

CORRELATION OF MEDIA AND PARENTS ROLE TO ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN SMA BANDUNG

Adelse Prima Mulya, Mamat Lukman, Desy Indra Yani
Faculty of Nursing Padjadjaran University
Email:adelse@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Adolescent sexual behavior affected by many factors such as the lack of parents' role in supervising Adolescents and information from electronic media that is less educative so that high school Adolescents in Bandung are encouraged to engage in risky behavior. The purpose of this study is to see how correlations media roles and a parent's role with adolescent sexual behavior in an SMA Bandung. This research was quantitative, used an analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was all students of class X and XI in an SMA Bandung, amounting to 580 people. Samples were count using an estimated absolute precision sample formulas with a total of 246 students. The data collected use three pieces of the questionnaire including Adolescent sexual behavior questionnaire, media role, and parent's role questionnaires. All of them were passed reliability and validity checked. Data were analyzed using Chi-square. The results showed, the role of parents has a correlation with adolescent sexual behavior and also the role of Media, it has correlation too. It is recommended to school staff, parents, and high school students, unwell adolescent behavior is our responsibility together. Schools can make regulations regard this, parents can increase the control to them. Besides, it can enhance the adolescent's health, and it would be a better future for them.

Keywords: Adolescent, sexual behavior, parents, media

Introduction

Adolescence is a time of many changes, both physically, mentally, sexually, cognitively and socially. Changes that often cause deviations are teenage sexual changes. According to Papalia, Olds, & Feldman (2010), sexual changes in adolescents are shown by the functioning of individual reproductive organs. Adolescent sexual behavior is increasingly common in daily life. Prevalence in America shows that almost half (46.8%) of students have ever engaged in sexual activity (intercourse), of which only 59.1% use condoms (Kann et al., 2012). Likewise in Southeast Asia, in Thailand unsafe sexual behavior shows a fairly high number (Sirirassamee & Sirirassamee, 2015). Data from the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health's (2015) explained that in general, adolescent boys in Indonesia stated that they had had pre-marital sex (intercourse) compared to women. From the same survey, the reason for premarital sexual relations was due to curiosity (57.5% of men), it just happened (38% of women) and forced partners (12.6% of women). Data from the BKKBN (2014) regarding surveys in big cities of virginity in single women and the results show that 50% are not virgins in Jabodetabek, 54% in Surabaya, 47% in Bandung and 52% in Medan.

Adolescent sexual behavior if not prevented will have an impact on adolescent's own health and future. The experience of dating Adolescent will disrupt their relationship psychologically when there is coercion against couples to engage in sexual behavior (Collibee & Furman, 2014). Research conducted by (Eaton et al., 2010) substantially the sexual behavior of adolescents who are still active 34.2% currently will further increase the number of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including unwanted young pregnancies. Other research shows that adolescent sexual behavior can result in decreased adolescent productivity in the future, could be due to unplanned pregnancy, transmission of the HIV virus, and other social problems such as poverty and crime (Kann et al., 2018). Then in another study Houck, Nugent, Lescano, Peters, & Brown (2010) explained that not only physical and

social health problems that can be caused by sexual behavior in adolescents about 23% also have an impact on psychological problems (psychiatric) adolescents whose sexual activity experiences violence and sexual deviations. In addition, psychosocial effects can also be caused by adolescent sexual behavior (Ybarra & Mitchell, 2014). Research conducted by Fish & Pasley (2015) adolescent sexual behavior is unique and has a variety of sexual activities; there are heterosexual, heteroflexible, bisexual and LGB. The uniqueness of this sexual activity can be at risk of symptoms of depression, thoughts and suicidal behavior.

The factors that influence the occurrence of adolescent sexual behavior. According to Quinn & Fromme (2010) in the results of his study explaining, low self-regulation and self-protection will enable adolescents to be attracted to emotional and social stimulation, which will encourage them towards sexual behavior and alcohol use. Other similar research shows that the frequent exposure of adolescents to media that smells of sexual scenes such as on TV and movies and music video clips (Ybarra, Strasburger, & Mitchell, 2014). Furthermore, a study conducted by Bowleg et al (2015) factors that might influence risky sexual behavior in adolescents is the influence of certain gender and culture-specific. Genetic influence on adolescent sexual behavior through various direct and indirect mechanisms, including the development of puberty, testosterone levels, and the dopaminergic system. Genetic differences can be systematically related to exposure to the environment which is generally treated as a cause of sexual behavior (gene-environment correlation) (Harden, 2014).

