



Risk Factor That Influence Sexual Behavior on Adolescents in Bekasi City

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ABSTRACT

Background : Teenagers in Indonesia aged 10-19 years, 79.5% of whom are internet users, 52% have found pornographic content, either through advertisements or sites that do not offer it and 14% who claim to have accessed pornographic content voluntarily. Megan et al stated that the increased frequency of use of social media the greater the likelihood of having sex.

Purpose: to analyze risk factor that influence sexual behavior in adolescents.

Methods The mixed methods research methodology combines qualitative and quantitative research. The research design is a concurrent embedded design, collecting quantitative and qualitative data at one time, where qualitative data serves as a support. The research sample is 100 people. Univariate and bivariate analysis with Spearman correlation test.

Result : There's a 55 % of youth in Bekasi engage in risk sexual behavior. there are differences in risk sexual behavior between male and female adolescents ($p=0.049$), negative influence from peers ($p=0.002$) and less harmonious family ($p=0.004$) on the occurrence of risky sexual behavior. There is a relationship between the frequency of using social media ($p=0.033$) and the length of time using social media ($p=0.013$); with risky sexual behavior Risk sexual behavior begins with nasty chats, then continues with nude videos that eventually lead to premarital sex.

Conclusion: Boys are more likely to engage in risk sexual behavior than girls in Bekasi City. Peers and families who are less harmonious contribute to the occurrence of risk sexual behavior in adolescents. Unwise use of social media tends to have a negative effect on increasing risk sexual behavior.

Keywords: *social media, risk sexual behavior, adolescents*

BACKGROUND

Adolescence is a transitional period of physical, intellectual, emotional and social development from childhood to adulthood with an age range of 10-19 years (Health & Welfare, 2019). At this time there is a process of forming a new body image, which causes high curiosity, so that adolescents try everything they have never experienced, including related to sex, which causes some adolescents to fall into risk sexual behavior. The problem of risk sexual behavior in adolescents is very worrying. This can be seen from the data from the Ministry of Health, namely 21.6% of Indonesian adolescents have had premarital sexual relations (UNICEF & KOMINFO, 2014).

The results of the 2014 Ministry of Information and Communications Survey showed that 80% of smartphone users were adolescents and the highest percentage (89%) of smartphone use was used for online chatting with peers (Darnoto, 2016). Social media allows adolescents to make friends with new people. Adolescents often spend hours scrolling, viewing, liking and commenting on posts on social media. KPAI data for 2020 shows that there are 188 victims and perpetrators of online sexual crimes against children, 148 victims of pornography from social media, and 94 perpetrators of pornographic media ownership (Lestari et al., 2020).

Studies show that the frequency of internet use among adolescents in the study countries is widely reported to be quite high. According to research, 64% of adolescents aged 10-16 years in the UK are daily users, and another 26% use the internet once or twice a week (Stephens et al., 2013). In the United States 97% of adolescents use the internet at least once a month and 87% use it once a week (Gaskin et al., 2012). Even in a country that is considered limited in internet services, such as Nigeria, it is reported that 73% of teenagers are internet users (Nwagwu, 2007).

The results of the UN research with UNICEF, KOMINFO and several other partners in the findings of the study "Internet Use Among Children and Adolescents in Indonesia" with respondents aged 10-19 years, noted that 98% of children and adolescents know about the internet and 79,5% of them are internet users (Hanifa & Wulan, 2017). Fifty-two percent of children and adolescents have found pornographic content, either through advertisements or unsuspecting sites and 14% admitted to having accessed pornographic content voluntarily (Mlotshwa et al., 2017).

According to the 2017 SKDI, female adolescents aged 15-19 years are the most internet users compared to other age groups, namely 84.8%. Of the eighty-four point eight percent who use the internet every day as much as 74.9% (Steel et al., 2014). In this explanation, it can be seen that currently social media is very popular and routinely used by adolescents. The emergence of social media seems to require them to actively show their presence so that they can be accepted, recognized and appreciated by their peers. However, it is very unfortunate if there is a lot of content that has a bad impact on adolescents (Landry et al., 2013) stated that the increased frequency of use of social media the greater the likelihood of having sex.

