

***ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO PRESENTIAL
SEX BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS
IN SMP 3 BOTUMOITO***

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a time when a person will find interesting new things. One of the problems that occur in adolescence is premarital sexual behavior. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, the role of peers, sources of information (media) and the role of family/parents with premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

This type of research is quantitative with a cross sectional design. The population of this research is adolescent students at SMP 3 Botumoito in 2021, totaling 71 with a sample determination using purposive sampling with 63 respondents. Data analysis using Spearman Rank correlation test.

The results of the Spearman Rank correlation test for the adolescent knowledge variable, there are 26 respondents (41.1%) who have sufficient knowledge about premarital sex but have deviant premarital sex behavior as many as 14 respondents (53.8%) then the peer variable there are 38 respondents (60,3%) peers have an influence on premarital sex and have deviant premarital sex behavior as many as 25 respondents (65,8%) then the variable source of information (media) there are 18 respondents (28,6%) who receive a lot of information about premarital sex with deviant behavior. Then the variable of the role of family/parents there are 35 respondents (55.6%) who have a sufficient role of family/parents with less deviant behavior as many as 18 respondents (51.4%).

In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between knowledge ($p = 0.004$), the role of peers ($p = 0.020$), sources of information (media) ($p = 0.047$) with premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito. There was no significant relationship between the role of family/parents with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito ($p=0.939$). It is suggested that the school is expected to add education about reproductive health related to adolescent sexual behavior to increase the right information for students.

Keywords: Junior High School Youth; Premarital Sexual Behavior.

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a time when a person will find interesting new things. Adolescence is a period of growth and development both physically, psychologically and intellectually. The characteristic of teenagers is to have a great curiosity, like adventure and challenges and tend to dare to take risks without careful consideration.(1)

According to Gunarsa in the book *Psychology of Youth* (2017) a person's behavior is influenced by three factors, namely predisposing factors, supporting factors, and driving factors.(2) The results of Seotjningsih's research (2016) show that the factors related to adolescent premarital sex behavior are parent-adolescent relationships, negative peer pressure, understanding of religious level (religiosity), and pornographic media exposure which have a significant influence, either directly or indirectly. directly to the premarital sexual behavior of adolescents themselves.(3)

Based on the results of Andriani's research (2019), Boalemo Regency was the highest in 2018. In Boalemo Regency, teenagers, both male and female, out of

1,000 teenagers each 71% of boys and 70% of girls claimed to have had a girlfriend. Age at first started dating on average at the age of 15 years. The behavior that is often done by teenagers in dating is holding hands (80%), kissing lips (32%) and touching (11%).

Based on the results of an interview from one of the teachers at the Botumoito Middle School, he said that students who engage in premarital sex are spread across all grade levels, such as grades 7, 8, and 9. % of these students perform deviant behavior. There are even some students who are found to have premarital sex in the scope of the school.

Based on the results of a survey conducted by researchers at the research location of the 10 junior high school teenagers who were dating 80%, then 60% of those who had kissed while dating, then 70% of those who had touched sensitive areas, then 30% of those who had intimate relationships while dating and those who had touched sensitive areas. not having sex while dating 70%. The junior high school was even forced to expel its students from

school because they were pregnant out of wedlock, due to premarital sex.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the analysis of factors related to premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

2. METHODS

Location This research was conducted at SMP 3 Botumoito, Botumoito District, Boalemo Regency. This research was conducted on March 8-20, 2021. The type of research used in this study was quantitative research. The type of research used in this research is analytic observation with a cross sectional design (Cut Latitude).

The population in this study were teenagers at Botumoito Junior High School with a population of 71 students in 2021. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling where the sampling technique was determined by determining certain criteria. The number of samples in this study were 71 students spread across class VII totaling 32 students, class VIII totaling 31 and class IX totaling 17 students.

The analysis used in this study is univariate analysis, namely the analysis used to obtain a description of the distribution of respondents and describe the independent and dependent variables. Then the bivariate analysis in this study was carried out using non-parametric statistical data analysis methods (ie Spearman Rank correlation method).

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result

3.1.1.Univariate Analysis

1. Knowledge of Premarital Sex

Table 3.1.1.1 Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Premarital Sex

Knowledge of Premarital Sex	Amount	
	n	%
Not enough	19	30,2
Enough	26	41,3
Well	18	28,6
Amount	63	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.1.1 Distribution of Respondents based on knowledge of premarital sex, it shows that from 63 respondents. It shows that the respondent's ability to understand and know about

premarital sexual behavior and the impact of premarital sexual behavior is in the sufficient category with the largest percentage of as many as 26 respondents (41.3%). While the respondents' knowledge is good with the smallest percentage as many as 18 respondents (28.6%).