From the initial survey that the author conducted with five students in a high school in the city of Bandung, they were generally uncomfortable discussing matters relating to sexuality issues with parents because parents seemed to distance themselves from them about the problem. They prefer to discuss this with their friends, and 3 of them have held hands with a boyfriend, 2 people have watched porn videos with friends

Seeing the condition of sexual behavior is quite detrimental both for the future

of adolescents, families and schools, it is necessary to know in advance sexual deviant behavior such as what has been done by adolescents at this time so as not to develop further in the future. So that, the author is interested in seeing how relationship media roles and parent's role with high school teenage sexual behavior in an SMA Bandung .

Methods

This research was a quantitative, used an analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was all students of class X and XI in an SMA Bandung, amounting to 580 people. Samples were count using an estimated absolute precision sample formulas with a total of 246 students. All of the samples had had inclusion criteria, among others; 1) The students must be registered in an SMA Bandung, 2) willing to follow the research from beginning to end, 3) class X and XI students. The students of XII were not involved in this study because it was not permitted from the school due to they had to take additional activities in preparation for graduation.

The data collected use 3 pieces of

questionnaire including adolescent sexual behavior questionnaire, media role and parent's role questionnaires. All of these questionnaires have been tested for validity and reliability with Alpha Cronbach's (0.90), (0.80) and (0.80). Data collected by researchers and teacher assistance on 8-20 January 2020.

The Data analysis technique in the research was divided into univariate and bivariate. Univariate analysis in adolescent sexual behavior variables was divided into a high and low risk. The role of parents variables was divided into a good and bad roles. While in the role of media was divided into a high and low roles. The bivariate analysis used to find out correlation parents and media roles to adolescent sexual behavior was Chi-square analysis.

Results

Data collection was carried out in an SMA in Bandung. The results of this study were analyzed by Univariate analysis and Bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis is used to see an overview of each variable. Whereas bivariate analysis to see the correlation between two variables.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage of Adolescent Demographic Data in an SMA Bandung (N = 246)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
15 Years	10	4,1
16 Years	93	37,8
17 Years	138	56,1
18 Years	5	2
Sex		
Male	140	56,9
Female	106	43,1

From the table above it is known that adolescents numbered 246 students consisting of 140 (56.9%) female and 106 (43.1%) male, adolescents aged 15 years as many as 10 students (4.1%), aged 16 years 93 students (37.8%) aged 17 years were 138 students (56.1%), 18 years old were 5 students (2%).

Table 2. Distribution Frequencies of Respondent Based on Adolescent Sexual Behavior in an SMA Bandung (N = 246)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Adolescent Sexual Behavior		
High risk	122	49,6
Low risk	124	50,4
Parent's Role		
Bad role	131	53,3
Good role	115	46,7
Media's Role		
High role	155	63
Low role	91	37

Based on table 2 above it can be seen that almost half (49.6%) of adolescents engage in high-risk sexual behavior, more than half of adolescents (53.3%) have a bad parents role and more than half of adolescents (67%) have a high media roles.

Table 3. Correlation Media Roles With Adolescent Sexual Behavior in an SMA Bandung (N = 246)

Media's Role	Adolescent Sexual Behavior				Totals		P
	High Risk		Low Risk				
	f	%	F	%	F	%	
High role	63	40,6	92	59,4	155	100	0,00
Low role	59	64,8	32	35,2	91	100	
Totals	122	49.6	124	50.4	246	100	

Based on table 3, it can be seen that from 155 adolescents who have a high role in media, 63 adolescents (40.6%) have a high-risk sexual behaviour. While those from 91 adolescent who has a low of media, there is 59 adolescent (64.8%) who have high-risk sexual behavior. Based on statistical tests, the p-value < 0.05 (0,00) shows a significant correlation between the role of media and adolescent sexual behavior in an SMA Bandung.