OBJECTIVE

General Objective

Analyze risk factor that influence sexual behavior on adolescents in the Bekasi City area

Special Objective

1. Knowing the relationship between sex and risk sexual behavior in adolescents
2. Analyzing the influence of peers on risk sexual behavior in adolescents

3. Analyzing the influence of family atmosphere on risk sexual behavior in adolescents
4. Analyzing the effect of using social media on risk sexual behavior

METHODS

This research was carried out at Bekasi Public High Schools and Bekasi Private High Schools, in April - September 2019. The selection of high schools in Bekasi as a research location was based on economic considerations due to the close distance, variety and background of two different High Schools so that more heterogeneous and comprehensive data could be obtained. The affordable population in this study were all teenagers aged 16-24 years at Bekasi City High Schools. The sample in the quantitative research was 100 people, while the sample for the qualitative research was 5 people, namely 2 people from public high schools (1 young girl and 1 young man) and 3 people from private high school (1 girl and 2 boys). The sampling technique in quantitative research is proportional random sampling technique and from each strata randomly. In qualitative research, the sample method used is purposive sampling, namely sampling based on research objectives

The research design is a mixed method combining qualitative and quantitative. With the concurrent embedded design approach, data collection is carried out by first collecting quantitative data, then proceeding with qualitative data collection which serves as a support. Hypothesis testing with quantitative methods, as well as describing the results of the study by presenting them in the form of descriptions that can show how social media is related to risky sexual behavior in adolescents. The results of quantitative research were carried out by non-parametric statistical tests, namely the Mann Whitney and Kruskal Willis tests, because the data were not normally distributed.

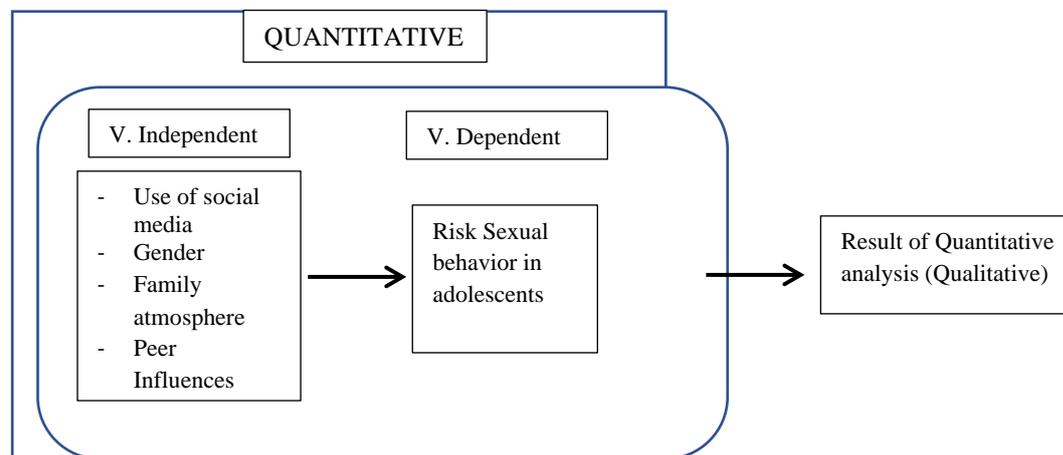


Figure 1: Research's Concept

Risk sexual behavior was measured using 13 statements with the weighting: do not do (1), rarely do (2), often do (3), always do (4). The use of social media is measured by looking at the types of social media (Instagram, website, youtube, facebook, whatsapp, line) , the frequency of using social media with measuring results: Rarely (<1 time a week), Sometimes (>2-6 times per week), Often (every day) and length of use of media.

social. The questionnaire in this study has been tested for validity using the Pearson product Moment with a significance level of 10% for each question item. The result is that r count is greater than r table. Reliability test by doing the Cronbach Alpha test with a value of 0.966, so it can be concluded that the instrument to be used is reliable.

