
Factors Related to the Teenagers Free Sex Behavior of Students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia in Puncak Jaya Regency

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Abstract

Background: The living conditions of promiscuity have an impact on premarital sex in high school age adolescents, without being carefully supervised, either from parents, school authorities, and components of society in general. This will have an impact on the life process and future of youth as the next generation of the Indonesian nation. **Objective:** The research objective was to determine the factors associated with adolescent free sex behavior in students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. **Methods:** This type of research is correlational with cross sectional approach, the population is 510 and the sample population is 93 respondents. The sampling technique in this study was to use Proportional Random Sampling, which is a sampling technique from each sub-population by taking into account the size of the sub-population. Data obtained using a questionnaire and analyzed using chi-square with a significant level of 5%. The research period was December 2020-January 2021, at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. **Results:** In the variable free sex behavior, as many as 42 students (45.2%) had done it, and 51 students (54.8%) had never done it. There is no relationship between knowledge (p-value = 0.65; RP = 0.86 (95% CI = 0.55 - 1.34)), peers influence (p-value = 0.99; RP = 0.95 (95% CI = 0.60 - 1.49)), the roles of parents (p-value = 0.67; RP = 1.16 (95% CI = 0.73 - 1.83)), and the influence of the media (p-value = 0.30; RP = 1.32 (95% CI = 0.85 - 2.06)) with free sex behavior of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency.

Keywords: behavior; free sex; adolescence.

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1. Introduction

According to WHO, adolescents are the population in the age range of 10-19 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, while according to the Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), adolescents are 10-24 years old and unmarried [1]. This difference in definition shows that there is no universal agreement regarding the boundaries of adolescent age groups. However, adolescence is associated with the transition from childhood to adulthood. This period is a period of preparation for adulthood that will go through several important stages of development in life. In addition to physical and sexual maturity, adolescents also experience stages towards social and economic independence to build identity, acquisition of skills for adult life and the ability to negotiate [2]. The results of the 2015 census population survey showed that the population aged 15-24 years reached 42,061.2 million or 16.5% of the total population of Indonesia. Data from Indonesia's demographic and health surveys show that male adolescents who have had sexual intercourse are higher than female adolescents. Male adolescents aged 20-24 years reported having had more sexual intercourse than those aged 15-19 years (respectively 14% and 4%). Sexual experiences among adolescents vary according to their level of education. Ten percent of unmarried and uneducated women have had sex, higher than those who have completed primary and higher education. Meanwhile, the percentage of unmarried men who have had sex according to education level does not show a certain pattern. The National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) in coordination with the Ministry of Health conducted a survey in various major cities in Indonesia which states that 62.7% of adolescents in Indonesia have sex outside of marriage, it is still said that Indonesia is entering an emergency period of free sex [3]. The development of globalization, advances in technology and information as well as shifting values and norms in society tend to influence adolescent attitudes towards deviating behavior, especially in their sexual behavior. Many teens engage in risky sexual behavior and experiences that can lead to undesirable health outcomes. The problems identified are reproductive health problems and sexual risk behavior among adolescents. Sociologically, adolescents are generally very vulnerable to external influences, this is because at this stage it is a process of searching for identity where they are easily swayed and still find it difficult to determine their role models. They are also easily affected by the lifestyle of the surrounding community, where at this time the mental condition of adolescents is unstable, so that adolescents are easily affected and unstable. They tend to take shortcuts and don't want to think about the negative effects. In various metropolitan big city communities, it is not surprising that extras, free sex smoking marijuana and other addictive substances tend to easily seduce teenagers. A survey conducted by the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention in 2011, stated that 47% of high school students in the US have had sexual intercourse and 40% of them are classified as active, even claiming they did not use a condom the last time they had sex. Research conducted by the daily "Pikiran Rakyat" in [4], dated December 7, 2009 reported that as many as 47% of adolescents in Bandung admitted to having had premarital sex. Meanwhile in Greater Jakarta 51%, Surabaya 54% and Medan 52%. Promiscuity among teenagers has reached a point of serious concern, especially casual sex. They were so easy to enter adult-only areas. The perpetrators are not only high school students, but have even spread among junior high and elementary schools [4]. The results of the research conducted at SMU N 1 Jambi showed that there were 59 (53.15%) students having risky sexual behavior, even 1 of them each did oral sex and had sexual intercourse. The dominant information media exposure variable

influences risky sexual behavior with an OR value: 3,415 after controlling for the variables of attitudes, peers, parents and knowledge. Attitude variables, parental supervision, peer influence and knowledge are confounding to the relationship between exposure to information media and risky behavior [5].

