

Internet Media Exposure to Premarital Sexual Behavior in Students at SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo Regency 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: Premarital sexual behavior carries the risk of experiencing unwanted pregnancy and acquiring sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Various factors, including internal factors such as individual characteristics and low knowledge of reproductive health and external factors such as exposure to internet media, influence premarital sexual behavior. **Objective:** The research aims to determine the relationship between internet media exposure and premarital sexual behavior among students at SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo Regency, in 2023. **Method:** The research uses primary data, with 93 respondents as sample size. The sampling technique uses a proportional stratified random sampling technique. **Results:** The research results showed that 67.7% of respondents had engaged in premarital sexual behavior. **Conclusion:** Regarding the gender factor, knowledge of adolescent reproductive health, duration of internet use, access to entertainment content, and access to pornographic content have significant relationships with premarital sexual behavior. The type of access device, frequency of internet use, educational content, communication content, and buying and selling content in internet media use have no relationship with premarital sexual behavior.

Keywords: Premarital sexual behavior, Internet use, High school students

INTRODUCTION

Premarital sexual behavior is an act influenced by sexual desires without the presence of a legal marriage bonding. Premarital sexual behavior among students is a complex social problem and has a negative impact on the health, education, and welfare of teenagers. According to data from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the prevalence of premarital sexual behavior among teenage students in Indonesia will be approximately 27.8% in 2022 (BKKBN, 2022). Premarital sexual behavior among teenage students can have an impact on various sustainable development goals (SDGs), including: 1) increasing teenagers' risk of sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, and abortion, 2) obstructing the academic process, and increasing the risk of school dropouts, 3) risk of sexual violence relations with adolescent girls.

In 2022, the third highest number of marriage dispensations in East Java Province is Probolinggo Regency (with 1,141 verdicts). Dringu District has the

third highest number of HIV and STI cases in Probolinggo Regency, with a total of 24 cases in 2022. Data obtained from the Dringu District Health Center, Probolinggo Regency, stated that there were 17 cases of premarital pregnancy, especially among teenagers in the Dringu District. A preliminary study conducted at SMAN 1 Dringu found that 95.06% of students from varied grades 10th, 11th, and 12th - accessed internet media every day, and 61.72% of students had accessed to videos, pictures, or writings with pornographic content. The preliminary study also found that 39.5% of respondents had engaged in premarital sexual behavior. As many as 9.6% testified that they had school friends who had intimate or sexual intercourse.

According to Hootsuite (2021) data, there are 26.23 million users internet users aged 13 - 18 years. As many as 99.26% of students and university students in Indonesia are internet media users. Exposure to internet media and pornographic content can affect the sexual behavior of high school students. Adolescents with moderate and intense

sexual behavior are primarily teenagers who frequently access the internet (Atiq & Winarti, 2019).

Sexual behavior in adolescents tends to be caused by the readiness or maturity of a person's reproductive organs. This phase is a golden period in a person's development process because when an adolescent has a desire to engage in sexual activity and is uncontrolled, it can lead to irresponsible sexual behavior. In general, premarital sexual behavior is carried out in several stages, starting with holding hands, then dry kissing or kissing without involving the mouth and tongue, wet kissing or usually kissing involving the mouth and tongue, hugging, inarms, or touching sensitive parts of the partner's body, petting, or touching on partner's genitals, whether wearing or without clothes, oral sex, and sexual intercourse.

Premarital sexual behavior determinants constitute elements that may contribute to deviant sexual conduct among adolescents prior to marriage. These determinants encompass both internal and external factors. Internally derived factors derive from within an individual and consist of variables such as education, knowledge, attitudes, and lifestyle. Externally factors, on the other hand, came from outside the individual and involve influences such as the role of educators, the impact of peer associations, and exposure to online media (Sebayang, 2018).

Individual characteristic is the character of each student, such as sex, age, and place of residence. In research by Herwandar *et al.* (2019), there was a significant relationship between sex and sexual behavior in adolescents. Research by Malisngorar (2020) states that there is a relationship between where teenagers or students live and premarital sexual behavior. The results of the research show that teenagers who live in boarding houses engage in more premarital sexual behavior than those who live with their parents and siblings (BPS, 2022; Herwanda, 2019).

Knowledge or understanding can influence a person's behavior. Knowledge about reproductive health in adolescents indirectly influences the way decisions are made on a teenager's sexual behavior. Based on research by Susanti (2021), there is a significant relationship between

sexual knowledge and behavior in adolescents. Adolescents with low sexual knowledge tend to engage in premarital sexual behavior (Susanti, 2021).