Table 4. Correlation Parents Roles With Adolescent Sexual Behavior in an SMA Bandung (N = 246)

Parent's Role	Adolescent Sexual Behavior				Totals		P
	High Risk		Low Risk				
	f	%	F	%	F	%	
Bad	80	61,1	51	38,9	131	100	0,00
Good	42	36,5	73	63,5	115	100	
Totals	122	49.6	124	50.4	246	100	

Based on table 4, it can be seen that from 131 adolescents who have a bad role of parents, 80 adolescents (61.1%) have high-risk adolescent sexual behavior. While those from 115 adolescents who have a good role of parents, there is 42 adolescent (36.5%) who have high-risk adolescent sexual behavior. Based on statistical tests, the p-value < 0.05 (0,00) shows a significant correlation between the role of parents and adolescent sexual behavior in an SMA Bandung.

Discussion

a. Correlation between the Role of Media with Adolescent Sexual Behavior

From table 3 we can see that there is a significant relationship between the role of mass media in adolescent sexual behavior. Research conducted by Sun, Bridges, Johnson, & Ezzell (2016) in adolescent males with an age range (18-29 years) as many as 487 men in America. This study wants to find out the extent of the role of the media (pornography) on the actions (behavior) of adolescents in the real world. Pornography is a source of sexual education, at the same time it portrays violence and degradation of women (selfishly only fulfilling men's demands). The results of this study, the more pornography consumed by young men (from various media) will encourage young men to have a high desire to do with their partners in accordance with the behavior in the media

Landry, Turner, Vyas, & Wood (2017) in their research explained that social media is one of the powerful mediators in improving sexual behavior in adolescents. This study consisted of adolescents in Latin America (N = 555) with an age range of 13-19 years. Risky sexual behavior tends to be significantly increased for adolescents who send sex chat more than 100 times per day ($\beta = 1.008$, $P < 0.001$). Other results show that risky sexual behavior tends to decrease if the monitoring and supervision of parents increases ($\beta = -0.237$, $P = 0.009$). Although sex chat on social media is high, parental supervision can moderate the frequency of sex chat on social media to reduce risky sexual behavior in adolescents.

Similar research conducted by Rousseau, Beyens, Eggermont, & Vandebosch (2017). Content on the media is common in various media. Messages and images in sexual media (pornography) show more content that can arouse sexual desires so that content in media such as this will basically change the sexual behavior of ramaja. Based on studies on Belgian youth (N = 824), content on media that has sexual elements will give different perceptions to adolescents, perceptions that adolescents will enhance sexual behavior in adolescents from the presence of information

and graphics danri media. Research that is developing shows that media that contains sexual content will affect sexual behavior, while the media can also cause victims of sexual acts. In this study carried out on adolescents 14-21 years (N = 1,058) the results of 47% reported that almost all media consumed described sexual situations both from TV, film, music and online games. Those who are often exposed to sexual content have been involved in sexual relations. That is, the media has a very strong factor in controlling sexual behavior in adolescents (Ybarra et al., 2014). Policymakers (government / schools) and parents are often worried about the influence of media exposure to sexual content on changes in adolescent sexual behavior. This study was conducted on adolescents (N = 22,172) with the results of media use by adolescents not affecting adolescent sexual behavior in general, provided other factors have been controlled such as the environment and the role of parents (Ferguson, Nielsen, & Markey, 2017).

Adolescents who see and hear many things about sex through the environment / media can be almost twice as likely to experience sexual relations outside of marriage than those who are rarely exposed to sex-related media shows. The media should present information that can be accounted for, deliver information that can add positive insights for adolescents can increase knowledge and skills for adolescents, and not only present information, but the media are able to criticize and invite audiences to take certain attitudes towards an event that occurs, and the media can channel emotions and free time.

b. Correlation between the Role of Parent's with Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Based on table 4 we can see that there is a significant relationship between the role of parent's in adolescent sexual behavior. The same thing was also conveyed by Kincaid, Jones, Sterrett, & McKee (2012) to form good behavior towards children, especially avoiding sexual behavior in adolescents, it is very necessary to have very strong parental participation, especially in terms of emotional closeness and warmth in attitude towards children. Then in giving attention or

information about sexual-related behavior is expected to be gender-appropriate, meaning that a father with his son and a mother and daughter. The results of this study indicate the role of gender is a very important factor in the development of adolescent sexual behavior.

