

## Relationship between Adolescents' Knowledge About Casual Sexual Behavior

Murliana

Akademi Kebidanan Madina Husada, Panyabungan, Sumatera Utara

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### ABSTRACT

Adolescence signifies a pivotal transition from childhood to adulthood, marked by various explorations, including sexual behavior. The prevalence of casual sexual behavior among teenagers has raised concerns, influenced by numerous factors, notably the quality of parent-teenager relationships. However, a significant knowledge gap persists among adolescents regarding the meaning and consequences of free sexual behavior. This study aimed to explore the relationship between teenagers' knowledge concerning the impact of promiscuous sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 South Payabungan, Class XI IPS. Using an analytical survey method with a cross-sectional approach, the study involved 32 participants. Data were collected through a questionnaire to assess teenagers' knowledge levels. Analysis revealed that the majority of respondents exhibited good knowledge (65.6%), with a minority demonstrating sufficient (15.6%) or insufficient knowledge (18.8%). Furthermore, statistical analysis unveiled correlations between knowledge levels and certain demographic factors, such as age ( $p$  value = 0.572), environment ( $p$  value = 0.597), and information sources ( $p$  value = 0.000). These findings underscore the importance of addressing knowledge gaps and enhancing awareness among teenagers regarding the repercussions of casual sexual behavior. In conclusion, the study highlights the need for targeted interventions and educational initiatives to empower teenagers with comprehensive knowledge and promote responsible sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 South Payabungan, ultimately contributing to healthier adolescent development.

Email: [murlna2@gmail.com](mailto:murlna2@gmail.com)



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## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. Apart from experiencing physical changes, there are also psychological changes that are almost universal, such as heightened emotions, interests, roles, behavioral patterns, values held, and ambivalence towards every change. At this time, teenagers have a very high curiosity about sex. According to Sarwono, psychologically, the form of adolescent sexual behavior is basically normal, because the process starts with a feeling of attraction to another person, passion appears followed by a peak of satisfaction and ends with calm. This normal size will be different when societal norms and religious norms are involved (Sarwono, 2017). In Indonesia itself, societal norms and religious norms do not allow free sexual behavior. However, as time goes by, Western life values enter Indonesia. Teenagers who are looking for their identity at this time, whose curiosity is very high, are also influenced by the culture of Western life. It is no longer strange when we hear or see small children or teenagers dating in public places (Dianawati, Ajen, 2016).

Based on data from WHO which conducted research in several developing countries, it shows that

40% of male teenagers aged 18 years and around 40% of teenage girls aged 18 years have had sexual relations even without being married. As a result of premarital sexual relations, around 12% have tested positive for sexually transmitted diseases, around 27% have tested positive for HIV, and 30% of young women have become pregnant, half of them have given birth but half have had abortions (WHO, 2018). The results of research in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia and Portugal in 2017 stated that 75% of respondents had a boyfriend and 50% had had sexual relations between the ages of 15-16 years. American research in 2017 showed that 47.4% of teenagers had had sexual relations and 15.3% had sexual relations. Studies in Africa in research conducted by Sidi et al, (2018) stated that the incidence of primary dysmenorrhea was 78.35%, while in India there were 84, 2% Joshi et al (2015), in Georgia there were 52.07 Gagua et al (2012) female adolescents experiencing primary dysmenorrhea. Preliminary studies in developing countries found that 25-50% of adult women and around 75% of adolescents experience painful sensations during menstruation, with 5-20% reporting that the pain is severe or prevents them from participating in daily activities (Sarinengsih, 2019 )

The results of research in Indonesia in 2018 stated that as many as 16.9% of adolescent girls and 12.4% of adolescent boys agreed to sexual relations and the reason for having sexual relations for the first time among adolescents aged 15-24 years was because they were curious (51.3 %), it just happened (38.4%) and was forced by their partner (21.2%) (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, 2017) The percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 years who are dating is higher in the 2018 IDHS components of Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) compared to 2018, 85% and 72% of male adolescents, 85% and 77% of female adolescents. This results in 48% of female adolescents and 46% of male adolescents receiving less information about HIV and other sexually transmitted infections from school or about contraceptive methods/ methods for 30% of women and 19% of men (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, 2018). BPS data from North Sumatra Province shows that the birth rate due to free sex in women is 33% who give birth to their babies when they are 15-19 years old (BPS 2017). Based on the population census conducted by the North Sumatra BPS, it was stated that 10 to 11% of women of childbearing age (WUS) married at the age of 16 in 2016, and according to information from the North Sumatra BPS itself, at least 47.79% of women in rural areas married under the age of 16. , while in urban areas the figure reached 21.75% in 2017 (BPS 2017). Meanwhile, in Mandailing Natal Regency, around 20% of the data obtained were mostly teenagers. This happens because of a lack of understanding about free sex (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

## **METHODS**

### **Research Techniques**

Analytical survey research is research conducted on a group of research objects with the aim of looking at phenomena that occur in certain populations. This type of research is an analytical survey that relates to teenagers' knowledge regarding the impact of casual sexual behavior. The sample taken was the total population using a total sampling technique, namely 32 people. The research location was carried out at SMA Negeri 1 Payabungan Selatan Class XI, Payabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2021. Data collection was carried out using primary data from respondents through questionnaires This research was conducted from January to February 2022