Erotica and pornography have the same characteristics, i.e., they focus on sexual behavior; however, erotica focuses not only on arousing desire but also on beauty or art in all parts. Pornography can take the form of illustrations, photos, writing, voices, sounds, cartoons, gestures, videos, or other messages that can be distributed through various communication media and sharing performances in public that violate decency norms. Exposure to pornographic content encourages children to become more aggressive towards adult things, such as imitating behavior in that content. Pornographic content also has an impact on several young couples who use the internet as a sexual medium, from online messages and telephone calls to video calls (Republik Indonesia, 2008).

Effective management of premarital sexual behavior among students may involve implementing supervision and restrictions on internet media usage and gadget utilization. This study seeks to investigate the impact of internet media on premarital sexual behavior among students, aiming to contribute to the body of knowledge in the realms of reproductive health and adolescent health pertaining to premarital sexual behavior. The findings of this research aspire to serve as valuable content for scholarly discourse and future investigations within this domain.

METHODS

In this research, the method applied is a quantitative method with observational approach - examines data related to the research subject without giving treatment or intervention to the subject. The approach to this research uses a cross-sectional with data collection was carried out from November 2022 to March 2023. The population in this study were students of SMAN 1 Dringu, Dringu District, Probolinggo Regency, with a total of 780 students. Sampling was taken using proportional stratified random sampling with a sample size of 93 respondents using inclusion and exclusion criteria as follows:

- a. Inclusion criteria

- 1) Participants willing to engage as respondents and communicate are eligible for inclusion in the study.
- b. Exclusion criteria
 - 1) In occurrences of data collection, students who are indisposed due to illness or possess official dispensation are precluded from participation.
 - 2) Married students without a preceding circumstance of extramarital pregnancy.

The study employed the questionnaire method for data collection. The instruments used in this research have passed validity and reliability tests. The survey utilized closed-ended questions, and the researcher personally administered the questionnaires to the respondents, who subsequently returned the completed forms directly to the researcher. This research uses univariate and bivariate analysis techniques with a value of $\alpha=0.05$. The chi-square statistical test was used to ascertain the presence of a significant relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The research received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Commission (KEPK) at the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Jember, denoted by reference number 1354/UN25.8/KEPK/DL/2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The premarital sexual behavior is divided into two categories: yes and no.

Table 1. Premarital Sexual Behavior SMAN 1 Dringu Students

Premarital sexual behavior	Yes		No	
	n	%	n	%
Holding hand	56	60,2	37	39,8
Inarms	49	52,7	44	47,3
Hugging	31	33,3	62	66,7
Kissing (not on lips, mouth, and tongue)	16	17,2	77	82,8
Sexual fantasy	23	24,7	70	75,3
Masturbation	26	28	67	72
Kissing on lips, mouth, and tongue	14	15,1	79	84,9
Necking	12	12,9	81	87,1
Touch intimate organs and genitals	8	8,6	85	91,4
Petting	4	4,3	89	95,7
Intercourse	3	3,2	90	96,8

Table 1 shows that the three predominant sexual behaviors are

holding hands (60.2%), inarms (52.7%), and hugging (33.3%). The least frequently reported premarital sexual behaviors are touching intimate organs (8.6%), petting (4.3%), and intercourse (3.2%).

Table 2. Individual Characteristics of SMAN 1 Dringu Students

Individual Characteristics	Total (n)	%
Sex		
Male	40	43
Female	53	57
Total	93	100
Place of residence		
Stay with parents/sibling	93	100
Dorm	-	-
Boarding school	-	-
Total	93	100

Table 2 reveals a notable predominance of female student respondents compared to male students. The percentage of female respondents is 14% higher than male respondents. Furthermore, the research findings indicate that all 93 participants acknowledged residing with their parents during the preceding three months.

Table 3. Knowledge of Adolescent Reproductive Health SMAN 1 Dringu Students

Question	Incorrect		Correct	
	n	%	n	%
Reproductive health definition	15	16,1	78	83,9
Puberty definition	47	50,5	46	49,5
Boys physical change on puberty	13	14	80	86
Girls physical change on puberty	31	33,3	62	66,7
Puberty characteristics on boys	20	21,5	73	78,5
Puberty characteristics on girls	21	22,6	72	77,4
Menstrual cycle	55	59,1	38	40,9
Knowledge of male reproductive organs	64	68,8	29	31,2
Fertilization process	67	72	26	28
Petting causes pregnancy	42	45,2	51	54,8
Pregnancy can occur even with just one sexual intercourse	44	47,3	49	52,7
Contraception is permanent	49	52,7	44	47,3

Types of contraceptive methods	24	25,8	69	74,2
Use of condoms	28	30,1	65	69,9
Definition of STIs	25	26,9	68	73,1
STIs can increase the risk of HIV	27	29	66	71
Definition of HIV/AIDS	32	34,4	61	65,6
HIV is transmitted when kissing	61	65,6	32	34,4

Table 3 shows 80% of respondents answered correctly regarding adolescent reproductive health knowledge on boys physical changes during puberty. The least knowledge of adolescent reproductive health among students is knowledge about the fertilization process, with only 28% answering correctly. Regarding the knowledge that HIV can be transmitted through kissing, most students still answered incorrectly, 65.6%.