Research conducted by Simons, Sutton, Simons, Gibbons, & Murry (2016) adolescents will be very at risk of sexual behavior, especially in women 55% (N = 629) if parents do not have good criteria in providing guidance or attention to children. As for the category of guidance that is not good owned by parents, including support from parents who are less towards children, parents who behave violently towards children and poor management of children.

Furthermore, research conducted by Kerpelman, McElwain, Pittman, & Adler-Baeder (2016) explains that risky sexual behavior in adolescents can be disrupted by the presence or absence of psychological control by parents and then lack of support for children's confidence, and low supervision to the identity of a child's partner. Then this research also explains the results can be different if the support provided comes from biological parents and stepparents.

Wang, Stanton, Deveaux, Li, & Lunn (2015) showed in their research that the role of parents is quite large in preventing risky sexual behavior in adolescents with adequate supervision of rehab children. In this study also explained the role of peers more dominant on the incidence of risky sexual behavior in adolescents compared with the lack of parental supervision of children. Parenting parents toward adolescents also determine the output of adolescent behavior, warmth and emotional closeness between parent and child or violence. In this study showed that of the 1,482 adolescents who were followed up for 9 years (age range = 12.74), adolescents with improper parenting practices such as parental violence can lead to various deviant behaviors committed by adolescents including juvenile delinquency, decreased achievement in academics, then followed by early sexual behavior (Hentges & Wang, 2018).

When viewed in terms of the relationship of respondents with parents, it can be

concluded that the worse the relationship of respondents with parents, the higher the percentage of risky sexual behavior due to the absence of open communication between parents and adolescents so that there is no longer mutual trust and respect for children towards her parents. Vice versa, if the better the role of parents, the less high-risk sexual behavior is due to the establishment of good relations between parents and children and the creation of mutual trust and respect between parents and children.

Because the family basically has 8 functions that must be played in shaping the personality of adolescents namely religious functions that can be realized in the form of faith, devotion and its application in community life, socio-cultural functions that can be reflected from mutual respect, adherence to the norms and norms that apply to society, the function of love is reflected in a harmonious and harmonious life, the function of protecting which fosters a sense of security and warmth that is unparalleled both physically and mentally, the function of reproduction which is the offspring mechanism for continuing offspring planned for well-being, the social function of education which can enhance the quality of family education, economic functions can be realized in the form of livelihoods and an adequate life and the function of environmental coaching that is realized by families who are able to put themselves in harmony and balance.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The results showed, almost half (49.6%) of adolescents engage in high-risk sexual behavior, more than half of adolescents (53.3%) have a bad parents role and more than half of adolescents (67%) have a high of media roles. The role of parents has a correlation with adolescent sexual behavior and also the role of Media, it has correlation too. It is recommended to school staff, parents, and high school students, unwell adolescent behavior is our responsibility together. Schools can make regulations regard this, parents can increase the control to them. Besides, it can enhance the adolescent's health, and it would be a better future for them.