2. Materials and Methods

This type of research is correlational with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all students who actively attend SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency, as many as 510 respondents. The sample was taken as many as 93 students proportional random sampling. The research was conducted at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency, in December 2020 - January 2021. Data was obtained through filling out a questionnaire and analyzed by using the chi-square statistical test.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Univariate Analysis

The univariate is used to classify each variable of the sample. This study only shows the frequency and percentage of each variable. This can be found in Table 1 and Table 2:

3.1.1. The Respondens Characteristics

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents Characteristics based on gender, age, and class of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency.

No	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Sex		
	Male	63	67.7
	Female	30	32.3
2	Age		
	14 years old	3	3.2
	15 years old	16	17.2
	16 years old	15	16.1
	17 years old	31	33.3
	18 years old	25	26.9
	19 years old	3	3.2
3	Class		
	Class 10	27	29.0
	Class 11	33	35.5
	Class 12	33	35.5
Total		93	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondent characteristics: based on gender, male as many as 63 students (67.7%) and female as many as 30 students (32.3%), for the age characteristics of respondents, the most aged 17 years, as many as 31 (33.3%) and the least aged 14 years and 19 years 3 (3.2%), while for class, in grade 11 and 12 respectively 33 students (35.5%) and for grade 10, as many as 27 students (29.0%).

3.1.2. The Distribution of the Research Variables

Table 2 describes the distribution of research variables. For the adolescent free sexual behavior variable, 42 students (45.2%) had ever had free sex, and 51 students (54.8%) had never had sex. For the knowledge variable, as many as 50 students (53.8%) had less knowledge, and good knowledge was 43 (46.2%). For the peer influence variable, as many as 41 students (44.1%) stated that there was influence, and 52 students (55.9%) stated that there was no influence. For the parent role variable, 52 students (55.9%) stated that they did not play a role, and 41 students (44.1%) stated that they had a role. For the media influence variable, as many as 40 students (43.0%) stated that they were influential, and 53 students (57.0%) stated that they had no effect.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on research variables (free sexual behavior, knowledge, peer influence, the role of parents, and the influence of the media) on students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency.

No	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Free Sex Behavior		
	Ever done	42	45.2
	Never done	51	54.8
2	Knowledge		
	Less	50	53.8
	Good	43	46.2
3	Peer Influence		
	Yes	41	44.1
	No	52	55.9
4	The role of parents		
	No	52	55.9
	Yes	41	44.1
5	Media influence		
	Yes	40	43.0
	No	53	57.0
Total		53	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2021

3.2. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was performed to determine the relationship between independent and dependent variables. In order to assess the association between the risk factors and the free sexual behavior, the chi-square test was used at a significant level of 5%. The results of the bivariate analysis are shown in Table 3:

Table 3 shows the result of the bivariate analysis. It was found that variables knowledge (p=0.86), peer influence (p=0.95), the role of parents (p=0.67), and media influence (p=0.99) has no relationship with the free sexual behavior of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency.

Table 3: Summary of the results of the analysis of the relationship between knowledge, peer influence, the role of parents, and the influence of the media on free sexual behavior among students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency

Variables	Free Sex Behavior						p- value	RP	CI	
	Ever done		Never done		Total				(95%)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	Lower	Upper		
Knowledge										
Less	21	42.0	29	58.0	50	100	0,65	0.86	0.55	1.34
Good	21	48.8	22	51.2	43	100				
Peer Influence										
Yes	18	43.9	23	56.1	41	100	0.99	0.95	0.60	1.49
No	24	46.2	28	53.8	52	100				
The role of parents										
No	25	48.1	27	51.9	52	100	0.67	1.16	0.73	1.83
Yes	17	41.5	24	58.5	41	100				
Media Inluence										
Yes	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100	0.99	1.32	0.85	2.06
No	21	39.6	32	60.4	53	100				

Source: Primary Data, 2021

4. Discussion

4.1. The free sexual behavior of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency

This research is about adolescent free sexual behavior in students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. From the results of the study, it was found that there were 54.8% of respondents with the category of never having committed an act of sexual behavior, while 42.5% of respondents had ever committed an act of sexual behavior. The results of research conducted at SMU Negeri 1 Indralaya Utara, Mesugi Regency, there were 67.3% of students having risky sexual behavior [6]. The same research was conducted in the work area of the Pancoran Puskesmas to high school and vocational high school students, as many as 60.3% had risky sexual behavior and 37.9% were not at risk, the risky behavior of students holding hands while dating was 86.8%, hugging 66.2 %, kissing while dating 64%, doing deep kissing 29.4% and 14.7% who have had sex [7]. According to Sarwono [8], in an effort to fill a social role, a teenager gets his motivation from increased libido,

sexual energy (libido) is related to adolescent physical maturity. Lack of knowledge on reproductive health in adolescents who have developed sexual maturity, lack of guidance from parents, related to the consequences of premarital sexual behavior, so they find it difficult to control stimuli that make them engage in sexual behavior freely without knowing the risks. The highest number of participation in research at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia was from grade 11 and 12, namely 33.3%, while for grade 10 there was 29.0%, meaning that most of the respondents answered questions related to this study, the respondents were in a class that had understood formally, as well as informally information on premarital adolescent sexual behavior.

