



PEER NEGATIF SUPPORT RELATIONSHIP WITH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

At the beginning of 2016 there were 3 people in Padang City who were secured by the police regarding prostitution, some of whom had committed this sexual behavior from junior high school. There are 17 cases of premarital sexual behavior among adolescents in West Sumatra, 7 of which are junior high school students and 10 high school students. Of these 17 cases of sexual behavior, 80% occurred in the city of Padang. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between negative peer support and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMPN 18 Padang in 2018. This type of research is analytic with a cross sectional approach. Data collection on October 3, 2018. The population in this study were 831 adolescents at SMPN 18 Padang with a sample of 90 people. Data were collected using a questionnaire by means of a questionnaire. Simple random sampling technique. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. Data processing used Chi Square statistical test. The results of this study indicate that more than half of 53.3% adolescents have negative peer support that supports sexual behavior. More than half of 51.1% of adolescents have sexual behavior. There is a negative relationship between peer support and sexual behavior at SMP Negeri 18 Padang in 2018. This study can be concluded that negative peer support is related to sexual behavior. It is hoped that the Principal of SMP Negeri 18 Padang is expected to be able to make a reproductive health education program for adolescents who collaborates with health workers, provide counseling about the dangers of sexual deviant behavior in adolescents and hold religious activities once a month such as wirid at school.

Keywords: *Negative Support, Sexual Behavior, Adolescence*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescent sexual behavior is influenced by several factors including age, gender, family role, influence from peers, the amount of pocket money, lack of knowledge, exposure to advertisements, understanding of religion, sources of information, lifestyle, culture, and economic uncertainty, (Darmasih)., 2009). According to Morton and Farhat in Dewi (2012), they state that peers have a very dominant contribution from the aspect of influence and modeling in the sexual behavior of adolescents and their partners. In

adolescence, peer group closeness is very high because in addition to peer group ties replacing family ties, it is also a source of affection, sympathy, and understanding to share experiences and as a place for adolescents to achieve autonomy and independence. Thus adolescents tend to adopt information received by their peers, without having a significant information base from more reliable sources (Bransetter, 2004).

Adolescents are influenced by their peer behavior models and their social norms. Peer pressure often leads adolescent behavior



to negative things (Yusuf, 2002). Peers have a big influence on the social life and self-development of adolescents. Teenagers who have already received wrong sex information from the media tend to think that their peers are also used to engaging in casual sex. They end up simply adopting "unreal" social norms that are deliberately created by the media (Sarwono, 2016). Meanwhile, Samsunuwiyati Marat (2005: 221) states that according to peer theorists, adolescents are a form of crime that destroys parental control values. This happens because parents often have difficulty controlling interactions between adolescents and their peers.

According to the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) 2013 found that pregnancies at the age of less than 15 years mainly occurred in rural areas, although in a very small proportion (0.03%). Meanwhile, the proportion of pregnancies aged 15-19 years was 1.197%, with a higher proportion than in urban areas. In general, male adolescents reported having had premarital sex compared to female adolescents. Compared to 2007, the percentage even tends to increase. In fact, premarital sex has the risk of early pregnancy and the transmission of sexual diseases (Research and Development Agency for Health, Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2013).

At the beginning of 2016 there were 3 people in Padang City who were secured by the police regarding prostitution, some of whom had committed this sexual behavior from junior high school. Based on data obtained from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) West Sumatra, information was obtained that from 2015-2016 there were 17 cases of premarital sexual behavior among adolescents in West Sumatra, 7 of which were junior high school students and 10 high school students. Of these 17 cases of sexual behavior, 80% occurred in the city of Padang. This fact shows that adolescent

sexual behavior has started from junior high school (KPAI West Sumatra 2016).

According to data obtained from the Counseling Guidance (BK) teacher at SMP N 18 Padang, during the last 5 years or so, 1 person has withdrawn from school with a case of "pregnancy outside of marriage". This condition shows that there is something that worries the negative behavior of students of SMP N 18 Padang.

According to the research conducted by Kimberly A MAXwel (2002) entitled *Friend: The Role of Peer Influence Across Adolescent Risk Behavior*. The results showed that peer influence led to five risky behaviors: smoking, alcohol consumption, marijuana use, smoking, and sexual behavior. A total of 1,969 adolescents aged 12-18 years were sampled. Each respondent matches behavior data for at least one friend. The results found that randomized same-sex peers predicted adolescent risk behavior; influence to initiate smoking and marijuana use; and that there is influence in starting to drink and smoke. These findings suggest that friends can encourage sexual activity. This study has implications for understanding how peer influence, expressed as a social norm, can be used in public health campaigns targeting adolescent behavior.

According to Darmayanti's (2011) research on the role of peers in pre-marital sexual behavior of high school students in Bukittinggi, it was found that more than half (54.3%) of the role of peers are active in providing information on reproductive health. There is a relationship between positive peer roles and premarital sexual behavior, where respondents with passive peers have a 2.6 times chance of having premarital sexual behavior compared to respondents with active peers. The role of peers on sexual behavior is not influenced by confounding variables (knowledge, attitudes, parental roles, and exposure to mass media).



Indah (2016) 's further research on the relationship between peer roles and free sexual behavior in adolescents at Bina Patria 1 Sukoharjo Vocational High School found 54% strong peer roles and 53% free sexual behavior. There is a relationship between peer roles and free sexual behavior in adolescents (p -value = 0,000).

