

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOR DETERMINANT FACTOR IN ADOLESCENTS IN KEBAYORAN LAMA SELATAN VILLAGE IN 2020

Muti Afrida<sup>1</sup>, \*Thresya Febrianti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, 15419 South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: Thresya Febrianti ; Email: [thresya.febrianti@umj.ac.id](mailto:thresya.febrianti@umj.ac.id)

Published by Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga

### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords:

risky sexual behavior,  
adolescents,  
the role of parents.

Future threats are posed by the high prevalence of risky sexual behavior in adolescents. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors influencing sexual behavior among adolescents in Kelurahan Kebayoran Lama Selatan in 2020. The research study design used a cross-sectional with a total sample of 194 respondents. The sampling technique was snowball sampling and the analysis used was descriptive. It shows that half of all adolescents have risky behavior, namely 165 people (85.1%), but a quarter of them have non-risk behavior (14.9%). The distribution of majority of respondents has peer influence 25.3%, more information sources in watching pornography on friends 43.3%, internet mass media that is often seen 36.6%, the frequency of pornography in the category is sometimes 39.7%, partner pornography when alone 24.2% and their lover/girlfriend 17.5%, the reasons for watching pornography were 28.4% of curiosity and 16.0% of sexual desire, and the role of good parents in educating children 95.4%. Sexual behavior in adolescents in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village shows that there are still many teenagers who engage in risky sexual behavior. This research is expected to facilitate the needs of adolescents so that they can channel their energy and make good use of their free time.

### ABSTRAK

#### Kata Kunci:

perilaku seksual  
berisiko,  
remaja,  
hubungan orangtua

Tingginya kejadian perilaku seksual berisiko pada remaja menyebabkan ancaman masa depan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menggambarkan faktor determinan perilaku seksual pada remaja di Kelurahan Kebayoran Lama Selatan Tahun 2020. Desain studi penelitian yang digunakan adalah potong lintang dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 194 responden. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan snowball sampling dan data dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil analisis yang didapatkan menunjukkan setengah dari seluruh remaja memiliki perilaku berisiko, yaitu 85.1%, namun seperempatnya lagi memiliki perilaku tidak berisiko sebanyak 14,9%. Distribusi responden mayoritas memiliki pengaruh teman sebanyak 25.3%, sumber informasi dalam menonton pornografi lebih banyak pada teman 43.3%, media massa internet yang sering dilihat 36.6%, frekuensi pornografi kategori kadang-kadang 39.7%, partner pornografi ketika sendiri 24,2% dan kekasih/pacar 17.5%, alasan menonton pornografi karena keingintahuan 28.4% dan hasrat seksual 16.0%,serta peran orang tua yang baik dalam mendidik anak 95.4%. Perilaku seksual pada remaja di Kelurahan Kebayoran Lama Selatan menunjukkan masih banyak remaja yang melakukan perilaku seksual berisiko. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memfasilitasi kebutuhan remaja agar remaja dapat menyalurkan energi dan memanfaatkan waktu luang dengan baik.

## INTRODUCTION

The rise of sexual behavior in society has threatened the future of Indonesia and the erosion of morality among young people. This problem is not trivial, but requires serious handling and requires cooperation from various parties, such as parents, the community, educators, and even the youth themselves. The world of adolescents is still

unstable in determining their associations so they are easily carried away by Western cultures, such as clothing trends that are immodest and tend to be open, artistic activities, such as music and dance that show sensuality, to models of socializing freely without boundaries as well as a strong desire or will to control oneself (1).

The results of a survey conducted by UNICEF stated that in 10 out of 12 developed countries, more than two-thirds of adolescents have had sexual intercourse (2). The highest proportion of sexual behavior is found in Trinidad and Tobago (25%), Cameroon (20%), Sweden (17%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (13%), Ghana (10%), and Rwanda (10%)(3).

The results of 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) stated that the proportion of sexual behavior in urban areas for men and women was around 59.07% and 54.97%, while in rural areas for men and women it was around 58.46% and 40.93%. It can be concluded that sexual behavior is more common in urban areas than in rural areas because urban areas have easier access to pornography, dating, and a more free social culture (4).

