

Analysis Of Factors Influencing Sexual Behavior In Adolescents At Sma Negeri 1 Tanah Miring

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ABSTRACT

In adolescence curiosity about sexual problems is essential in the formation of more mature relationships with the opposite sex. The maturity of the sexual function also gives rise to impulses and desires for sexual gratification. To analyze the relationship between adolescent knowledge and family and social support on sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring. The research was conducted on 04-05 December 2024 at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring, Meruake Regency, South Papua. The study used an *Analytical Survey* research design with a crosssectional *approach*. With the *total sampling* technique, 60 samples were obtained. The *Chi-Square test* was used to determine the relationship between variables. The results showed that there were 28 (45.2%) respondents with sufficient knowledge, 35 (80.8%) respondents received family support, and 10 (7.3%) respondents received social support. There is no relationship between adolescents' knowledge about sex and sexual behavior in adolescents in SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring, and there is a relationship between family and social support and sexual behavior in adolescents in SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring. It is hoped that the most important parental support is to provide education, as well as good parenting to form the character of the teenager himself.

Keywords: Family Support, Adolescent Knowledge, Sexual Behavior

INTRODUCTION

According to the WHO, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10 to 19 years. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 25 of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years. Meanwhile, according to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the age range of adolescents is 10-24 years old and unmarried. These differences show that there is no universal agreement on the limits of the adolescent age group. However, adolescence is associated with the transition period from children to adults. This period is a period of preparation for adulthood that will go through several stages of development in life. In addition to physical and sexual maturity, adolescents also experience stages towards social and economic independence, building identity, and acquiring abilities (*Skill*) for adult life as well as negotiating skills (Citrawati et al, 2022).

The transition from childhood to adulthood poses a risk to the health and well-being of young people. Another problem identified was reproductive health problems and risky behaviors in adolescents. Based on data *Global School Health Survey* In 2015, 3.3% of adolescents aged 15-19 years had AIDS; only 9.9% of women and 10.6% of men aged 15-19 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV AIDS; and as many as 0.7% of adolescent girls and 4.5% of adolescent boys have had premarital sexual intercourse (Sukasmi and Mayunita, 2023). A survey from several developing countries conducted in 2017 that in Liberia, namely adolescent girls, showed that 46% of 14-17 year olds and 66.2% of adolescent

men have had sexual intercourse with each other. In Nigeria 38% of adolescent girls and 57.3% of adolescent boys aged 15-19 have had sex (Winarti and Andriani, 2020).

Free sex behavior is indeed contrary to the nation's culture. But in fact, based on some research data, it shows that adolescent free sex behavior in Indonesia is quite worrying. A survey conducted by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and the Ministry of Keskes in October 2013, found that as many as 63% of adolescents have had sex with their lovers or rented people and are in an illicit relationship. Meanwhile, the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) (conducted every 5 years) revealed that around 2% of adolescent girls aged 15-24 years and 8% of adolescent boys of the same age admitted to having had sexual intercourse before marriage, and 11% of them experienced unwanted pregnancies, besides that data in the 2017 SDKI recorded 80% of women and 84% of men admitted to having been dating. The age group of 15-17 is the age group for starting dating for the first time, there are 45% women and 44% men. Most women and men admit that when dating, they do various activities. Activities carried out such as holding hands with 64% women, and 75% men, hugging 17% women and 33% men, kissing lips 30% women and 50% men and touching/touching 5% women and 2k2% men. In general, in Indonesia, the number of adolescent boys who claim to have had premarital sex is more than that of female remakja. Compared to 2007, even the percentage in 2012 tends to increase, from 10.5% to 14.5% for 20-24 years old, and from 3.7% to 4.5% for 15-19 years old. In fact, premarital sex in adolescents is at risk of pregnancy at a young age and the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Unplanned pregnancies in adolescent girls can continue with abortions and early marriages. These two risks will have an impact on the future of the teenager, the fetus being conceived and the teenager's family (Kusumaryani, 2017).

The phenomenon of promiscuity in Papua is also very concerning, especially among young people. The case of promiscuity in Papua certainly has an impact on the increase in the number of early marriages in Papua. The Papua Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office recorded that the marriage rate for girls aged 16-18 years reached 19.53 percent, while the age of 15 years and under was 3.08 percent. The high rate of early marriage is not only due to economic factors, but also due to the increase in cases of free sex among teenagers. Teenagers who have become pregnant out of wedlock will choose to get married early to cover up their disgrace. In addition to promiscuous sex behavior in adolescents, cases of sexual violence against children in Papua are also increasing. From data released by the Papua Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (PSTP2A), there were around 200 cases of child abuse during 2020. This kind of action is really unfortunate because it can damage the psyche and morals of adolescents so that it will actually plunge them into deviant behavior, namely promiscuity (Ekowati, 2021).

Based on the above background, the author is interested in conducting research on the Analysis of Factors Affecting Sexual Behavior in Adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring.

METHODS

This study uses an *Analytical Survey* research design with a crosssectional *approach*. With the *total sampling technique*, a sample of 60 respondents was obtained. The Chi-Square statistical test was used to determine the relationship between variables. Data analysis found that there was no relationship between adolescents' knowledge about sex and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring, and there was a relationship between family and social support and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring.