Table 4. Internet use (Devices, Usage frequency, and Duration) SMAN 1 Dringu Students

Internet use	Total (n)	%
Devices		
Computer/personal laptop	-	-
Mobile phone/tablet	67	72
Both	26	28
Total	93	100
Usage frequency		
Frequent (12-20 times)	16	17,2
Infrequent (2-11 times)	77	80,8
Total	93	100
Duration		
Long (>7,5 hrs)	63	67,7
Short (<7,5 hrs)	30	32,3
Total	93	100

From Table 4, the majority of respondents accessed internet media

Table 6. The Relationship between Individual Characteristics and Premarital Sexual Behavior among Students at SMAN 1 Dringu

Individual Characteristics	Premarital Sexual Behavior				p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Sex						
Male	35	37,6	5	5,4	0,001*	6,25 (2,12-18,43)
Female	28	30,1	25	26,9		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Place of residence						
Stay with parents/sibling	63	67,7	30	32,3	-	-
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		

Note: *Sig ≤ α (0,05)

Table 6 shows that 67.7% of respondents in the last three months have

using cellphones/tablets, 67 respondents (72%). The frequency of internet media usage among most respondents is in the "infrequent" category or 2-11 times per day for 77 respondents (82.8%). Most internet media usage duration is in the "long" category or more than 7.5 hours a day (67.7%).

Table 5. Use of Internet Media Content SMAN 1 Dringu Students

Media content	Total (n)	%
Education		
Infrequent	18	19,4
Frequent	75	80,6
Total	93	100
Communication		
Infrequent	8	8,6
Frequent	85	91,4
Total	93	100
Online shopping		
Infrequent	55	59,1
Frequent	38	40,9
Total	93	100
Entertainment		
Infrequent	15	16,1
Frequent	78	83,9
Total	93	100
Pornography		
Accessed	46	49,5
Never accessed	47	50,5
Total	93	100

The results obtained based on Table 5 show that educational, communication, and entertainment content is frequently accessed. Online shopping content is an "infrequent" accessed category (49.5%). In the past month, respondents who had never accessed pornographic content (50.5%) were slightly larger than respondents who had accessed pornographic content.

engaged in premarital sexual behavior. More male respondents engaged in

premarital sexual behavior (37.6%) compared to female respondents (30.1%). Sex is related to premarital sexual behavior; male respondents are 6.25 times more at risk of premarital sexual behavior compared to female respondents. The factor where the respondents live is entirely with their parents, therefore bivariate tests cannot be carried out.

Sex influences a person's sexual behavior, and male respondents are more

likely to engage in premarital sexual behavior than female respondents. The findings aligned with Herwandar *et al.* (2019), there is a correlation between gender and sexual behavior in adolescents. In those research, however, there is a difference, specifically that female tend to have more riskier sexual behavior when compared to male (Rahayu *et al.*, 2020).

Table 7. The Relationship between Reproductive Health Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Behavior among Students at SMAN 1 Dringu

Reproductive Health Knowledge	Premarital Sexual Behavior				p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Insufficient	28	30,1	6	6,5	0,04*	3,2 (1,15-8,9)
Sufficient	35	37,6	24	25,8		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		

Note: *Sig $\leq \alpha$ (0,05)

Table 7 indicates that 35 respondents (37.6%) with had sufficient adolescent reproductive health knowledge involve in premarital sexual behavior in the last three months. There is a relationship between adolescent reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual behavior among students at SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo

Regency. Respondents with insufficient knowledge are 3.2 times riskier of premarital sexual behavior compared to respondents with sufficient knowledge. These findings aligned with Susanti *et al.* (2021) that reproductive health knowledge influences sexual behavior in adolescents.

Table 8. The Relationship between Internet use (Devices, Usage frequency, and Duration) on Premarital Sexual Behavior of Students at SMAN 1 Dringu

Internet use	Premarital Sexual Behavior				p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Devices						
Mobile phone/tablet	42	45,1	25	26,9	0,154	0,4 (0,134-1,19)
Both	21	22,6	5	5,5		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Usage frequency						
Frequent (12-20 times)	12	12,9	4	4,3	0,698	1,529 (0,45-5,21)
Infrequent (2-11 times)	51	54,8	26	28		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Duration						
Long (>7,5 hrs)	53	57	10	10,7	0,000*	10,6 (3,84-29,29)
Short (<7,5 hrs)	10	10,7	20	21,6		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		

Note : *Sig $\leq \alpha$ (0,05)

Table 8 shows that there is no relationship between devices and usage frequency to premarital sexual behavior among students, Probolinggo Regency. Respondents with both laptop/computer and smartphone/tablet access only had 5.4% on premarital sexual behavior. There is a relationship between the duration of

internet use and premarital sexual behavior among students. Respondents with a long duration of internet use (more than 7.5 hours) had a 10.6 times risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior compared to respondents with a short duration of internet use. Research from Samura *et al.* (2019) stated that there is

an influence of duration in using internet media on premarital sexual behavior. Respondents with a long duration of internet media use had a 5.2 times risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior compared to those with a short duration

category. This research, however, is not in line with Uleng *et al.* (2022), which states that the duration of a person's access to internet does not influence sexual behavior (Samura *et al.*, 2019; Uleng *et al.*, 2022).