Dating behavior in adolescent groups has become commonplace; the results of the study stated that the results obtained were that most teenagers had dated, namely 83.9% (5). Risky sexual behavior will harm adolescents, including sexually transmitted infections and the transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), unwanted pregnancies, and abortions (6). The results of the 2017 IDHS survey explained that the percentage of unwanted pregnancies caused by sexual behavior in adolescents tended to be greater at the age of 15-19 than at the age of 20-24, around 23.8% and 15.4%, with the characteristics of rural areas around 16.1% and urban areas around 9.4% and educational status that is still in school at the high school level require youth to drop out of school or not finish high school around 20.6%, graduate from high school around 7.6% and university around 9.4% (7).

Several studies have found risk factors for adolescents to engage in risky sexual behavior, including the influence of peers, poor relationships between adolescents and their parents, free lifestyles, and influences from the surrounding environment (8). Other studies have also found that family structure, parental relationships, and religiosity are related to risky behavior in adolescents (9).

The results showed that the risky sexual acts that had been committed by adolescents included holding hands, kissing cheeks, hugging, kissing lips, masturbating,

fantasizing, touching sensitive parts, petting, necking, and some had sexual intercourse (10). Based on these problems, the researcher is interested in researching "Description of the Determinant Factors of Sexual Behavior in Adolescents in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village in 2020."

## **METHODS**

This study used a cross-sectional study design which was conducted on adolescents in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village from July 8 to 28, 2020. The study population was all adolescents aged 16 to 21 years in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village. The age range of adolescents used as the research population was taken based on the results of the 2017 IDHS survey, namely ages 15-19 years and ages 20-24 years. The sample inclusion criteria included adolescents aged 16-21 years, adolescents living in the Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village, and youth using and owning gadgets, such as mobile phones, and willing to be respondents in the study.

The sample used was 194 respondents selected using snowball sampling because the respondent data collection process was carried out by distributing Google Form questionnaires from the first respondent (relative), second (friend), and third (nephew) to the respondent's friends which can be disseminated via social media owned by the first, second, and third respondents to other respondents. After that, the researcher only followed up with the respondents until all the research samples were fulfilled. The independent variables studied were peer influence, exposure to pornography (sources of pornographic information, frequently used pornographic media, frequency of viewing pornography, partners watching pornography, reasons for viewing pornography), and the dependent variable was adolescent sexual behavior. Data were analyzed descriptively.

## **RESULT**

The questionnaire used is the Guttman scale, the "correct" answer choice is a value of 1 and the "incorrect" answer choice is a value of 2 via the Google Form. The results of measuring risky sexual behavior variables can be seen from the activities of teenagers who

have carried out French kissing and cheek kissing, petting, intercourse, anal or oral sex, masturbation, holding hands, massage, or touching sensitive areas, such as genitals, neck, and others, watching pornographic videos and hugging. The results of measuring non-risk sexual behavior variables are adolescents who do not engage in all risky sexual behavior (11).

**Table 1.** Distribution of Sexual Behavior in Adolescents in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village in 2020

Sexual Behavior	f	%
Risky	165	85
No Risk	29	15
Total	194	100

Table 1 illustrates that out of 194 respondents, there was a distribution of risky sexual behavior, namely 165 people (85%), whereas sexual behavior in adolescents is not risky in 29 people (15%). Table 2 provides information that the proportion of adolescents who have peer influence is 162 (85.3%), and more likely to have risky sexual behavior compared to adolescents without peer influence is 3 (75.0%).

The results of the analysis between sources of pornographic information and sexual behavior in adolescents found that the proportion of risky sexual behavior in adolescents was higher with sources of pornographic information from parents or siblings of two people (100%), followed by sources of information obtained from friends of 78 people (92.9%), then the rest 85 people (78.7%), have never watched pornography. The results of the analysis found that there were differences in the proportion of pornographic information sources.

The results of the analysis of pornographic media variables showed that the

proportion of risky sexual behavior in adolescents was more with pornographic media obtained from the internet by 71 people (100%) followed by the group from VCD / television / newspaper / magazine / radio pornography media 13 people (86.7%). The results of the analysis of the variable frequency of watching pornography showed that the proportion of risky sexual behavior in adolescents was greater with the frequency of watching pornography in the frequent category of nine people (100%), followed by the frequency with the occasional category of 68 people (88.3%). The results of the analysis of the pornographic partner variable found that the proportion of risky sexual behavior in adolescents was more in the group watching pornography with boyfriends/lovers five people (100%), followed by the group when alone 46 people (97.9%), then the rest never watched pornography, 82 people (75.9%). The results of the analysis of the reasons for watching pornography showed that the proportion of risky sexual behavior in adolescents was more in the group that watched pornography with reasons of sexual desire with 30 people (96.8%), followed by the group with reasons of curiosity, 52 people (94.5%), then the rest never watched pornography, 83 people (76.9%).