4.2. The Relationship between Knowledge and Free Sexual Behavior

Based on the results and statistical tests in this study, knowledge is not a factor related to adolescent free sexual behavior in students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. There are other factors that make student knowledge variables meaningless in this study, it is possible that formally students who are part of the research sample already understand the questions on the questionnaire so that there is information bias, communication bias, and sample selection bias. Other reasons also that research with one observation whether it is done through a qualitative or quantitative approach has shortcomings and in standard theory, the limitations of the research process have been proven. Another statistical result in this study was that there were 53.8% students with poor knowledge and 46.2% in the good knowledge category, while $RP = 0.75$ (95% CI: 0.33 - 1.72) proved that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and free sexual behavior of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. Another study conducted in the city of Padang showed that adolescents with relatively low knowledge had an 11.90 times chance of having severe risk sexual behavior compared to relatively high knowledge (95% CI = 4.56 - 28.61). According to Surono (1997) in [9], that half-hearted knowledge is more dangerous than not knowing at all, but ignorance is also dangerous. Half-assed sexual knowledge not only encourages adolescents to experiment but can also lead to misperceptions [9]. The results of research at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia show that the proportion of sexual behavior of students who have done good knowledge is 48.8% and 42.0% lacking knowledge, the assumption is that they have good knowledge and have had sexual behavior, but another possibility is that when filling out the questionnaire the respondent answered the question scientifically understands the information contained in the question line and is then answered, because it is not through the interview process, but the respondent fills in their own answers from the questionnaire.

4.3. The Relationship between Peer Influence and Free Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of the study, the peer influence category with no effect was 55.9% and 44.1% had an effect, meaning that the proportion of peers who did not influence was greater than the influential one. There is no significant relationship between peer influence and students' sexual behavior. The possibility in this study that makes it meaningless is that there is no openness through peer networks in the school environment. Another reason peers still have a closed nature. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.99$ and $RP = 0.95$ (95% CI: 0.60 - 1.49), this proves that there is no significant relationship between peer influence on students' sexual behavior of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. Media and peer group pressure encourages more permissive sexual activity. Adolescents are influenced by their peer behavior models and their social norms. Peer pressure often leads adolescent behavior into negative things [10]. Research

conducted at high schools in Surakarta in 2019 showed that there was a peer relationship with premarital sex behavior ($p < 0.05$), meaning that there was a significant relationship between peer activity and premarital sex behavior. $OR = 0.185$ or $OR < 1$ means high school adolescents who have high activity with their peers reduce the risk of engaging in premarital sex behavior. This means that the better peer support, the less premarital sexual behavior will be [11].

4.4. The Relationship between the Parents Roles and Free Sexual Behavior

The results of the research on the role of parents on sexual behavior at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia Puncak Jaya indicated that the proportion of the role of parents in the category of not playing a role was 55.9%, while 44.1% had a role. The assumption in this study is that there is a greater proportion of parents who do not have a role in supervising children who have premarital sex in their social environment, although the statistical test results are not significant between the role of parents and students' sexual behavior. It is possible that in this study there are still many students who have not open up reproductive health problems with their parents. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.67$ and $RP = 1.16$ (95% CI: 0.73 - 1.83), this proves that there is no relationship between the role of parents on free sex behavior in students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. According to Mesche (1998) in [12], that adolescents who are supervised by their parents, adolescents with authoritarian parenting, adolescents who come from conservative families and hold strong traditions and adolescents who have close relationships with their parents will delay their age first had sexual intercourse. These results are in line with research conducted by Prastana in [12], that the WHO analysis of various reproductive health literature from around the world states that parenting is a risk factor for serious risk sexual behavior. Various interactions between adolescents and parents delay and even reduce sexual intercourse behavior in adolescents. The absence of parental supervision will accelerate adolescents to have sexual intercourse [12]. Parental supervision is an important factor influencing adolescent sexual behavior. In adolescents who are supervised by their parents, they will delay and even avoid sexual intercourse, whereas in adolescents without parental supervision they will have their first sexual intercourse at an earlier age. Parents play a very important role in supervising their children both in the family environment and in the social environment of their friends, the results of the study show that the proportion of parents 'roles to students' sexual behavior is in the category of having done it, 48.1% of parents do not play a role and the category of parents 41.5% played a role, there was a greater proportion of parents who did not play a role in student sexual behavior with the category of having done it, the assumption in this study that parents do not play their role to supervise children there is a chance for children to have premarital sexual behavior of students in SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency.