References

- BKKBN. (2014). *Buku Saku Bagi Petugas Lapangan Program KB Nasional Materi Konseling*. Jakarta: BKKBN.
- Bowleg, L., Burkholder, G. J., Noar, S. M., Teti, M., Malebranche, D. J., & Tschann, J. M. (2015). Sexual Scripts and Sexual Risk Behaviors Among Black Heterosexual Men: Development of the Sexual Scripts Scale. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-013-0193-y>
- Collibee, C., & Furman, W. (2014). Impact of sexual coercion on romantic experiences of adolescents and young adults. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-013-0256-0>
- Eaton, D. K., Kann, L., Kinchen, S., Shanklin, S., Ross, J., Hawkins, J., ... Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2010). Youth risk behavior surveillance - United States, 2009. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Surveillance Summaries* (Washington, D.C. : 2002).
- Ferguson, C. J., Nielsen, R. K. L., & Markey, P. M. (2017). Does Sexy Media Promote Teen Sex? A Meta-Analytic and Methodological Review. *Psychiatric Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11126-016-9442-2>
- Fish, J. N., & Pasley, K. (2015). Sexual (Minority) Trajectories, Mental Health, and Alcohol Use: A Longitudinal Study of Youth as They Transition to Adulthood. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0280-6>
- Harden, K. P. (2014). Genetic influences on adolescent sexual behavior: Why genes matter for environmentally oriented researchers. *Psychological Bulletin*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0033564>
- Hentges, R. F., & Wang, M. Te. (2018). Gender Differences in the Developmental Cascade From Harsh Parenting to Educational Attainment: An Evolutionary Perspective. *Child Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12719>
- Houck, C. D., Nugent, N. R., Lescano, C. M., Peters, A., & Brown, L. K. (2010). Sexual abuse and sexual risk behavior: Beyond the impact of psychiatric problems. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/jsp111>
- Kann, L., Kinchen, S., Shanklin, S. L., Flint, K. H., Kawkins, J., Harris, W. a, ... Zaza, S. (2012). Youth risk behavior surveillance--United States, 2013. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Surveillance Summaries* (Washington, D.C. : 2002).
- Kann, L., Whittle, L., Ethier, K. A., Lowry, R., Shanklin, S. L., Thornton, J., ... Chyen, D. (2018). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2017. *MMWR. Surveillance Summaries*. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6708a1>
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2015). *Situasi Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja* (p. 8). p. 8. Jakarta: Pusdiklat Kemenkes RI.
- Kerpelman, J. L., McElwain, A. D., Pittman, J. F., & Adler-Baeder, F. M. (2016). Engagement in Risky Sexual Behavior: Adolescents' Perceptions of Self and the Parent-Child Relationship Matter. *Youth and Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X13479614>
- Kincaid, C., Jones, D. J., Sterrett, E., & McKee, L. (2012). A review of parenting and adolescent sexual behavior: The moderating role of gender. *Clinical Psychology Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2012.01.002>
- Landry, M., Turner, M., Vyas, A., & Wood, S. (2017). Social Media and Sexual Behavior Among Adolescents: Is there a link? *JMIR Public Health and Surveillance*. <https://doi.org/10.2196/publichealth.7149>
- Papalia, M. D., Olds, M. S., & Feldman, M. R. (2010). *Psychologie du développement humain*. De Boeck Supérieur.
- Quinn, P. D., & Fromme, K. (2010). Self-Regulation as a Protective Factor Against Risky Drinking and Sexual Behavior. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yab.2010.06.002>

doi.org/10.1037/a0018547

Rousseau, A., Beyens, I., Eggermont, S., & Vandenbosch, L. (2017). The Dual Role of Media Internalization in Adolescent Sexual Behavior. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-016-0902-4>

Simons, L. G., Sutton, T. E., Simons, R. L., Gibbons, F. X., & Murry, V. M. B. (2016). Mechanisms That Link Parenting Practices to Adolescents' Risky Sexual Behavior: A Test of Six Competing Theories. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0409-7>

Sirirassamee, T., & Sirirassamee, B. (2015). Health risk behavior among thai youth: National survey 2013. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1010539514548759>

Sun, C., Bridges, A., Johnson, J. A., & Ezzell, M. B. (2016). Pornography and the Male

Sexual Script: An Analysis of Consumption and Sexual Relations. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-014-0391-2>

Wang, B., Stanton, B., Deveaux, L., Li, X., & Lunn, S. (2015). Dynamic relationships between parental monitoring, peer risk involvement and sexual risk behavior among Bahamian mid-adolescents. *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1363/4108915>

Ybarra, M. L., & Mitchell, K. J. (2014). "sexting" and its relation to sexual activity and sexual risk behavior in a national survey of adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2014.07.012>

Ybarra, M. L., Strasburger, V. C., & Mitchell, K. J. (2014). Sexual media exposure, sexual behavior, and sexual violence victimization in adolescence. *Clinical Pediatrics*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0009922814538700>