The results of the analysis of the role of parents show that the proportion of the role of parents is good in educating children, nine people (100%) greater than the role of bad parents in educating teenagers, 156 people (84.3%). Based on the analysis, it can be seen that there is a difference in proportion between the role of peers, exposure to pornography sources of pornographic information, pornographic media, frequency of viewing pornography, porn partner, reasons for watching pornography, and the role of parents in adolescent sexual behavior.

**Table 2.** Distribution of Determinant Factors on Sexual Behavior in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village in 2020

Variable	Risky Sexual Behavior in Adolescents			
	Yes		No	
	N=165	%	N = 29	%
<b>Peer Influence</b>				
Yes	162	85.3	28	14.7
No	3	75.0	1	25.0

Variable	Risky Sexual Behavior in Adolescents			
	Yes		No	
	N=165	%	N = 29	%
<b>Sources of Pornographic Information</b>				
Friend	78	92.9	6	7,1
Parents/siblings	2	100.0	0	0.0
Never watched	85	78.7	23	1.3
<b>Pornographic Media</b>				
Internet	71	100.0	0	0.0
VCD/Movie/television/newspaper/magazine/radio	13	86.7	2	13.3
Never watched	81	75.0	27	25.0
<b>Frequency of Watching Pornographic Media</b>				
Often	9	100.0	0	0.0
Sometimes	68	86.7	2	13.3
Never	88	75.0	27	25.0
<b>Partner in Watching</b>				
Alone	46	97.9	1	2.1
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	5	100.0	0	0.0
Friends/Friends	32	94,1	2	5.9
Never watched	82	75.9	26	24.1
<b>Reasons for Watching Pornography</b>				
Want to know	52	94.5	3	5.5
Sexual desire	30	96.8	1	3.2
Never watched	83	76.9	25	23.1
<b>The Role of Parents</b>				
Bad	156	84.3	29	15.7
Good	9	100.0	0	0.0

**DISCUSSION**

The majority of adolescents in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village have as much as 85% risky sexual behavior. A study also found the same thing, where most tenth and eleventh graders at SMA X Depok had deviant sexual behavior of 76.3%. (12).

The results of the analysis on peer influence variables show that most adolescents have a negative influence on peers in sexual behavior (85.3%). One study also found that peers at risk influence risky sexual behavior in adolescents. Where in their teens they will usually tend to follow the behavior of their friends, such as dating, smoking, and having promiscuity. This activity was carried out to get aspirations and praise from friends (13). Other research results show that peers can contribute to risky sexual behavior in adolescents, where men have greater influence than women (14).

Peers are adolescents who can be influenced by groups of friends who are the same age or age, have relatively equal

abilities, have friendships, uphold values, have their group lifestyle, and practice the 71 principles of cooperation, responsibility, and fair competition (15). Some people use peers as a source of information in forming sexual knowledge among adolescents so that they can form risky sexual behavior in their lives. However, information from peers is not certain about the level of truth, it even tends to be inaccurate and wrong. Submission of vulgar and misleading sexual information can encourage adolescents to engage in risky sexual behavior (16).

The results of the analysis of the proportion of pornographic media that is most often watched or viewed pornographic content are on the internet. Other studies also state that the internet is the medium most frequently accessed by adolescents for viewing pornography (17). Technological advances are increasingly rapidly making it easy for a teenager to get access to watching pornography. The availability of accurate information about reproductive health, which is still relatively small, is one of the factors

that cause adolescents to access pornographic media via the internet.

The results of the analysis of the proportion of frequency of access to pornography are more in the often access category than the occasional category. A meta-analysis study concluded that adolescents who have a habit of viewing pornography are five times more likely to have risky sexual behavior than adolescents who do not view pornography (18). In contrast, other studies state that high exposure to pornographic media in adolescents is related to premarital sexual behavior in adolescents (19). This difference is because the sample consists of teenagers living in school dormitories, so the opportunity to obtain information from print and electronic media is limited.

The frequency of exposure to pornography has an association with the possibility of adolescent sexual behavior. Adolescents who are constantly exposed to information and watch pornography are ultimately at higher risk of experiencing sexual behavior. A study concluded that access to pornographic media has a significant effect on risky sexual behavior in adolescents (20).

