), 568-586。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-10-2021-0104>
- [45] HATI, S.R.H., FITRIASIH, R. 和 SAFIRA, A. (2020)。电子教科书盗版行为。伦理理论、威慑



- 理论和计划行为理论的整合。信息、通信和社会伦理杂志, 18(1), 105-123。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-11-2-18-0081>
- [46] HERJANTO, H.、BAGOZZI, R. P. 和 GAUR, S. S. (2021)。羞耻和美德在参与数字盗版行为的自我约束中的作用。亚洲市场营销杂志, 29(1), 15-28。 <https://doi.org/10.1177/189334921998515>。
- [47] HERMANTO, B.、KARNO 和 SUBIYANTORO, H. (2021)。外国投资、合作社和中小企业对雅加达经济增长及其失业影响的影响。经济学杂志, 23(3), 201-216。  
<https://doi.org/10.37721/je.v23i3.872>
- [48] HWANG, J. 和 CHOE, J. Y. (2020)。如何提升食用昆虫餐厅的形象: 以感知风险理论为中心。国际酒店管理杂志, 87, 102464。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2020.102464>。
- [49] JALASI, A. 和 AMBAD, S. N. A. (2020)。宗教信仰和穆斯林入住寄宿家庭的意愿: 态度的中介作用。社会、人文和教育杂志, 1(1), 53-65。  
<https://doi.org/10.35912/jshe.v1i1.359>。
- [50] JANNAH, N. S. 2023. 社区中消费盗版电影的行为。播送。  
<https://siarpersma.id/12/12/2023/perilaku-mengonsumsi-film-bajak-di-kalangan-masyarakat/>
- [51] JUSCHTEN, M.、JIRICKA-PURRER, A.、UNBEHAUN, W. 和 HOSSINGER, R. (2019)。这些山被称为。一个扩展的 TPB 模型, 用于了解大都市居民在夏季访问附近高山目的地的意图。旅游管理, 75, 293-306。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2019.05.014>
- [52] KANDEL, B. (2020)。定性研究与定量研究。Marsyangdi 杂志, 1, 1-5。  
<https://mmc.edu.np/Images/Download/13265c7d-ae2d-4c37-8d2c-403261bd0736.pdf>
- [53] KAUTSARINA, HIDAYANTO, A.N.、ANGGOROJATI, B.、ABIDIN, Z. 和 PHUSAT, K. (2020)。对印度尼西亚智能设备用户积极安全行为实施的数据建模: 一种偏最小二乘结构方程建模方法 (PLS-SEM)。简要数据, 30, 1-10。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2020.105588>
- [54] KOAY, K. Y. (2023)。感知风险和数字盗版: 一个有调节的调节模型。信息、传播与社会伦理杂志, 21(4), 521-532。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-0202023-0014>。
- [55] KOAY, K. Y.、SOH, P. C.、TJIPTONO, F.、RAMAYAH, T. 和 LOM, H. S. (2024)。了解消费者的数字盗版行为: 解释和预测。第一个星期一, 29(7), 13553。  
<https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v29i7.13553>。
- [56] KOAY, K. Y.、TJIPTONO, F. 和 SANDHU, M. S. (2020)。发展中经济体消费者中的数字盗版: 多种基于理论的模型比较。《零售与消费者服务杂志》, 55, 102075。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2020.102075>
- [57] KOAY, K. Y.、TJIPTONO, F. 和 SANDHU, M. S. (2022)。预测消费者的数字盗版行为: 过去的经历重要吗? 国际新兴市场杂志, 17(9), 2397-2419。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-09-2020-1067>。
- [58] KOEHRSEN, J. (2020)。穆斯林和气候变化: 伊斯兰教、穆斯林组织和宗教领袖如何影响气候变化认知和缓解活动? WIREs 气候变化, 12(3), 1-19。  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc/702>
