

Research Article

The Effect of Media Information and Peers toward Sexual Behavior on Youth in Makassar City

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Abstract: Teenagers are a vulnerable group of reproductive health problems, at this time there was a great desire to try and find out new things. The purpose of this study was to analyze Determinants Factors related to High Risk Sexual Behavior in Adolescents at Vocational High School 8 and Megarezky Health Vocational School Makassar. The type of research used in this study was analytic observational research with Cross Sectional design. The population in this study were adolescents between the ages of 15 and 18 at the 8th Vocational High School and the Mega Rezky Health Vocational School Makassar who were in Class IX of 400 people. Determination of the sample was carried out using the Stratified Proportional Random Sampling technique. Based on the Slovin sampling formula, the sample size was 200 samples. The results of bivariate analysis using the Chi Square test showed that there was no significant relationship between peers ($p = 0.146 > 0.05$) with high-risk sexual behavior in students in Makassar City. While the information media variable ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$) has a significant relationship with high-risk sexual behavior in students in Makassar City. The results of multivariate analysis using logistic regression tests showed that the most influential variables on high-risk sexual behavior were information media variables ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). It is expected that restrictions on the use of social media for students can be an attempt to reduce risky sexual behavior in adolescents.

Keywords: High Risk Sexual Behavior, Youth, Media Information, Peers, Makassar.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. The age limit for adolescents according to WHO (UN agency for world health) is 12 to 24 years. In adolescence there is a very rapid physical change, which is not balanced with psychological changes (mental emotional). Physical changes in adolescents are characterized by the emergence of primary sex signs that are directly related to the sex organs, and secondary sex signs such as changes in sound, growth of Adam's apple, penis and testicles increase, erection and ejaculation, wider chest, muscular body, the growth of a mustache, sideburns and mustache around the genitals and armpits. In young women widened hips, uterine and vaginal growth, enlarged breasts, growth of hair under the arm and around the genitals (Pubis) (Irianto.2015).

Adolescents are a group that has risks to current relationships that affect drugs, unwanted pregnancies, married by accident, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immuno Deficiency Virus (AIDS). For this reason, knowledge of risky sexual behavior and other adolescent problems is needed so that teenagers can protect themselves from various teenage problems. This is where the importance of sex education for adolescents, so that they are able to maintain themselves with supervision from parents and school parties. By themselves teenagers can determine their attitude towards risky sexual behavior. Insufficient knowledge and loose supervision from parents and the school can make teenagers take a negative attitude towards their relationships (Sarwono. 2015).

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According to Siahaan (2015), questions often arise around sexual changes that teens are facing. Teenagers want to understand the turmoil that occurs within them and crave the real answer. Here the importance of the role of parents in explaining the causes of all that is faced by adolescents. Thus, parents will be able to meet the needs of adolescents, namely giving the answers they miss. But unfortunately, many parents are too busy so the attention given to teenagers is reduced. The role of parents in communication with adolescents is limited in certain matters such as education, learning, health or finance. While for social problems and especially sexual problems, teens tend to ask more questions to peers and girlfriends.

Factors Social media is also very instrumental in today's life, so is the world of adolescence. The majority of teenagers first had knowledge about sex from outside their home such as friends, reading material that was less accountable. This is very dangerous, especially in this modern age where many pornographic / obscene books and pornographic films are available. To get pornographic images and films is very easy, especially in the current information age, the Internet is a land to get pornographic images and videos freely. The experience of the researcher himself in Instagram social media usage is very much published in the accounts of Sex hashtags about nude photos and porn videos spread freely and can be watched by anyone. According to the results of research presented by the Associated Press (AP) international news agency, Indonesia is currently the third 'paradise' of pornography in the world after Russia and Switzerland (Siahaan. 2015).

The 2012 Indonesia Health Demographic Survey on adolescent reproductive health showed that the percentage of young men who could have premarital sexual relations was higher (7%) compared to women (2%). The main reason young men can accept premarital sexual relations because they love sexual relations, love each other and plan to get married. Teenage men with lower education tend to be able to accept sexual relations before marriage compared to those with higher education (Masni, 2018). The activities of adolescents in dating show hand holding are the things they do most (72% of women and 80% of young men). Young men tend to report more kissing behavior (48%) compared to young women (30%) and feel or stimulate sensitive body parts (30% of young men and 6% of teenage girls)

More than 2 million teenagers live with HIV. In Sub-Saharan Africa Although the overall number of HIV-related deaths has fallen 30% since the peak in 2006, but HIV deaths among adolescents have increased, only 10% of young people and 15% of young women aged 15-24 are aware of HIV status them (WHO. 2007).

Indonesia based on the United Nations For Population Activities Report (UNFPA) states that teenagers in Indonesia have started sexual intercourse at the age of 15 years as much as 7.9%, while the age of 18 years is 40.02% (Setyaningsih. 2016).

Based on the Demographic and Health Survey, especially the component of Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR), which interviewed adolescents aged 15-24 years and unmarried. In adolescents 15-19 years, the largest proportion of dating is the first time at the age of 15-17 years. Approximately 33.3% of adolescent girls and 34.5% of adolescents aged 15-19 years began dating when they were not yet 15 years old. Percentage of sexual relations in 2007 to 2012, male adolescents from 3.7% rose to 4, 5% at the age of 15/19 years, while the ages of 20 to 24 years from 10.5% increase to 14.6%. The percentage of adolescents aged 15 to 19 years decreased from 1.3% to 0.7% while the ages of 20 to 24 years increased from 1.4% to 1.8%. The reason they had sex before marriage, 57.5% of men were curious / curious, 38% of women just happened and 12.6% were forced by partners (Ministry of Health, 2015).