The results showed that the proportion of partners watching pornography with a girlfriend or lover was higher than watching alone. This is consistent with research that states that there is a positive relationship between sexual information obtained from peers and sexual behavior in adolescents (21). This means that the higher the information obtained from friends, the higher the frequency of sexual behavior in adolescents. The results of the analysis show that there is a difference in proportion between the reason for watching pornography and sexual behavior. A study states that peers have invited them to do negative things, such as inviting them to watch pornography and also inviting them to have sexual intercourse (22).

The results of the study concluded that the majority of respondents had a bad parental role in educating their teenage children, namely nine people (100%). Several studies have found that parents have an important role in maintaining risky behavior in adolescents, one study states that good communication accompanied by parental supervision and warmth in the family is closely related to lack of risky sexual behavior in adolescents (23). Other research also states that communication

between parents is very helpful for teenagers in getting along. Interaction between parents and children can be done not only verbally, but also nonverbally, such as how parents can understand the body language of their children. The results of the study state that children who tend to have deviant behavior will show changes in behavior (24). Parents should always take the time to communicate with adolescents, especially regarding knowledge of sexual behavior and communication that is easily understood by children so that the children feel comfortable telling stories with their parents (17). Research conducted at Jember High School found that less than 50% of parents discussed reproductive health with their children, even though communication is an important aspect of influencing adolescent behavior (22).

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

This study concludes that the majority of adolescents in Kebayoran Lama Selatan Village have risky sexual behavior as much as 85.1%. The results of the analysis show that there are differences in the proportions of the factors of the role of peers, pornography exposure (pornographic information sources, pornographic media, pornography frequency, pornography partners, and reasons for viewing pornography), and the role of parents on risky sexual behavior in adolescents.

### Suggestions

It is hoped that parents who have teenage children can build a harmonious relationship with their children so that they can create positive emotions in their children. The creation of a condition that supports each other in the process of developing the reproductive organs of children, exchanging opinions regarding learning, association at school, education on adolescent reproductive health, pornography, and sexual health.

There needs to be a follow-up plan in the school environment in the form of periodic monitoring related to reproductive health education counseling, sexuality, placing posters on reproductive health in every school public space, educating wisely on the use of gadgets, and having stakeholders with Public

Health Center or *Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat* (Puskesmas) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to raise awareness the importance of reproductive health and sexuality from an early age. As well as providing facilities and infrastructure that support youth activities in developing their creativity, such as sports facilities, and developing potential and talents.

There is a need for further research on the addition of respondent characteristic variables so that the distribution based on education, age, gender, address, or region of origin can be known so that the risk distribution and opportunities will emerge.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank all parties involved in this research and the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta.

### REFERENCES

- Zayn N. Bukan Wanita Biasa. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo; 2017. 264 p.
- UNICEF. A Familiar Face: Violence in The Lives of Children and Adolescents [Internet]. 2017. Available from: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/a-familiar-face/>
- UNICEF. A League Table of Teenage Births in Rich Nations [Internet]. Innocenti Report Card. 2001. Available from: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/>
- National Population and Family Planning Board. Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan: Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja 2017 [Internet]. Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional. 2017. p. 1–606. Available from: <https://www.mendeley.com/catalogue/>
- Indonesia Health Demographic Survey. Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan: Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja [Internet]. 2017. Available from: <https://archive.org/details/LaporanSDKI2017Remaja>
- Firmiana ME, Prasetya MR, Imawati R. Ketimpangan Religiusitas dengan Perilaku: Hubungan Religiusitas dengan Perilaku Seksual Pra Nikah Remaja SMA/Sederajat di Jakarta Selatan. J Al-Azhar Indones Seri Hum [Internet]. 2012;1(4):239–245. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.36722/sh.v1i4.80>
- Indonesia Health Demographic Survey. Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia. Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia. Jakarta; 2013.
- Triyanto E, Prabandari YS, Yuniarti KW, Werdati S. Faktor-Faktor Multisistem yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seksual Remaja. J Ners Community [Internet]. 2019;10(2):197–210. Available from: <https://journal.unigres.ac.id/index.php/JNC/article/view/913>
- Sari DP, Ekoriano M, Rahmadhony A. The Relationship Between Family Functions and Risky Sexual Behavior in Indonesia in 2018: a PMA Data Analysis. J Biometrika dan Kependud [Internet]. 2021;10(1):94–104. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.20473/jbk.v10i1.2021.94-104>
- Masni M, Hamid SF. Determinan Perilaku Seksual Berisiko pada Remaja Makassar (Studi Kasus Santri Darul Arqam Gombara dan SMAN 6). Media Kesehat Masy Indones [Internet]. 2018;14(1):68–77. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.30597/mkmi.v14i1.3699>
- Miron AG, Miron CD. Bicara Soal Cinta, Pacaran dan S-e-k-s kepada Remaja: Panduan Guru & Orang Tua. Jakarta: Esensi Erlangga Group; 2002. 242 p.
- Nia N, Wijayanti W, Pujianti P. Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seks Pranikah Remaja Kelas X dan XI di SMA X Kota Depok. Artik Ilmu Kesehat [Internet]. 2016;8(1):31–36. Available from: <http://p3m.thamrin.ac.id/upload/jurnal/JURNAL-1519702730.pdf>
- Irma I, Yuni Y, Paridah P. Pengaruh Teman Sebaya dan Peran Orangtua sebagai Prediktor Perilaku Seks Pranikah pada Remaja. Biogr J Biostat Demogr Dyn [Internet]. 2022;2(2):77–86. Available from: <https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/biograph-i/article/view/30606>

