

Factors Influencing Sexual Behavior at State Senior High School 7 Bekasi, Indonesia

Suryani¹, Vera Suzana Dewi Haris²

¹Midwifery Department, Medan Ministry of Health Polytechnic

²Midwifery Department, Jakarta I Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health

ABSTRACT: According to the 2012 BKKBN, 5.3% of high school students in Jakarta have had sex, and 63% of teenagers in several big cities in Indonesia have had premarital sex. Purpose: To find out "Factors that influence the sexual behavior of class XI teenagers at State Senior High School 7 Bekasi (SMAN 7 Bekasi) in 2024". Research Method: This research uses a cross-sectional analytical method. The majority of the population are teenagers, namely pupils and students at SMAN 7 Bekasi. The total sample is 190 people. Then the data was processed univariately and bivariate with frequency distribution and chi square. Research Results: The results obtained from the distribution of sexual behavior of class XI teenagers at SMAN 7 Bekasi III at SMAN 7 Bekasi showed that there were 190 respondents. It was found that safe sexual behavior was 141 respondents (74.2%) out of 190 respondents, adolescent sexual behavior with the highest number of males 117 respondents (61.6%) of 190 respondents, adolescent sexual behavior with the highest number in lower education (SD-SMP) 93 respondents (49%) of 190, adolescent sexual behavior with the highest number on electronic media 123 respondents (64.7%) of 190 respondents, behavior Teenage sex with the highest number of Introverted Personalities was 97 respondents (51.1%) out of 190 respondents. Based on bivariate analysis, there is a significant relationship between gender, media, personality and level of parental education with adolescent sexual behavior with P value <0,005. Conclusions and Suggestions: The conclusion that from the results, there are significant relationship between gender, media, personality and level of parental education with adolescent sexual behavior. Many teenagers engage in sexual behavior, although the majority engage in safe sexual behavior. Advice for teenagers to take better care of their reproductive organs so as not to fall into deviant relationships, especially due to impacts such as pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

KEYWORDS: Sexual Behavior; Adolescents

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the problem of free sex among teenagers is complex and worrying. Sexual behavior among risky sex offenders that is difficult to intervene in causes high rates of HIV transmission through risky sexual relations. In Jakarta, according to the National Adolescent Health Strategy Research conducted by the Department of Health and a survey conducted by BKKBN in 2012, it was stated that 5.3 percent of high school students in Jakarta had had sex [1,2]. Furthermore, 63 percent of teenagers in several big cities in Indonesia have had premarital sex [2].

From the results of a survey conducted by the Annisa Foundation, it was found that 42.3 percent of middle school and high school teenagers in Cianjur, West Java, had had sex [3]. Meanwhile, according to data from a 2012 KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) survey, as many as 32 percent of teenagers aged 14–18 years in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung had had sex [4]. One of the main triggers is the widespread access to pornographic content via the internet.

Another concerning fact is that around 21.2 percent of young women in Indonesia have had abortions. Moreover, half of teenage girls admitted that they had engaged in physical intimacy. According to research results presented by Dr. Sugiri Syarief, Head of BKKBN, at the "Planning and Character Generation Workshop" in Jakarta (May 27, 2012), the total number of teenagers aged 15–17 who had engaged in free sex reached 50% [5].

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II. METODE

The study used primary data, namely by distributing questionnaires to all class XI students at SMAN 7 Bekasi and made in a frequency distribution table that shows the number of occurrences based on factors that influence adolescent sexual behavior such as gender, parental education, media, and personality in 2024. Thus of course this research cannot be separated from limitations. Research Method: This research uses a cross-sectional analytical method. The majority of the population are teenagers, namely pupils and students at SMAN 7 Bekasi. The total sample is 190 people. Then the data was processed univariately and bivariately Then the data was processed univariately and bivariately with frequency distribution and chi square.

III. RESULTS

Based on the research conducted, the following results were obtained:

Table 1 Distribution of Sexual Behavior among Class XI Students at SMAN 7 Bekasi in 2024

No.	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency (190)	Percentage (%)
1.	Seks Behavior		
	Safe	141	74.2
	Risk	49	25.8
2.	Gender		
	Male	117	61.6
	Female	73	38.4
3.	Parent Education		
	College	43	22.6
	High School	54	28.4
	Primary School – Middle School	93	49
4.	Media		
	Print (Newspapers, magazines)	67	35.3
	Electronic (TV, radio, Internet)	123	64.7
5.	Personality		
	Ektrovert	93	48.9
	Introvert	97	51.1

In the table above, it shows that out of 190 grade XI students at SMAN 7 Bekasi, the majority had safe sexual behavior, namely 141 people (74.2%). 141 people do safe sexual behavior such as kissing cheeks or lips, and 49 people do risky sexual behavior such as having sexual intercourse without a condom, and swallowing genitals. the majority are male, namely 117 people (61.6%). the majority of parents have an elementary - junior high school education as many as 93 people (49%). the majority get information from electronic media as many as 123 people (64.7%). the majority have an introverted personality as many as 97 people (51.1%).