Data from the City of Makassar based on a survey conducted by the Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) found that the number of teenagers who had had sex at junior high to high school age reached 47% to 54%. Nationally it is even higher reaching 63% while 21% of them have had an abortion. Whereas data from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Caring for AIDS (2015) states that people with HIV and AIDS in Makassar City, 1% are adolescents.

Data from research on high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents, especially high school (SMU) students in Makassar City is still minimal, while based on the above data, the impact of risky sexual behavior on adolescents in Makassar City is very worrying. research is needed to look at the factors that can influence adolescents to carry out high risk sexual behavior.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The type of research used was observational analytic with Cross Sectional design. This research was conducted in March-April 2019 at 8th Vocational High School and Mega Rezky Health Vocational School in Makassar City.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were adolescents who attended school between the ages of 15 and 18 at the 8th Vocational High School and the Mega Rezky Health Vocational School of Makassar, which sat in Class II with as many as 400 people. A sample of 200 people selected proportionally random sampling who met the inclusion criteria were adolescents aged 15 to

18 who were sitting in Class II at State Vocational High School 8 and Mega Rezky Health Vocational School Makassar and were willing to become research respondents by signing an agreement after explanation.

Data Collection

Data collection is obtained by using interview directly to students and filled in by the respondents themselves.

RESULTS

Table 1 Relationship between information media and high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents.

Media Information	Sexual Behaviour				Total		P
	Low		High		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Not Exposed	91	87.5	26	27.08	117	100	0.000
Exposed	13	12.5	70	72.91	83	100	
Total	104	52.0	96	48.0	200	100	

Table 1 shows that based on the results of hypothesis testing using Chi-Square (χ^2) obtained p-value $p(0,000) < \alpha(0.05)$, this shows that there is a relationship between media information and risky sexual behavior in adolescents in SMKN 8 Makassar and at Mega Rezky Health Vocational School Makassar. Of the 117 included in the category of respondents who were not exposed to the information

Data Analysis

The data analysis used was univariate analysis to get a general description of the research problem. To see the effect of each independent variable on the dependent, bivariate analysis was used by using the Chi-Square test (χ^2). Then multivariate analysis was conducted to analyze the effect of several variables on other variables at the same time using multiple logistic regression tests.

media, more respondents had low-risk sexual behavior as many as 91 (87.5%) compared to high-risk sexual behavior. Whereas from 83 who were included in the category of respondents exposed to information media, more respondents had high-risk sexual behaviors, namely 70 (72.91%) compared to low-risk sexual behavior.

Table 2 Relationship between peer roles and high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents

Peers	Vulnerable Sexual Behaviour				Total		P
	Low		High		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	73	56.2	57	43.8	130	100	0.146
Bad	31	44.3	39	55.7	70	100	
Total	104	52.0	96	48.0	200	100	

Table 2 shows that based on the results of hypothesis testing using Chi-Square (χ^2) obtained p-value $(0.146) > \alpha(0.05)$, this shows that there is no relationship between peers and risky sexual behavior in adolescents in SMKN 8 Makassar and at Mega Rezky Health Vocational School Makassar. out of 130 who have friends in the good category, the majority of respondents who have low risk sexual behavior are as many as 73 (56.2) compared to those who have high-risk sexual behavior. Whereas from 70 respondents who have friends in the unfavorable category, more respondents have high-risk sexual behavior as many as 39 (55.7%) compared to respondents with low-risk sexual behavior.

DISCUSSION

In this study it can be seen that the factors that significantly influence High Risk Sexual Behavior in Adolescents are Information Media.

This study shows there is a significant relationship between media information and high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents. This means that when

someone accesses sites that are pornographic, it will greatly trigger risky sexual behavior. Some studies show that teenagers really need information about sexual and reproductive issues. So that good and accurate information is needed by adolescents to avoid bad influences that can lead to deviant sexual behavior (Anonim, 2009). The results of this study are in line with those conducted by Alfarista (2013) that there is a relationship between information sources (audio visual, print media, internet and health workers) with risky sexual behavior in adolescents. This research is supported by the research of Arulogun *et. al.* (2013) regarding the effect of internet exposure to adolescent sexual behavior in an urban district in Southwest Nigeria showing changes in sexual behavior reported 31.1% of respondents after being exposed to explicit sexual sites and 19.5% practicing what they had seen.

This study showed no significant association between peers with high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents. This means that only some people or adolescents can be affected by their peers. Peer groups are social groups made up of people of the same age and have similar interests and are usually equal in terms

of education and social class. Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adult, which includes biological, psychological, and social change (Berliana *et al.*, 2017). This study was supported by Kusumastuti (2015) who showed the influence of peers and access to information positively and significantly influence sexual behavior in adolescents in the 1 State High School Semarang. Although in this study the results of the analysis using the Chi-Square test obtained showed no significant relationship between peers with high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents. This means that peer influence cannot be underestimated because most respondents in this study claimed that they were often exposed to peer influence.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that information media has a significant influence on High Risk Sexual Behavior in Adolescents. While Teman Sebaya does not have a significant effect on High Risk Sexual Behavior in Adolescents. Advice to schools There is a policy of prohibiting carrying mobile phones in order to minimize the misuse of the media to negative things and the need to conduct counseling on adolescent reproductive health education and sex education counseling so that students do not fall deeper into free sex by giving education about reproductive health to students, which is delivered by health workers or teaching staff who have competence in the health sector by adding these activities in compulsory extracurricular activities.

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