- [59] KORTELING, J. E.、PARADIES, G. L. 和 SASSEN-VAN MEER, J. P. S. (2023)。认知偏差以及如何改善可持续决策。心理学前沿, 14, 1129835。  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1129835>
- [60] KUSUMAWATI, A.、LISTYORINI, S.、SUHARYONO 和 YULIANTO. (2020)。宗教信仰在印度尼西亚穆斯林消费者时装店光顾意愿中的作用。SAGE 公开赛, 10(2), 1-15。  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020927035>
- [61] LAC, A. 和 DONALDSON, C. D. (2020)。同伴禁令规范和同伴描述规范对个人饮酒态度、行为和动机的实验启动。成瘾研究与理论, 29(4) 338-346,  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/16066359.2020.1852219>
- [62] LAHIRI, S.、BINGENHEIMER, J. B.、EVANS, W. D.、WANG, Y.、DUBEY, P. 和 SNOWDEN, B. (2021)。社会规范和烟草使用的变化: 干预措施的系统评价和荟萃分析的协议。国际环境研究与公共健康杂志, 18(22), 1-14。  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182212186>
- [63] LAZAUARDI, L. 和 HARTONO, A. (2023)。影响印度尼西亚数字娱乐平台盗版意图和行为的因素分析。《经济、管理与贸易杂志》, 29(7), 72-82。  
<https://doi.org/10.9734/jemt/2023/v29i71106>
- [64] LESTARI, E., J., 和 HARTONO, A. (2023)。印度尼西亚在线娱乐媒体中的数字创新盗版: 个人计划行为的决定因素。《经济、管理与贸易杂志》, 29(8), 140-152。  
<https://doi.org/10.9734/jemt/2023/v29i81122>
- [65] LIN, G.、TSENG, T., H.、YEH, C.、WANG, Y., WANG, Y., 和 WANG, Y. (2022)。互联网不道德行为量表的开发和验证。图书馆与情报科学研究, 44, 1-9, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lisr.2022.101153>
- [66] LINDNER, T., PUCK, J., 和 VERBEKE, A. (2020)。关于国际商业研究中多重共线性的误解: 识别、后果和补救措施。国际商业研究杂志, 51, 283-298。  
<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41267-019-00257-1>
- [67] LIU, J.、THOMAS, J. M. 和 HIGGS, S. (2019)。社会身份、描述性社会规范与饮食意图和行为之间的关系。《实验社会心理学杂志》, 82, 217-

230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2019.02.002>.
- [68] MASUR, P. K., DIFRANZO, D. 和 BAZAROVA, N. N. (2021). 社交媒体上的行为传染: 社会规范、设计干预和批判性媒体素养对自我披露的影响。公共科学图书馆, 16(7), e0254670. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0254670>
- [69] MCKENZIE, J. (2022). 电影经济学 (重温): 近期文献调查。《经济学调查杂志》, 37(2), 480-525. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12498>.
- [70] MEMON M. A., TING H. 和 CHEAH J., T. H. (2020). 调查研究的样本量: 回顾与建议。《应用结构方程模型杂志》: 4(2), 1-20. [https://doi.org/10.47263/JASEM.4\(2\)01](https://doi.org/10.47263/JASEM.4(2)01).
- [71] MUNERAH, S., KOAY, K. Y. 和 THAMBIAH, S. (2021). 影响非绿色消费者购买意愿的因素: 偏最小二乘结构方程模型 (PLS-SEM) 方法。清洁生产杂志, 280, 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124192>.
- [72] MUSHI, H. M. (2020). 坦桑尼亚大陆购买盗版光盘 (CD) 的意愿、政府监管、自我监管效力、主观规范、偶像崇拜和消费者行为。地中海社会科学杂志, 11(5), 9-22. <https://doi.org/10.36941/mjss-2020-0050>
- [73] MUSTAJAB, R. (2023). 2022 年印度尼西亚电影票房收入达到 7900 万美元。印度尼西亚数据。同上。 <https://dataindonesia.id/varia/detail/pendapatan-tiket-bioskop-indonesia-capai-us7899-juta-pada-2022>.