Table 9. The Relationship between Media Content and Premarital Sexual Behavior of Students at SMAN 1 Dringu

Media content	Premarital Sexual Behavior				p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Education						
Infrequent	14	15	4	4,3	0,463	0,538 (0,161-1,8)
Frequent	49	52,7	26	28		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Communication						
Infrequent	6	6,4	2	2,2	1,000	0,68 (0,13-3,58)
Frequent	57	61,3	28	30,1		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Online shopping						
Infrequent	35	36,4	20	21,5	0,428	1,6 (0,626-3,96)
Frequent	28	29,1	10	10,7		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Entertainment						
Frequent	58	62,3	20	21,5	0,005*	5,8 (1,77-19,02)
Infrequent	5	5,4	10	10,7		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		
Pornography						
Accessed	44	47,3	2	2,2	0,000*	32,42 (7,01-150,05)
Never accessed	19	20,4	28	30,1		
Total	63	67,7	30	32,3		

Note: *Sig $\leq \alpha$ (0,05)

Table 9 shows that most respondents who frequently accessed educational, communication, and entertainment content have higher premarital sexual behavior. Based on bivariate analysis, it was found that there was no relationship between education, communication, online shop content, and premarital sexual behavior among students at SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo Regency. The research results are in line with Fitriana *et al.* (2020) that there is no influence between the use of internet media access devices and premarital sexual behavior. This result also has similarities with research conducted by Uleng *et al.* (2022), which states that internet devices do not influence premarital sexual behavior. Smartphones are the most devices used by respondents (Uleng *et al.*, 2022; Fitriana *et al.*, 2020).

Access to entertainment content is related to premarital sexual behavior among students. Respondents who frequently accessed entertainment content have a 5.8 times risk of engaging

in premarital sexual behavior compared to respondents who rarely use entertainment content. The existence of a relationship between the use of internet entertainment content on premarital sexual behavior among students is in line with research by Ihsan, *et al.* (2021) that there is an influence of entertainment content in the use of internet media on premarital sexual behavior. Research is also in line with Nuraeni, *et al.* (2021) who stated that a person's use of entertainment content on internet media influences sexual behavior. In this study, students who accessed entertainment content had 2,75 times more influence on sexual behavior (Ihsan *et al.*, 2021; Nuraeni *et al.*, 2021).

There is a relationship between access to pornographic content and premarital sexual behavior among students at SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo Regency. Respondents with more frequent access to pornographic content have a 32.42 times risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior compared to respondents

with infrequent access to pornographic content.

This research also in line with research by Pradita (2019) that there is a relationship of pornographic content on premarital sexual behavior. The results of this study found that users with access to pornographic content are 25.95 times more at risk of committing premarital sexual behavior compared to those who do not access pornographic content. This research is also in line with research by Winarti and Anggraeni that there is an influence of exposure to pornographic content on premarital sexual behavior. Respondents with more exposure to pornographic content were more likely to engage in premarital sexual behavior (Anggraeni & Winarti 2021; Pradita, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results acquired, it was concluded that most of the students at SMAN 1 Dringu have engaged in premarital sexual behavior in the form of holding hands. The individual characteristics of the student respondents at SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo Regency are primarily female, and all respondents live with their parents. SMAN 1 Dringu students have sufficient reproductive health knowledge, with high knowledge regarding physical changes in boys during puberty.

The most used devices to access the internet is smartphones or tablets, with infrequent internet usage and the duration of internet use mainly in the long category (more than 7.5 hours per day). The most frequently accessed content is educational, communication, and entertainment content. The sex of the respondent has a relationship with premarital sexual behavior among students, with male students having a greater risk than female students. Knowledge of reproductive health among students has a relationship with premarital sexual behavior. Students with insufficient knowledge have a higher risk of premarital sexual behavior. On internet use - devices, frequency of use, educational content, communication content, and online shopping content are not related to premarital sexual behavior. In contrast, access to entertainment content and duration of internet use are

related to premarital sexual behavior among students of SMAN 1 Dringu, Probolinggo Regency.

Restrictions on access to internet content need to be implemented in the school environment, with regular checks of students gadgets. The family plays a pivotal role in averting premarital sexual behavior in students.

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