RESULTS

1. Results Quantitative

1.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Variabel Research Adolescent in Bekasi City in 2019

No.	Variable	n	%
1	Gender		
	a. Female	57	57%
	b. Male	43	43%
	Total	100	100,00%
2	Peer Influences		
	a. Negative	88	88%
	b. Positive	12	12%
	Total	100	100,00%
3	Family Atmosphere		
	a. Harmonic	85	85%
	b. Disharmonic	15	15%
	Total	100	100,00%
4	Frequency of social media use		
	a. Rarely	24	24%
	b. Occasionally	55	55%
	c. Frequently	21	21%
	Total	100	100,00%

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are women 57%. 88% of adolescents receive information and negative effects of risk sexual behavior from their peers, while as many as 12% of friends do not have a negative influence. The respondents in this study there are some teenagers who have less harmonious family backgrounds as much as 15% and 85% who are harmonious. The frequency of using social media in adolescents at the most in the range of 2-6 times a week by 55%.

Table 2. Duration of Social Media adolescences’ consumption and Risky Sexual Behavior

Variable	Mean	Median	SD	Min-Max
Duration of Social Media use	110,78	60	226,562	3-300
Risky Social behavior	20,81	20	4,651	14-47

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the average length of time using social media in a day is 110 minutes, with the lowest range being 3 minutes and the highest range being 300 minutes (5 hours).

Risk sexual behavior in table 1 shows the results of scores ranging from 14 to 47, with an average score of 20, which means that on average this risk sexual behavior is rarely carried out by adolescents in Bekasi in 2019. A score of 14 means that there are adolescents who do not have had risk sexual behavior, while a score of 47 means that they often engage in risk sexual behavior. In this study, it was seen that there were teenagers who carried out risk sexual behavior.

1.2 Bivariate Analysis

Table 3. Distribution of Average Risk Sexual Behavior Based on Gender, Family Background, the Influence of Peers and Frequency of Social Media Use in Bekasi City in 2019

Variable Independent	N	Mean rank	Mann Whitney	P
Gender				
Female	57	45,57	944.500	0,049
Male	43	57,03		
Family Background				
Harmonic	85	47	343.000	0,004
Disharmonic	15	70		
The Influence of Peers				
Negative Influence	88	75,04	230.500	0,002
Positive Influence	12	47,15		
Frequency of Social Media use				
Rarely	24	39,02	6.830	0,033
Occasionally	55	51,37		
Frequently	21	61,33		

The table above shows that the average risk sexual behavior for males is higher (57.03) than females (45.57). The results of statistical tests showed differences in risk sexual behavior between women and men with p value = 0.049.

The table above shows that a less harmonious family significantly influences risk sexual behavior in adolescents (p = 0.004). This can be seen from the mean rank (70) of risksexual behavior in adolescents with less harmonious family backgrounds than those with harmonious family backgrounds.

The table above shows that there are significant differences in risk sexual behavior between those who have a negative influence from peers (mean rank = 75.04) and those who do not get the influence of peers (mean rank = 47.15). The p value = 0.002.

The results of the statistical test showed that there was a significant difference in risk sexual behavior (p=0.033) with the frequency of using social media. This can be seen from the mean rank value (61.3) which is higher in the frequency that often (every day) uses social media than those who rarely use social media (1x a week) and the frequency sometimes (2-6 times a week).