14. Suparmi S, Isfandari S. Peran Teman Sebaya terhadap Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja Laki-Laki dan Perempuan di Indonesia. *Bul Penelit Kesehat* [Internet]. 2016;44(2):139–146. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22435/bpk.v44i2.5457.139-146>
15. Suwendra IW. *Mengintip Sarang Iblis Moral*. Badung: Nilacakra; 2018. 255 p.
16. National Population and Family Planning Board. *Pornografi Sudah Menggelora Ribuan Tahun Lalu* [Internet]. 2010. Available from: <http://ceria.bkkbn.go.id/>
17. Merentek VG, Tucunan AAT, Rumayar A. Hubungan Media Internet dan Peran Keluarga dengan Perilaku Seksual Remaja di SMA Negeri 1 Motoling Barat Tahun 2020. *J Kesmas* [Internet]. 2021;10(3):66–73. Available from: <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/kesmas/article/view/33644>
18. Amare T, Yeneabat T, Amare Y. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Epidemiology of Risky Sexual Behaviors in College and University Students in Ethiopia, 2018. *J Environ Public Health* [Internet]. 2019;2019:1–8. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/4852130>
19. Nurhayati A, Fajar NA, Yeni Y. Determinan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja SMA Negeri 1 Indralaya Utara. *J Ilmu Kesehat Masy* [Internet]. 2017;8(2):83–90. Available from: <https://ejournal.fkm.unsri.ac.id/index.php/jikm/article/view/260>
20. Ulfah M. Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja SMP dan SMA di Wilayah Eks-Kota Administratip Cilacap. *Medisains* [Internet]. 2018;16(3):137–142. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30595/medisains.v16i3.3733>
21. Pujiati E, Handayani DS. Pengaruh Paparan Media Pornografi dan Teman Sebaya Terhadap Perilaku Seks Remaja Kabupaten Kudus. *JPK (Jurnal Profesi Keperawatan)* [Internet]. 2018;5(1):57–68. Available from: <http://jurnal.akperkridahusada.ac.id/index.php/jpk/article/download/45/35>
22. K.W NA, Arifah I. Perilaku Seksual Berisiko di SMAN X Jember. *J Penelit dan Pengemb Kesehat Masy Indones* [Internet]. 2020;1(2):108–114. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.15294/jppkmi.v1i2.40331>
23. Gustina E. Komunikasi Orangtua-Remaja dan Pendidikan Orangtua dengan Perilaku Seksual Berisiko pada Remaja. *Unnes J Public Heal* [Internet]. 2017;6(2):131–136. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.15294/ujph.v6i2.13734>
24. Qamarya N, Anwar DMR. Hubungan Peran Orangtua dengan Perilaku Seksual Remaja di 5 SMA Negeri (SMA 1, SMA 2, SMA 3, SMA 4, SMA 5) Kota Bima Tahun 2017. *J Kebidanan dan Kesehat* [Internet]. 2018;5(2):11–21. Available from: <http://ejournals.akbidsmbima.web.id/index.php/jkk/article/view/3>