- [74] OSATUYI, B. 和 TUREL, O. (2019). 使用社交技术的社会动机。社交商务网站用户的实证研究。互联网研究, 29(1), 24-45. <https://doi.org/10.1108/intR-09-2017-0338>
- [75] OZAKI, T. 和 NAKAYACHI, K. (2020). 当描述性规范适得其反时, 态度会在灾难准备过程中引发不良后果。社会问题与公共政策分析, 20(1), 90-117. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1111/asap.12195>
- [76] PARK, S. (2020). 描述性规范对解释层面的调节作用: “少用塑料”运动背景下的考察。环境传播, 15(2), 235-249. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2020.1819364>
- [77] PARK, S., MOON, J., RHEE, C., 和 CHOE, Y. (2023). 了解通过私人通信渠道进行的在线音乐盗版行为。信息系统前沿, 25, 2377-2392. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10796-022-10358-2>.
- [78] PHAM, Q. T., DANG, N. M. 和 NGUYEN, D. T. (2020). 影响数字盗版行为的因素: 越南的一项实证研究。《理论与应用电子商务研究杂志》, 15(2), 122-135. <https://doi.org/10.4067/SO718-187622020000200108>.
- [79] PHAU, I., LIM, A., LIANG, J. 和 LWIN, M. (2014A). 参与电影的数字盗版: 计划行为方法理论。互联网研究, 24(2), 246-266. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IntR-11-2012-0243>
- [80] PHAU, I., TEAH, M. 和 LIANG, J. (2016). 调查影响数字电影盗版的因素。促销管理杂志, 22(5), 637-664. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10496491.2016.1185491>
- [81] PHAU, I., TEAH, M. 和 LWIN, M. (2014B). 加勒比海盗: 网络空间的诅咒。营销管理杂志, 30(3-4), 312-333. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0267257X.2013.811280>
- [82] POSU, R., TASIK, F. 和 GONI, S. (2023). 领导宗教领袖在改善 Morotai 岛摄政区东 Morotai 区 Sengowo 村社区宗教态度中的作用。农业社会经济委员会, 19(1), 701-710. <https://doi.org/10.35791/agrsosek.v19i1.46896>
- [83] PRATIWI, F. (2024). 雅加达仍然是货币流通和经济中心。共和国。 <https://ekonomi.republika.co.id/berita/sb33ho457/jakarta-masih-jadi-pusat-perputaran-uang-nasional-dan-kegiatan-ekonomi>
- [84] PRATOMO, R.R. (2019). 千禧一代观影行为调查结果。 <https://rumahmillennials.com/2019/02/14/hasil-survey-kegemaran-menonton-film-millennials/#.YunqwnZBzrc>.
- [85] PURWANTO, A., 和 SUDARGINI, Y. (2021). 社会和管理研究的偏最小二乘结构方程模型 (PLS-SEM) 分析: 文献综述。工业工程与管理研究杂志, 2(4), 114-123. <https://doi.org/10.7777/jiemar.v2i4>
- [86] PUTRA, H., PRADITA, N. 和 MANSYUR, A. (2021). 使用在线免费增值版应用程序和游戏的意图的 TPB 集成模型和感知风险: 印度尼西亚学生背景。商业创新杂志, 9, 110-116. <https://doi.org/10.35314/inovbiz.v9i2.1999>
- [87] PUTRA, P. O. H., SANTOSA M. I., HAPSARI, I. C., HIDAYANTO, A. N. 和 KURNIA, S. (2022). 将盗版者变成订阅者: 在线电影服务转换意图的现状偏见视角。新兴科学杂志, 6(5), 998-1016. <https://doi.org/10.28991/ESJ-2022-06-05-06>
- [88] QUIAZON, M. C. D., MANLUTAC, B. D., BESARIO, V. M., CENTENO, C. J. 和 CASIW, G. M. (2024). 流盾: 一款使用高级加密标准 (AES) 算法进行屏幕录制检测和集成媒体内容保护的防盗版电影流媒体 Android 应用程序。电气系统杂志, 20(5), 1107-1117. <https://doi.org/10.52783/jes.2422>