Table 4. Correlation Analysis of the Length of Social Media Use with Risk sexual behavior in Bekasi in 2019

The Relationship of Frequently Social Media Use:	Value P	Correlation coefficient (r _s)
Risk Sexual behavior	0,013	0,247*
Description: r _s = Correlation coefficient rank Spearman		P>0,05unmeaningful
r : 0,00-0,19 = very weak		P<0,05 meaningful
0,20-0,399 = weak		* : Significant < 0,05
0,40-0,599 = average		
0,60-0,799 = strong		
0.80-1,000 = very strong		

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the duration of social media use is related to risk sexual behavior (p = 0.013) with a correlation coefficient = 0.247 which means the relationship is weak. We can see this from the results of interviews where teenagers after school immediately open their cellphones.

2. Results Qualitative

2.1 Description of the use of social media on risk sexual behavior

The results of qualitative research show that the social media that are often used by teenagers are Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp and Line. This is supported by the youth's expression: "...Have Instagram, twitter, line, whatsapp and line. More often use the line to chat with friends..."

This is in accordance with the results of interviews that time outside of school is mostly used for social media, because the average teenager has three or more social media. "Having social media, Instagram, twitter, whatsapp and line, usually use line more often and use it for a long time after school until sunset", mister R said

This was supported by the results of the interview: "Hold hands ever, kiss on the lips ever". Watching porn videos, a girl from the wa group chatted with me, asked again why I said I wanted to play ML, even though I meant ML game, but she thought it was ML, then she made a video call, she took off her clothes, then I was forced to take off her clothes too. There have been sexual intercourse several times, yes, actually my ex-

boyfriend asked, at that time we went to a quiet place, my girl asked. When I got off the motorbike, he got off first and we kissed, after that he took off my pants, like my penis was being pulled, like it was shaking. Then he still kissed me, still shaking it. Yes, I've touched his genitals. He, does his language like asking to be oral seks, finally he oral seks my penis, until it mutters badly. He also asked me, do you want to be included or not? At first I didn't, but then I slowly added it. Yes, what about my girl who wants it, my ex. My ex was also doggy style like that. Yes, I put it in the girl's genitals, but when I took it outside, my ex wanted to taste my sperm so he put it in his mouth. He thinks like that. Doing it I kind of forget how many times. But now I've broken up", mister B said

2.2 Description of peer influence on risk sexual behavior

The results of interviews with several teenagers, there is an influence of friends in risk sexual behavior, one of which is the expression "some people invite me but I admit they also want to, sometimes seeing friends kissing or hugging seems happy, sometimes I want to try, but I'm afraid of sin", miss A said

This is supported by the results of interviews that peers are very influential on adolescent sexual behavior, in accordance with the statement that says "Watching pornographic videos at first saw it from my friends".

2.3 Description of family atmosphere on risk sexual behavior

From 15% of children who are less harmonious, the results were interviewed: "Father and mother have separated, but father is still carrying out his obligations, I don't really feel at home because mom always tells me about mom and dad's problems, If mom talks like that I'm not strong, I want to get out of the house", miss A said

According to teenagers, the frequency of using social media depends on the availability of wifi or packages provided by their parents, this was revealed from interviews with teenagers: "Nowadays, I rarely open my laptop or cellphone because there is no package, because my father never knew I was watching porn videos", mister R said

DISCUSSION

Respondents in this study were 100 teenagers who were taken from two high schools, SMA Negeri and SMA Swasta in Bekasi. The results of this in-depth interview are to see the true picture of adolescents regarding risk sexual behavior.

The results showed that the risk sexual behavior in adolescents in Bekasi was mostly carried out by males (mean rank = 57.03) compared to females (mean rank = 45.57). The results of this study are also supported by SKRR data in 2012, 4.5% of men who had premarital sexual intercourse, while only 0.7% of women. This difference may be due to the cultural background and accessibility of men (Furwasyih, 2014).