The results of the bivariate analysis between the knowledge of pregnant women and pregnant women at risk of preeclampsia and preeclampsia:

Table 2 Distribution of Sexual Behavior by Gender of Class XI Students at SMAN 7 Bekasi Year 2024

Characteristics	Seks Behavior				Total		P-value
	Risk		Safe				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Gender							
Male	11	15.1	62	84.9	73	100	0.000
Female	49	25.8	141	74.2	190	100	
Total	38	32.5	79	67.5	117	100	
Media							
Print (Newspapers, magazines)	10	14.9	57	85.1	67	100	0.001
Electronic (TV, radio, Internet)	39	31.7	84	68.3	123	100	
Total	49	25.8	141	74.2	190	100	

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Parent Education							0.001
College	21	22.6	72	77.4	93	100	
High School	9	16.7	45	83.3	54	100	
Primary School – Middle School	19	44.2	24	55.8	43	100	
Total	49	25.8	141	74.2	190	100	

Based on table 2, it shows that out of 190 students in class XI at SMAN 7 Based on the bivariate analysis conducted using the chi square test, the results of the analysis obtained there are relationship between the media, personality, the level of parental education and adolescent sexual behavior with P value <0,005.

IV. DISCUSSION

From the research results, it can be concluded that the results of the study on factors that influence adolescent sexual behavior show that out of 190 grade XI students at SMAN 7 Bekasi, the majority have safe sexual behavior, namely 141 people (74.2%) and the remaining 49 people (25.8%) have risky sexual behavior [6].

The reason why the degree of safe sexual behavior is greater than risky sexual behavior is because from the research results obtained, many respondents engage in safe sexual behavior, because safe sexual behavior does not result in the exchange of vaginal fluid with sperm fluid so that it does not result in pregnancy and STIs [7].

Based on the bivariate analysis conducted using the chi-square test, the results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, media, parental education, and personality with adolescent sexual behavior [8].

Gender is a characteristic that is always present in every individual. In a group, gender is a factor that determines how its members will behave in the group. In traditional societies, women are seen as more passive, submissive, have a nurturing nature, and are oriented towards others. On the other hand, men are considered more aggressive, assertive, dominant, and more task-oriented [9]. The same statement is also directed at the existence of different behaviors in sexual behavior. Gender is considered to be one of the factors that influences a person's sexual behavior. Men tend to be more open in terms of their sexual behavior, while women are more closed, limited, and appear shy [6,7]. This happens because in society, men are given more freedom or leeway than women. In addition, men tend to be more open or free because men will not experience or suffer directly from the consequences of their sexual behavior. This is different from women who have to be more careful because the consequences of their sexual behavior will have a direct impact on them (pregnancy).

In the author's opinion, those who engage in sexual behavior are men compared to women because men are considered more aggressive than women who are more shy, submissive, and fearful. Although men are dominant in engaging in sexual behavior more than women, those who are at greater risk of being affected by sexual behavior itself are women [6,10].

In obtaining the information they need, today's teenagers are reluctant to read in paper form such as newspapers and magazines. They tend to only want to access whatever they want through electronic media. This causes print media to slowly be ignored among teenagers [7,10]. Media influences the occurrence of risky sexual behavior through the interaction of a number of factors, namely: Peer pressure. If someone has a social environment that has risky sexual behavior, they can be influenced and do the same thing; Reading or media. Someone who is exposed to, let alone intentionally accessing pornographic media/reading, can cause the person concerned to do it.

In the author's opinion, the media that is easy and preferred by teenagers is electronic media compared to print media. Because through electronic media such as the internet and television is more interesting and instant. With increasingly sophisticated science and technology, there are currently many gadgets such as laptops, tablets, cellphones such as Blackberry and others that can easily be used to access anything through internet social networks [6,7]. Compared to reading magazines, books, or newspapers, which are more difficult to digest and boring.

Education is a process of empowering students as subjects and objects in building a better life. Education is also a conscious and systematic process in schools, families, and communities to convey an intention from a concept that has been established [8]. The formal path taken by the respondent's parents to gain knowledge is stated in writing based on their last diploma. Higher education is considered necessary for women, because with a high level of education they can improve their standard of living, make decisions regarding their own health problems. A woman who graduates from college will find it easier to get a job and be able to behave healthily when compared to a woman with a low level of education [9,10]. The higher a woman's education, the more independent she is with something that concerns herself, as well as men. In the author's opinion, the higher the level of education of parents (mothers) should be able to provide education and knowledge for their children.

V. CONCLUSION

the results, there are significant relationship between gender, media, personality and level of parental education with adolescent sexual behavior.

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