

ANALYSIS OF FREE SEX BEHAVIOR IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Sexual behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire. The purpose of this study was to analyze free sexual behavior in students at senior high school. The population in this study were all students at SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang and the sample taken in this study was 83 respondents using probability sampling techniques, with a proportionate stratified random sampling. Research shows that there is a relationship between free sex behavior in adolescents with the role of school ($P = 0.002$, $OR = 5,278$, $95\% CI = 1.8-14.7$), the role of peers ($p = 0.002$, $OR = 5.769$, $95\% CI = 1.9-17$), knowledge ($p = 0.004$, $OR = 5.280$, $95\% CI = 1.7-16$), exposure to pornography ($p = 0.004$, $OR = 5,280$, $95\% CI = 1.7-16$), attitude ($P = 0.001$, $OR = 6.109$, $95\% CI = 2.1-17$), use of technology ($p = 0.000$, $OR = 49.263$, $95\% CI = 6.19-392$), Family support ($p = 0.002$, $OR = 5,278$, $95\% CI = 1.8-14.7$) and there was no relationship between free sex behavior and lifestyle ($P = 0.082$, $OR = 2.612$, $95\% CI = 0.9-6.8$). With the most dominant variable in free sex behavior, the use of technology has a p-value of 0.003 and $OR = 57,631$, meaning that respondents who have free sex behavior have a 57,631 times greater risk of free sex behavior among SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang students, Banyuasin Regency in 2020. The most dominant factor or the factor that most influences free sex behavior is the use of technology because the rapid development of technology makes it easier to find information on things that are negative or positive. It is recommended that schools monitor the use of technology in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang by appealing to parents to assist in the use of technology media.

Keywords: school, free sex, adolescents

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are a population aged around 10-19 years, in the world the group of adolescents is estimated to be 1.2 billion or 18% of the world's population. In Indonesia, the youth group is 63 million (26%) of a population of 228 million people.¹ In adolescence, it has entered the productive period and fertile age, meaning that physiologically, adolescents have reached the

maturity level of the reproductive organs, both in boys and girls. The maturity of this reproductive organ will encourage individuals to have social relations with both the same sex and the opposite sex.²

Based on the results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), dating behavior is the beginning of the practice of introducing risky behavior that

causes teenagers to experience early pregnancy, pregnancy outside of marriage, unwanted pregnancy and infection with sexually transmitted diseases to criminal acts, namely abortion.³ The Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey on 2017 shows that the percentage of dating behavior in male and female adolescents while dating is doing the activity of holding hands (74% of men and 64% of women), kissing lips (50% of men and 30% of women) hugging. (33% men and 17% women) and felt or groped each other (22% men and 5% women). The percentage of experience having premarital sexual intercourse shows that 8% of men and 2% of women have had sexual intercourse for reasons such as 47% because they love each other, 30% are curious / curious, 16% just happen and 3% each is done because they are forced to. and influence from friends. The results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey in 2017 showed an increase in the percentage of first-time sexual intercourse for women and men from 59% of the 2012 IDHS survey results to 74% in the 2017 IDHS. In this case there was also a change in the age of adolescents who the most frequent sexual intercourse in the 2012 IDHS was 18-19 years old for the first time and in the 2017 IDHS survey results, the most teenagers had sexual intercourse for the first time at the age of 17-18 years. Based on background characteristics, the percentage of the 15-19-year-old age group of men and women is the group with the highest proportion of having sexual intercourse for the first time.^{3,4}

In urban areas, the prevalence of women 20-24 years who were married before the age of 15 was less than one percent (0.28 percent), while in rural areas it was 0.95 percent.

However, if we look at the prevalence of having their first marriage before the age of 18 years, the difference in numbers is quite large between urban and rural areas, which is around 10 percent, where in urban areas the prevalence is 7.15 percent while in rural areas it is almost 17 percent. The impact of risk due to free sex includes the incidence of unwanted pregnancy among adolescents based on the results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) reported by 16% women aged 15-19 years, abortion, and the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV and AIDS.⁴

Based on the background of the problem above, there is no data on free sex behavior that occurs in students in Muara Telang sub-district, Banyuasin district, so it is necessary to do research, so the research problem formulation in this study is "What are the factors related to the free sex behavior of high school students. 1 Muara Telang Banyuasin Regency in 2020 "?

2. METHODS

This research is based on the scope of research including the type of quantitative research. Based on the place of research, including the type of field research. Based on the time of data collection, it was a cross sectional study. Based on data collection methods including analytic survey research. Based on the research objectives, including correlational analytic types. This research will be conducted from July 2020 to August 2020 at SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang, Banyuasin Regency.

3. RESULT

The following are risk factors of free sexual behavior in students at SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang (Table 1).