The results of this study showed that there was a relationship between risk sexual behavior in adolescents with peer influence ($P=0.002$). It can be seen that trying this risk sexual behavior was originally from a friend's invitation, besides that he had the intention to do it. This study was supported by Suparmi and Isfandari who stated that peers contributed to risk sexual behavior with a p value of <0.001 (Suparmi & Isfandari, 2016). Adolescents who have peers who have had premarital sex are more likely to participate in risk sexual behavior. This is due to the internalization and externalization of risk sexual behavior in adolescents who are friends with each other (Supriati & Fikawati, 2008; Yutifa et al., 2015). Adolescent boys who have friends who have had premarital sexual

intercourse have a 10.63 times greater risk for premarital sexual behavior, while female adolescents who have friends who have had premarital sexual intercourse have a 4 times greater risk of having premarital sexual relations (Laanpere et al., 2012).

The results of this study indicate that there are differences in risk sexual behavior in adolescents ($p = 0.004$) who come from less harmonious families (mean rank = 70) have a higher average risk of sexual behavior than adolescents from harmonious families (mean rank = 47). This research is supported by (Bleakley et al., 2008) which states that there is a relationship between family harmony and adolescent premarital sexual behavior at SMAN 2 Kuala Kapuas ($p=0.014$). The family is the first social environment that has a huge influence on the growth and development of adolescents. Families that are not harmonious will affect adolescents, because the quality of relationships with parents will determine the attitudes and behavior of adolescents. Adolescents who feel that their abilities are not appreciated and their desires are understood, especially by their parents at home, will tend to run away from home, looking for friends to get attention. Changes in cultural and family values make many teenagers feel lonely, confused and stressed so that they often commit inappropriate actions such as premarital sex (Bleakley et al., 2011). This research is also supported by (Saifuddin, 2012) research that the less harmonious the relationship between parents and children, the worse the sexual behavior. This can be seen from the results of interviews that adolescents with less harmonious family backgrounds, that in a less harmonious family atmosphere adolescents feel pressured at home, and do not feel at home so they want to get out of the house quickly, and risk sexual behavior is one of the best outlets for this. done by teenagers because of uncomfortable family conditions.

Social media can indeed change habitual behavior in society, but this change in behavior depends on the intensity of social media use as seen from the frequency and duration of use. The results of this study found a significant relationship between the frequency of using social media with risk sexual behavior ($p = 0.033$). The results of this study are supported by research by Yutifa et al (2015), that adolescents who behave sexually are at risk of being exposed to pornography through electronic media as much as 93.9% ($p = 0.000$) (Yutifa *et al.*, 2015). This study also showed that there was a relationship between risk sexual behavior and the duration of social media use ($p = 0.013$). The length of exposure to social media will affect risky sexual behavior in adolescents.

The results of (Romo et al., 2017) research show that adolescents aged 13 -21 years who often use social media (social networking sites or applications) have a greater opportunity to perform all sexual activities. Exposure to sexual media content increases adolescent sexual behavior which leads to increased beliefs that people like them, including their peers, engage in risk sexual behavior. Longitudinal research conducted showed a causal effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual behavior.

The results of this study are also supported by (Coyne et al., 2019) who conducted a meta-analysis of 59 studies, involving 394 effect sizes, revealing that exposure to sexual media has a small but significant effect on sexual attitudes and behavior. The effect is stronger for adolescents than emerging adults. In addition, the effect was stronger for boys than girls and for white participants compared to black participants. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, changes that occur more rapidly in cognitive, physical and mental changes.

CONCLUSION

The use of social media with more frequency and longer time is associated with an increase in risk sexual behavior in adolescents. Unharmonious family conditions and peer influence are associated with an increase in risk sexual behavior in adolescents. Boys in Bekasi City are more likely to engage in risk sexual behavior than girls. Social media makes adolescents fantasize, experiment and explore about the sex they do with naked video calls and premarital sex behavior by practicing the things they watch such as oral sex, putting sperm in the mouth.

The need for reproductive health services for adolescents in schools in the form of intensive and comprehensive responsible sexual education (physical, psychological, spiritual and social) by involving parents and local health centers.

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