- [89] RAHMAN, M. M. (2023). 调查研究和非概率抽样技术的样本量确定: 回顾和建议集。创业、商业和经济学杂志, 11(1), 42-62. <https://scientificia.com/index.php/JEBE/article/view/201>
- [90] RASOOLIMANESH, S. M. (2022). 使用 PLS-

- SEM 进行判别效度评估：一种基于综合方法的方法。数据分析视角杂志, 3(2), 1-8。  
[https://scriptwarp.com/dapj/2022\\_DAPJ\\_3\\_2/Rasool\\_imanesh\\_2022\\_DAPJ\\_3\\_2\\_DiscriminantValidity.pdf](https://scriptwarp.com/dapj/2022_DAPJ_3_2/Rasool_imanesh_2022_DAPJ_3_2_DiscriminantValidity.pdf)
- [91] RASSAT, F. S. (2022)。Visinema 图片报告了电影 *Mencuri Raden Saleh* 的盗版。安塔拉, <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3131265/visinema-pictures-laporkan-pembajakan-film-mencuri-raden-saleh>。
- [92] RANDI, A. P. 和 SETUNINGSIH, N. (2022)。杰弗里·尼科尔 (Jefri Nichol) 感到不安, 因为盗版电影《雅加达大战所有人》的观看人数高达 60 万。罗盘。  
<https://www.kompas.com/hype/read/2022/04/14/161210866/jefri-nichol-kesal-karena-bajakan-film-jakarta-vs-everybody-disaksikan>
- [93] RIZKITYSHA, T.L. 和 HANANTO, A. (2020)。知识、清真标签的感知有用性和宗教信仰是否会影响购买清真标签洗涤剂的态度和意图? 伊斯兰营销杂志, 13(3), 1-22。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-03-2020-0070>。
- [94] ROSADI, D. (2021)。上网看盗版电影成瘾, 这就是影响。Katadata.co.id。  
<https://katadata.co.id/doddyrosadi/berita/61572aad-b19a1/kecanduan-menonton-film-bajakan-di-internet-ini-dampaknya>
- [95] SALLEH, K. M.、OTHMAN, A. T.、KANESAN, A. 和 ABDULLAH, G. (2021)。在 PLS-SEM 背景下将仆人式领导指定为反思性-形成性分层组件模型 (HCM)。国际进步教育与发展学术研究杂志, 10(2), 374-393。  
<https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARPED/v10-i2/9796>。
- [96] SALMIVAARA, L.、LOMBARDINI, C. 和 LANKOSKI, L. (2021)。考察社会规范以及其他可持续食品选择动机: 描述性规范的承诺。清洁生产杂志, 311, 1-10。  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127508>
- [97] SANCHEZ-CANIZARES, S. M.、CABEZARAMIREZ, J.、FERNANDEZ, G. 和 FUENTES-GARCIA, F. J. (2020)。感知的 COVID-19 风险对旅行意愿的影响。当前旅游问题, 24(7), 970-984。  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1829571>
- [98] SARSTEDT, M. 和 LIU, Y. (2024)。使用偏最小二乘结构方程模型 (PLS-SEM) 进行高级营销分析。营销分析杂志, 12, 1-5。  
<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-023-00279-7>
- [99] SATYAEDHI, H. S. (2024)。Cronbach 的 alpha 信度系数、Kr-20、Kr-21 和分半法的比较检验。教育研究与评估杂志, 8(1), 47-57。  
<https://doi.org/10.23887/jere.v8i1.68164>
- [100] SAUNDERS, M.、LEWIS, P. 和 THORNHILL, A. (2016)。商学院学生研究方法。第七版。Prentice Hall, 培生教育有限公司: 爱丁堡门, 哈洛, 埃塞克斯, 英国。
- [101] SEPTIANTO, F.、TJIPTONO, F.、PARAMITA, W. 和 CHIEW, T.M. (2020)。宗教信仰和认可对增加捐款的互动影响。《欧洲营销杂志》, 55(1), 1-26。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/EJM-04-2019-0326>
- [102] SETTERSTORM, A. J.、KNIGHT, M. B.、ALEASSA, H. 和 PEARSON, J. M. (2018)。对软件盗版前因的探索性研究: 跨文化比较。《商业与行为科学杂志》, 30(2), 98-115。  