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Discussion of results**

#### **Univariate Analysis Results**

This univariate analysis aims to describe each relationship between the variables studied. Namely looking at the relationship between Teenagers' Knowledge about the Impact of Casual Sexual Behavior. Data that is categorical is knowledge, age, environment and sources of information. Numerical data is looked for for the mean, median and standard deviation

**Table 1.** Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge Characteristics of Respondents at SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan Class XI IPS Panyabungan Selatan District Mandailing Regency Natal 2022

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage%
1	Good	5	15.6
2	Enough	21	65.6
3	Not enough	6	18.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on table 1. the results of statistical tests show that the majority of knowledge is good knowledge, 21 people (65.6%), while the minority is fairly knowledgeable, 5 people (15.6%).

**Table 2.** Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age Characteristics of Respondents in SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan Class XI IPS Panyabungan Selatan District in Mandailing Regency Natal 2022

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage %
1	16 years	3	9.4
2	17 years	26	81.3
3	18 years	3	9.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on table 2. the results of statistical tests show that the majority of respondents are 17 years old, 26 people (81.3%), while the minority are 16 and 18 years old, 3 people each (9.4%).

**Table 3.** Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Environmental Characteristics of Respondents in SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan Class XI IPS Panyabungan Selatan District in Mandailing Regency Christmas 2022

No	Environment	Frequency	Percentage%
1	Family	11	34.4
2	Friend	21	65.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on table 3. the results of statistical tests show that the majority of respondents' circle of friends is 21 people (65.6%), while the minority is family, 11 people (34.4%).

**Table 4.** Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Respondent Information Sources at SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan, Class XI IPS Panyabungan Selatan District in Mandailing Regency Natal 2022

No	Resources	Frequency	Percentage%
1	Electronic Media	5	15.6
2	Health workers	22	68.8
3	Family	5	15.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on table 4. the results of statistical tests show that the majority of information sources are from health media as many as 22 people (68.8%), while the minority are from electronic media and family/friends as many as 5 people (15.6%) .

### Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was used to determine whether there was a relationship between teenagers' knowledge about the impact of free sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan Class

**Table 5.** Cross Tabulation Between Adolescents' Knowledge and the Impact of Free Sexual Behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan Class XI IPS Panyabungan Selatan District Mandailing Regency Natal 2022

Teenagers' Knowledge About Casual Sex										
		Good		Currently		Not enough		Total		P-value
		F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	
Age	16 years	1	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	3	9.4	0.572
	17 years	3	9.4	18	56.3	5	15.6	26	81.3	
	18 years	1	3.1	2	6.3	0	0.0	3	9.4	
	Total	5	15.6	21	65.6	6	18.8	32	100	
Circumstances just	Family	2	6.3	6	18.8	3	9.4	11	34.4	
	Friend	3	9.4	15	46.9	3	9.4	21	65.6	
	Total	5	15.6	21	65.6	6	18.8	32	100	
Resources	Media Electronic	5	15.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	15.6	
	Power Health	0	0.0	21	65.6	1	3.1	22	68.8	
	Family	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	15.6	5	15.6	
Total		5	15.6	21	65.6	6	18.8	32	100	

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on the results of table 4.7 with the chi-square test, the significance value was 0.0572. Based on this value, because the p value is  $<0.05$  then  $0.05 < 0.0572$ , it can be concluded that "Adolescents' Knowledge About the Impact of Free Sexual Behavior".

Based on the research results, it was found that the impact of free sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 South Payabungan Class Meanwhile, the minority is well knowledgeable as many as 5 people (15.6%). Of the 32

respondents, the highest result was having sufficient knowledge about free sex with 21 people (65.6%). Meanwhile, the minority is well knowledgeable as many as 5 people (15.6%). Of the 32 respondents, the highest result was having sufficient knowledge about free sex with 21 people (65.6%). Meanwhile, the minority is well knowledgeable as many as 5 people (15.6%).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and analysis of research on the relationship between adolescent knowledge regarding the impact of promiscuous sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Payabungan Selatan Class 6%) while the minority is teenagers with good knowledge as many as 5 people (15.6%). Based on the age characteristics of teenagers, the majority of teenagers are 17 years old, as many as 26 people (81.3%) while the minority are teenagers aged 16 years and 18 years, namely 3 people each (9.4%). Based on the characteristics of the adolescent's environment, the majority were friends, namely 21 people (65.6%) while the minority had a family environment of 11 people (34.4%). Based on the characteristics of information sources, the majority of teenagers sourced information from health workers as many as 22 people (68.8%) while the minority sourced information from electronic media and family, namely 5 people each (15.6%). From the results of research on 32 respondents, the p-value for age was 0.572 with  $\alpha = 0.05$  and the environmental p-value was 0.597  $\alpha = 0.05$ , while the p-value for information sources was 0.000  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge teenagers with the impact of free sexual behavior.  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning there is a relationship between teenagers' knowledge and the impact of free sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Panyabungan Selatan Class XI, South Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2022

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