RESULTS

Table. 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Research Results	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Age		
15 years	13	20,2
16 Years	17	32,1
17 Years	25	39,6
18 Years	5	8,1
Religion		
Islam	35	58,3
Protestant	10	16,5
Catholic	15	25,2
Father's Education		
Primary Education	35	50,5
Secondary Education	17	30,3
Higher Education	8	19,2
Maternal Education		
Primary Education	39	55,7
Secondary Education	10	23,3
Higher Education	11	24,0
Father's Work		
Farmer	38	59,2
Civil servants	7	12,3
Self employed	5	8,2
Private	10	20,3
Mother's Work		
IRT	25	45,5
Farmer	15	27,0
Civil servants	7	11,2
Self employed	10	13,5
Private	3	2,8
Sum	60	100

Source: Research Questionnaire, December 04-05, 2024

Table 2. Cross-tabulation between variables

Sexual Behavior		Total Frequency	%
Knowledge	Less	15	26,4
	Enough	28	45,2
	Good	17	28,4
Total		60	100
Family and Social Support	Less	10	7,3
	Enough	35	80,8
	Good	15	11,9
Total		60	100

Source: Research Questionnaire, December 04-05, 2024

Based on table 2 above, it is known that most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge with non-deviant behavior with a frequency of 28 or 45.2%, and the respondents have sufficient family and social support with a total of 35 respondents (80.8%).

DISCUSSION

Knowledge Identification

Knowledge is a result of knowing this happens after the individual performs and gets a sense of an object being observed (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The results of this study show that most of the respondents with sufficient categories are influenced by internal factors which include experience, environment and socio-culture.

The knowledge factor has a significant relationship on sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring. Adolescent knowledge has an effect on sexual behavior in adolescents because the results of the study show that there are 17 (28.4%) respondents with good knowledge and most of the 28 (45.2) respondents with sufficient knowledge.

In accordance with research (Untari, 2017) Most teenagers have sufficient knowledge, namely 51 (46.8%) respondents. According to researchers, knowledge is very influential on sexual behavior because if a person with good or sufficient knowledge can judge something related to sexual science, then sexual knowledge and education must be recognized early so that it does not have a bad effect on adolescents.

Age Identification

Age is the age of an individual from birth to several years. The older you are, the more mature a person will be in thinking and working. Age affects a person's grasp and mindset. The older they get, the more their ability to catch and think will develop, so that the knowledge they gain will improve (Furwasyih, Sunesni and Ilham Akerda Edyyul, 2022).

From the results of this study, it can be seen that the majority of adolescents in this study are 17 years old (39.6%) and the least are 18 years old (8.1%).

(Wahdini *et al.*, 2021) stated that there is a relationship between age factors and risky behaviors in adolescents, and research (Yenni Fitri Wahyuni *et al.*, 2023) states that there is a tendency to increase a person's age in a person's sexual behavior will increase. According to researchers, age is largely influential on sexual behavior due to the increasing mindset and grasp and adult behaviors that emerge.

Identification of Parent Education

Education is an effort to develop personality and abilities inside and outside school that lasts a lifetime. The increase in knowledge is not absolutely obtained in formal education, but can be obtained in non-formal education (Country, 2022).

Parents or also known as families are the first educators who shape the attitudes and personalities of their adolescents, both formal and informal, religious education as the foundation for their children. In order to form a reliable attitude and personality in facing future challenges (Triyanto, Pratama and Kusumawardani, 2022).

From the results of this study, it was found that the education of the parents of the majority of respondents was the last education, namely elementary school. The majority of fathers' education in elementary school is 35 parents or 50.5%, and mothers are 39 or 55.7%.

According to researchers, parental education is one of the factors for sexual behavior in adolescents, parents have an important task in educating their adolescents about sexual behavior so that they do not fall into negative and deviant sexual behavior. The higher the parent's education and based on concern for adolescent sexual knowledge, the more insight will be given to adolescents to understand and not fall into promiscuity and promiscuity.

Identify Family Support

Family support is part of social support that functions as a support system for its members and is shown to improve health and adaptation processes (Untari, 2017).

Family and social support is a form of attention, appreciation and help felt by a person, which has been given spontaneously by family members. The factor of family social support in child development is very important, especially parents. Parents are sometimes so busy with their own activities that they don't care how their children develop. Parents tend to only think

about their children's external needs by working hard without caring about how their children grow and develop.

The results of the relationship between family and social support and adolescent sexual behavior in this study were quite 35 respondents (80.8%), and less than 10 respondents (7.3%). According to researchers, parental support is the most important thing to provide education, support and good parenting in order to shape the character of the teenager himself.

According to the researcher's assumption, the better adolescents' knowledge about the importance of sexual education does not dance that adolescents have sexual behavior. Factors that must be considered in influencing sexual behavior in adolescents are knowledge, family and social support, culture, religiosity, and the environment.

CONCLUSION

1. There was no relationship between adolescents' knowledge about sex and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring. Respondents who have good knowledge do not mean that the teenager does not behave sexually even though they understand and understand what sexual behavior means.
2. There is a relationship between family and social support and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tanah Miring. The better the family support, the better the character that adolescents have, even though there is still a possibility that adolescents engage in sexual behavior.

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