<https://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.2012.100>
- [103] SHARPS, M.A.、FALLON, V.、RYAN, S. 和 COULTHARD, H. (2021)。感知描述性和禁令性规范对英国成年人自我报告的肉类和植物性膳食摄入频率的影响。食欲, 167, 1-6。  
<https://doi.org/10.106/j.appet.2021.105615>。
- [104] SHRESTHA, N. (2020)。回归分析中的多重共线性检测。美国应用数学与统计学杂志, 8(2), 39-42。  
<https://doi.org/10.12691/ajams-8-2-1>。
- [105] SUHARTANTO, D.、DEAN, D. 和 SUNDARI, R. (2019)。伊斯兰银行的移动银行采用。将 TAM 与宗教信仰意向模型相结合。《伊斯兰营销杂志》, 11(6), 1405-1418。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-05-2019-0096>。
- [106] SURYA, A. P. (2023)。消费者态度在调解宗教信仰和民族中心主义对当地清真化妆品购买意向中的作用。《国际经济、商业和管理研究杂志》, 7(6), 137-160。  
<https://doi.org/10.51505/IJEBMR.2023.7610>
- [107] SYAMSUYURNITA, DONGORAN, FR., 和 ADITIA, R. (2023)。通过自尊促进社会包容并减轻教育环境中的焦虑: 对印度尼西亚大学生的多组 PLS-SEM 分析。艾什拉: 《教育杂志》, 15(4), 4662-4672。  
<https://doi.org/10.35445/alishlah.v15i4.3890>。
- [108] KHELVIN, R. 和 TANTIMIN, T R. (2022)。印度尼西亚 Telegram 平台上的电影盗版法律研究。公民教育期刊, 10(1), 429-440。  
<https://doi.org/10.23887/jpku.v10i1.45325>
- [109] 东盟邮报 (2019 年 12 月 24 日)。印尼人更喜欢非法流媒体吗?  
<https://theaseanpost.com/article/do-indonesians-prefer-illegal-streaming>。
- [110] TOMZYCK L. (2021)。青少年对数字盗版的评价。未来互联网, 13(1), 11。  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/fi13010011>
- [111] USTAAHMETOGLU, E. (2020)。不同广告信息和宗教信仰程度对态度和购买意向的影响。国际伊斯兰和中东金融与管理杂志, 13(2), 339-357。  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-02-2019-0064>。

- [112] UTAMA, SATRIA, M., NIMRAN, UMAR, HIDAYAT, KADARMAN, PRASETYA, 和 ARIK。 (2022)。宗教信仰、感知风险和态度对电子填表调节的纳税遵从意愿的影响。国际金融研究杂志。MDPI, 巴塞尔, 10(1), 1-15。  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs10010008>。
- [113] UTAMI, F. N. 和 SARI, D. (2022)。与印度尼西亚盗版软件使用相关的消费者行为分析因素。思想：教育、社会和文化, 8(2), 1-8。  
<https://jurnal.ideaspublishing.co.id/index.php/ideas/article/view/755>
- [114] WICAKSONO, A. P., 和 ANDAJANI, E. (2023)。影响对在线音乐盗版态度和尝试订阅式音乐服务 (SBMS) 意愿的因素? 《经济学、商业和会计杂志》风险投资, 26(1), 37-49。  
<https://doi.org/10.14414/jebav.v26i1.3680>
- [115] WILHELM, C. (2020)。调查数字盗版中的中和策略：内容偏好和社会规范的作用。《广播与电子媒体杂志》, 64(2)。  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2020.172400>, 320-3408
- [116] YASSIN, S., LABEEB, A., 和 RASHEED, H. (2022)。购买态度在埃及背景下的原籍国形象、宗教信仰、民族中心主义、敌意和购买意向关系中的中介作用。国际社会科学人类研究杂志, 5(1), 233–251。 <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijsshr/v5-i1-32>。
- [117] ZHAFIRA, A. N. (2020)。消除盗版电影的解决方案、执法和对工作权利的重视。ANTARA。  
<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/1571760/solusi-menumpas-film-bajakan-penegakan-hukum-dan-apresiasi-hak-cipta>