Based on the Preliminary Survey which was conducted on April 4, 2018 with a questionnaire technique, 15 respondents were found at SMPN 18 Padang, 4 of them admitted that they had watched pornographic videos with friends, and had committed deviant behavior (kissing the lips) with friends of the opposite sex.

Based on the results of the background above, it is known that there are

students of SMPN 18 Padang who have sexual behavior, so the researcher is interested in doing a research with the title "The Relationship between Peer Negative Support and Sexual Behavior in Adolescents.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research is a descriptive type of research with a cross sectional design, which is a study conducted by looking at the independent variables at the same time. This research was conducted at SMPN 18 Padang. With a population of 831 students using simple random sampling technique.

RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents

1. Age

Tabel 4.1

Respondents' Frequency Distribution by Age

No	Age	<i>f</i>	%
1.	12 year	4	4,5
2.	13 year	21	23,3
3.	14 year	40	44,5
4.	15 year	23	25,6
5.	16 year	2	2,1
	Total	90	100

In table 4.1 above, it can be seen that of the 90 respondents, there were 40 (44.5%) adolescents who were 14 years old.

2. Sex

Tabel 4.2

Respondents Frequency Distribution Based on Gender

No	Sex	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Woman	32	35,6
2.	Man	58	64,4
	Total	90	100



In table 4.2 above, it can be seen that out of 90 respondents, 58 people (64.4%) were male

Research result

1. Univariat Analys

Negative Peer Support

Tabel 4.3
Respondents Frequency Distribution Based on Support Peer Negativity

No	Negative Peer Support	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Support	48	53,3
2.	No support	42	46,7
	Total	90	100

In table 4.3 above, it can be seen that out of 90 respondents, 48 (53.3%) adolescents have negative peer support who supports sexual behavior in adolescents.

Sexual Behavior

Tabel 4.4
Respondents Frequency Distribution Based on Behavior Sexual

No	Sexual Behavior	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Risky	46	51,1
2.	No risky	44	48,9
	Total	90	100

In table 4.4 above, it can be seen that of the 90 respondents, 46 (51.1%) adolescents have sexual risk behavior.

2. Bivariat Analys

The Relationship between Negative Peer Support and Sexual Behavior

Tabel 4.5
The Relationship between Negative Peer Support and Sexual Behavior

Negative Support	Peer	Sexual Behavior				Total		<i>Pvalue</i>
		Risky		No risk		<i>f</i>	%	
		<i>F</i>	%	<i>F</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	
Support		41	85,4	7	14,6	48	100	
No support		5	11,9	37	88,1	42	100	0,000
Total		46	51,1	44	48,9	90	100	



Based on table 4.5, it is found that from 90 respondents 48 people have peers with negative behavior support sexual risk (85.4%) at risk and 14.6% not at risk. The results of the statistical test obtained $p =$

DISCUSSION

The Relationship between Peer Negative Support and Sexual Behavior

The results of this study indicate that of the 48 peers who provide negative support more for risky sexual behavior (85.4%) compared to sexual behavior is not at risk (14.6%). The results of the statistical test obtained $p = 0.000$, which means that there is a significant relationship between negative peer support and sexual behavior at SMP Negeri 18 Padang in 2018.

This study is almost the same as research conducted by Indah (2016), it was found that there was a relationship between peer roles and free sexual behavior in adolescents (p value = 0.000). This study is similar to Darmayanti's (2011) study on the Role of Peers on Pre-Marital Sexual Behavior of High School Students in Bukittinggi City. It was found that there was a relationship between positive peer roles and premarital sexual behavior.

Adolescents are influenced by their peer behavior models and their social norms. Peer pressure often leads adolescent behavior to negative things (Yusuf, 2002). Peers have a big influence on the social life and self-development of adolescents. Teenagers who have already received wrong sex information from the media tend to think that their peers are also used to engaging in casual sex. They end up simply adopting "unreal" social norms that are deliberately created by the media (Sarwono, 2016). Meanwhile, Samsunuwiyati Marat (2005: 221) states that according to peer theorists, adolescents are a form of crime

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that destroys parental control values. This happens because parents often have difficulty controlling interactions between adolescents and their peers.

The assumption of researchers that there is a relationship between negative peer support and sexual deviant behavior in adolescents can be seen that friends who lead to negative behavior will have a risky impact on adolescents. In this study, there were more peers who influenced adolescents to do negative things which resulted in risk for adolescents, especially in terms of sexual behavior. Where it can be seen that peers often ask to skip school, frequent internet cafes, tell stories about boyfriends, invite to watch pornographic films and tell about sex problems that can trigger teenage sexual hormones to do this. It can be seen that many teenagers who date are kissing their lips and some do touch sensitive body parts on their boyfriends.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of research conducted at SMP Negeri 18 Padang on October 3, 2018, it can be concluded as follows:

1. More than half of 53.3% of adolescents have negative peer support that supports sexual behavior among adolescents at SMP Negeri 18 Padang in 2018.
2. More than half of 51.1% of adolescents have sexual behavior at SMP Negeri 18 Padang in 2018.



3. There is a negative peer support relationship with sexual behavior at SMP Negeri 18 Padang in 2018.

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