4.5. The Relationship between the Influence of Media and Free Sexual Behavior

The media is very influential for students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia in seeking information related to sexual behavior. This is inversely proportional to the results of the study which proved that the media had no effect by 57.0% and had an effect of 43.0%. For the proportion of students' sexual behavior to the influence of the media with the category of having done and not having an effect as much as 39.6% and the media that had an influence was as much as 52.5%. It can be assumed that media that have influence have a greater chance than those that

do not influence premarital sexual behavior. Suhanjati, S. (2003) in [13], argued that both print and electronic mass media have a significant role in providing information about reproductive health knowledge, especially for adolescents. As a technical means, the mass media allows the implementation of a communication process be it information, messages or knowledge to the target objectives. The same research on accessing the media was conducted by students of SMK Negeri 1 Kendari, the results were that those who accessed pornographic media were 92.2%, had free sexual behavior 79.5%, students who were not at risk were 20.5%, while students who were not accessing pornographic media is 7.8%, and has risky behavior of 14.3% and is not at risk of 85.7% [13]. The results of research in Gorontalo on students of SMK N 1 Atinggola showed that the influence of mass media on good premarital sex was 67.0% of students who behaved well, while 69.3% of students had poor behavior. In relation to the media and students 'sexual behavior, the media has four times the risk of students' sexual behavior [14]. The results of other studies also illustrate that there is a significant relationship between sources of information on adolescent premarital sexual behavior ($p = 0.000$). Respondents who did not get information from printed, audio and audio-visual sources and performed premarital sexual behavior were 6,798 respondents (71.1%) and those who did not perform premarital sexual behavior were 2,767 respondents (28.9%). Meanwhile, respondents who obtained from print, audio and audio visual sources and performed premarital sexual behavior were 8,191 respondents (79.4%) and those who did not engage in premarital sexual behavior were 2,126 respondents (20.6%). This shows that respondents who get information from these three sources tend to engage in premarital sexual behavior [15]. The results of research at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency, using statistical tests of the relationship between media influence and student sexual behavior, the results were not significant. It is possible in this study that there are still some who do not understand the media related to pornography or pornographic acts or other possibilities. In this study, students understand and do not answer questions in the questionnaire because they feel embarrassed and uncomfortable or about personal privacy.

5. Conclusion

Research on the factors related to adolescent free sexual behavior in students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency, the conclusions are as follows:

1. Adolescent of students at SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency who do free sexual behavior 45.2% and who do not do 58.8%;
2. Poor knowledge of students is 53.8% and good knowledge 46.2%, the results of statistical tests obtained p -value = 0.65, which indicates that there is no significant relationship between knowledge and students' free sexual behavior, $RP = 0.86$ and 95% $CI: 0.55 - 1.34$, which means that knowledge is not a risk factor;
3. Peers who have no effect 55.9% and 44.1% influential, the statistical results with p -value = 0.99, indicate that there is no significant relationship between peer influence and student sexual behavior, $RP = 0.95$ and 95% $CI: 0.60 - 1.49$, which means peer influence is not a risk factor;
4. The role of parents who do not play a role is 55.9% and those who play a role 44.1%, the results of the statistical test with p -value = 0.67, show that there is no significant relationship between the role of parents and students' sexual behavior, $RP = 1.16$ and 95% $CI: 0.73 - 1.83$, which means the role of

parents is not a risk factor;

5. The effect of media that has no effect is 57.0% and that which is influential is 43.0%, the results of statistical tests with $p\text{-value} = 0.30$, indicate that there is no significant relationship between the influence of media and student sexual behavior, $RP = 1.32$ and $95\% \text{ CI: } 0.85 - 2.06$, which means media influence is not a risk factor.

6. Suggestion

From the results of this study, the suggestions are as follows:

1. For Parents. Early sex education in the family, so that in the future children who will move into adolescence understand well and correctly;
2. For the School. Strengthening the function of guidance and counseling teachers in schools and attracting peer groups in schools so that students formally and informally get good and correct information about sex and reproductive health;
3. For the Community. Together to supervise educational programs, especially reproductive health education, both formal and non-formal in Puncak Jaya Regency;
4. For the Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University. Having a data bank related to the prevalence of adolescent premarital sex in Tanah Papua, so that subsequent research can reveal the iceberg phenomenon of premarital sex at an early age as well as information problems on STIs and HIV or other social problems.
5. For further researchers. It is advisable to conduct further research related to the factors that influence adolescent free sexual behavior in students of SMU Negeri 1 Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency, by adding qualitative research methods to dig deeper information about the phenomena of adolescent sexual behavior.

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