Table 1. Risk factor of free sexual behavior in students at SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang

Variable	Free Sex						p value	OR (95%CI)
	No		Yes		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
School Role								
Doesn't play a role	18	48.6%	19	51.4%	37	100 %	0,002	5.278 (1.883-14.799)
Have a role	7	15.2%	39	84.8%	46	100%		
The Role of Peers								
Negative	12	60%	8	40%	20	100%	0,002	5.769 (1.954-17,038)
Positive	13	20.6%	50	79.4%	63	100%		
Knowledge								
Low	20	44.4%	25	55.6%	45	100%	0,004	5.280 (1.741-16.009)
High	5	13.2%	33	86.8%	38	100%		
Lifestyle								
Negative	14	42.4%	19	57.6%	33	100%	0,082	2.612 (0.999-6.832)
Positive	11	22%	39	78%	50	100%		
Exposure to Pornography								
Exposed	20	44.4%	25	55.6%	45	100%	0,004	5.280 (1.741-16.009)
Not exposed	5	13.2%	33	86.8%	38	100%		
Attitude								
Negative	14	58.3%	10	41.7%	24	100%	0,001	6.109 (2.153-17.335)
Positive	11	18.6%	48	81.4%	59	100%		
Use of Technology								
Unreasonable	24	55.8%	19	44.2%	43	100%	0,000	-
Reasonable	1	2.5%	39	97.5%	40	100%		
Family support								
Does not support	18	48.6%	19	51.4%	37	100%	0,002	5.278 (1.883-14.799)
Support	7	15.2%	39	84.8%	46	100%		

The results of the multivariate analysis study the most dominant variable associated with free sex behavior was the technology use variable with a value of $p = 0.003 < \alpha (0.05)$.

Logistic Regression Model

$$Z = -16,969 + 4,060 (\text{use of technology}) + 2,234 (\text{knowledge}) - 585$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Probability-free sexual behavior} &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}} \\ &= \frac{1}{58,57} = 0.17\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that if the respondent uses technology with high knowledge, the possibility of free sex behavior is 0.17%. This model can explain the variation in free sex behavior as much as 72%.

4. DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that of the 37 respondents whose school role does not play a role with negative free sex behavior are 18 respondents (48.6%) and free sex behavior is positive as many as 19 respondents (51.4%) while the role of school that plays a role is 46 respondents with free sex behavior. negative sex as many as 7 respondents (15.2%) and positive free sex behavior as many as 39 respondents (84.4%). Based on the results of statistical tests obtained p value ($p < \alpha$) $0.002 < 0.05$, it means that there is a relationship between the role of peers and Free Sex Behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang Students in Banyuasin Regency in 2020. while the OR results obtained are 5,76 means that the role of peers who are negative for free sex behavior is more at risk of 5.76 times than the role of peers who are positive for Free Sex Behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang Students in Banyuasin Regency in 2020.

This is in line with Lestari's research, Ika Ayu (2013), entitled factors related to

premarital sex behavior among UNNES students. The results showed that the role of peers ($p = 0.001$). The conclusion is that there is a peer role relationship. It is recommended that UNNES block internet access which will lead to pornography in the campus area. Students must be good at finding peers so they don't fall into pre-marital sex behavior. Its importance in socializing or socializing in today's modern era. Many things can fall apart, resulting in regrets in the future.⁵ The research that has been conducted shows that of the 45 respondents who have low knowledge with negative free sex behavior as many as 20 respondents (44.4%) and positive free sex behavior are 25 respondents (55.5%) while high knowledge is 38 respondents with free sex behavior and 5 respondents (13.2%) and positive knowledge were 33 respondents (86.8%). Based on the results of statistical tests obtained p value ($p < \alpha$) $0.004 < 0.05$ means that there is a relationship between knowledge and Free Sex Behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang Students, Banyuasin Regency in 2020. while the OR results obtained are 5.28 which means low

knowledge Free sex behavior is 5.82 times more likely than the high knowledge of free sex behavior.

This is in line with the theory from Notoatmojo, 2014 where behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge. In theory, knowledge will determine a person's behavior. Rationally, a mother who has high knowledge will certainly think more deeply about acting, she will pay attention to the consequences that will be received if she acts carelessly. Knowledge is influenced by intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The extrinsic factors include education, employment, the state of the material to be studied. Meanwhile, the intrinsic factors include age, ability and will or will. By increasing and optimizing the intrinsic factors that exist in oneself and extrinsic factors, it is expected that the mother's knowledge will increase.⁴ Research shows that there are 45 respondents who are exposed to pornography with negative free sex behavior as many as 20 respondents (44.4%) and 25 respondents (55.6%) positive free sex behavior, while 38 respondents with exposed pornography are exposed to free sex behavior. negative as many as 5 respondents (13.2%) and positive free sex behavior as many as 33 respondents (86.8%).

Based on the results of statistical tests, it was obtained p value ($p < \alpha$) $0.004 < 0.05$, meaning that there was a relationship between exposure to pornography and free sex behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang students, Banyuasin Regency in 2020. while the OR results obtained were 5.28, meaning that exposure pornography on students who are exposed to free sex behavior has a risk of 5.28 times the risk compared to students who are not exposed to pornography to free sex behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang students in Banyuasin Regency in 2020. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lestari, Ika Ayu

(2013) which refers to the factors related to premarital sex behavior among UNNES students. The results showed that there were 3 variables related to students' premarital sex behavior, namely residence status ($p = 0.040$), exposure to pornography ($p = 0.019$), and the role of peers ($p = 0.001$). The conclusion is that there is a relationship between residence status, exposure to pornography, and the role of peers. It is recommended that UNNES block internet access which will lead to pornography in the campus area. Students must be good at finding peers so they don't fall into premarital sex behavior.⁵

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yutifa, Hasli (2015) entitled the relationship of exposure to electronic pornography to adolescent sexual behavior. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the frequency of exposure to pornography on adolescent sexual behavior in Pekanbaru with a p value of $0,000 < \alpha (0.05)$, for the amount of material exposure p value $0.966 > \alpha (0.05)$, there is no significant relationship between the amount of exposure to pornographic material on adolescent sexual behavior in Pekanbaru. Meanwhile, for electronic media, the p value is $0.057 > \alpha (0.05)$, so there is no significant relationship between electronic media and adolescent sexual behavior in Pekanbaru.⁸

The more sophisticated the technology, the more technology that is created, the more modern it will be, the greater the opportunity to make it easier to find all the desired information.

In this study, family support that does not support free sex behavior has a risk of 5.27 times the risk of family support for free sex behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Muara Telang students, Banyuasin Regency in 2020. Therefore it is very important family support in preventing free sex behavior in adolescents. with the supposition that the

monitoring of the family will make it easier for teenagers to avoid deviant sexual behavior. Statistically, the results of the multivariate analysis show that the most dominant factor in the occurrence of free sex behavior is the variable use of technology, this happens because it is very easy to access internet sites and if the respondent uses technology with high knowledge, the possibility of free sex behavior is 0.17%. This model can explain the variation in free sex behavior in children as much as 72%.

From the data above, it is stated that the most dominant factor in free sex behavior in high school students is the use of technology. The use of technology that is easier and more uncontrolled can increase the risk of adolescents to behave negatively. From the results of research (Munir, 2013) shows the influence of socialization agents (playgroups and mass media) on adolescent sexual behavior, adolescents often receive inaccurate information about sex from the mass media and their friends, not from health workers, teachers or parents.

There are many factors behind a person using technology, the unavailability of accurate and correct information makes adolescents seek their own access through the media. Technological developments make it easier for a person to access information including looking for information about sex.⁸

The results of research by Dewi Sartika and Sofwan Indarjo, 2017 showed that the informants' sexual behavior was kissing, necking, petting to intercourse with lovers and sexual workers. Informants' sexual behavior is influenced by behavior intention, social support, accessibility of information, personal autonomy, and action situation.¹⁰

Sexual behavior is all behavior that is driven by sexual desire, such as holding hands, making out, kissing and having intercourse by men and women without going through formal processes according to law and religion.¹¹

Forms of sexual behavior, ranging from holding hands (holding the partner's arm), hugging (such as holding onto the shoulder, embracing the waist), making out (such as kissing the cheek, kissing the forehead, kissing the lips), feeling sensitive body parts, rubbing the genitals to the inserting the genitals.¹²

As for other factors that cause symptoms of sexual behavior, including the increasing number of pornographic film tapes that are easily obtained, pornographic sites on the internet that are easily accessed by everyone from adults to underage children. This action aroused curiosity among young people so that they wanted to do it themselves, the advancement of information technology was misused, information through printed mass media was vulgar and non-educational in nature. According to researchers, the use of technology is the most dominant factor in free sex behavior. At this time, the increasingly sophisticated use of easy technology to access all pornographic sites, the internet media is causing negative changes in adolescent behavior or eprias. This is very bad for youth and the future of youth. Thus, it is necessary to monitor and limit the use of technology media in adolescents.

5. CONCLUSION

It is hoped that schools will provide information and counseling space for students to complain about matters related to reproductive health, increase knowledge of students about the dangers and impacts that will occur in the future, and routinely conduct cellphone inspections or other electronic devices to minimize the use of technology, which is unnatural and can minimize youth's exposure to pornographic sites.

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