2. Peer Role

Table 3.1.1.2 Distribution of Respondents Based on the Role of Peers

Peer Role	Amount	
	n	%
Influence	38	60,3
Not affect	25	39,7
Amount	63	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.1.2 Distribution of Respondents Based on the Role of Peers, it shows that from 63 respondents. Shows that the role of peers on the behavior of respondents about premarital sex in the category of influencing with the largest percentage of 38 respondents (41.3%). While it does not affect the respondents with the smallest percentage of 25 respondents (39.7%).

3. Number of Information Sources (Media)

Table 3.1.1.3 Distribution of Respondents Based on Number of Information Sources (Media)

Source of Information (Media)	Amount				Total	
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Television	40	63,5	23	36,5	63	100,0
Internet	63	100,0	0	0,0	63	100,0
HP	63	100,0	0	0,0	63	100,0
VCD	38	60,3	25	39,7	63	100,0
Film	47	74,6	16	25,4	63	100,0
Porn video	45	71,4	18	28,6	63	100,0
Magazine	0	0,0	63	100,0	63	100,0
Reading books	32	50,8	31	49,2	63	100,0
Poster	0	0,0	63	100,0	63	100,0
Brochure	0	0,0	63	100,0	63	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.1.3 Distribution of Respondents Based on the number of sources of information (Media) namely television (TV) shows that from 63 respondents there are 40 respondents (63.5%) who answered yes, the source of Information (Media) namely the Internet shows that from 63 respondents there are 63 respondents (100.0%) who answered yes,

the source of information (Media) namely HP showed that from 63 respondents there were 63 respondents (100.0%) who answered yes, the source of information (Media) namely VCD showed that from 63 respondents there were 38 respondents (60.3%) who answered yes, the source of information (media), namely film, showed that from 63 respondents there were 47 respondents (74.6%) who answered yes, the source of information (media), namely pornographic videos, showed that from 63 respondents there were 45 respondents (71.4%) who answered yes. sources of information (media), namely reading books, showed that from 63 respondents there were 32 respondents (50.8%) who answered yes. While the sources of posters, newspapers, brochures and magazines as many as 63 respondents answered no.

4. Source of Information (Media)

Table 3.1.1.4 Distribution of Respondents Based on Information Sources (Media)

Source of Information (Media)	Amount	
	n	%
Lots	32	50,8

Source of Information (Media)	Amount	
	n	%
A little	31	49,2
Amount	63	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.1.4 Distribution of Respondents Based on Information Sources (Media) Shows that of 63 respondents. It shows that the sources of information (media) that provide information about premarital sex are in many categories with the largest percentage of 32 respondents (50.8%). While the few with the smallest percentage were 31 respondents (49.2%).

5. Role of Family/Parents

Table 3.1.1.5 Distribution of Respondents by Role of Family/Parents

Role of Family/Parents	Amount	
	N	%
Not enough	19	30,2
Enough	35	55,6
Well	9	14,3
Amount	63	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.1.5 Distribution of Respondents Based on the role of family/parents, it shows that from 63

respondents. Shows that the role of family/parents who provide emotional support, appreciation, and other things is in the sufficient category with the largest percentage of 35 respondents (55.6%). Then the less category as many as 19 respondents (30.2%). While the good category with the smallest percentage of 9 respondents (14,3%).

6. Premarital Sex Behavior

Table 3.1.1.6 Distribution of Respondents Based on Premarital Sex Behavior

Behavior Premarital Sex	Amount	
	n	%
Deviant	34	54,0
Less Deviant	29	46,0
Amount	63	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.1.6 Distribution of Respondents Based on premarital sex behavior shows that of 63 respondents. It shows that the respondents' premarital sex behavior is in the deviant category with the largest percentage, namely 34 respondents (54.0%). While the category does not deviate with the smallest percentage of 29 respondents (46.0%).

3.1.2 Bivariate Analysis

1. Relationship between Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

Table 3.1.2.1 Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

Knowledge	Premarital Sex Behavior				Total	
	Deviant		Less Deviant			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not enough	6	31,6	13	68,4	19	100,0
Enough	14	53,8	12	46,2	26	100,0
Well	14	77,8	4	22,2	18	100,0
Jumlah	34	54,0	29	46,0	63	100,0
<i>Spearman's Rho</i> $r=0355$ $p= 0,004$						

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.2.1, it shows that from 18 respondents who have good knowledge there are 14 respondents (77.8%) with deviant behavior, and there are 4 respondents (22.2%) with less deviant behavior, while from 26 respondents who have sufficient knowledge there are 14 respondents (53.8%) with deviant behavior and there are 12 respondents (46.2%) with less deviant behavior then from 19 respondents who have less knowledge there

are 6 respondents (31.6%) with deviant behavior, and there are 13 respondents (68.4%) with less deviant behavior.

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.355 and p value = 0.004. P value = 0.004 which means that the first hypothesis is accepted. Statistical results show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

2. Peer Relationship With Premarital Sexual Behavior in Teenagers

Table 3.1.2.2 Results of Analysis of Peer Relationships with Premarital Sex Behavior in Adolescents

Teman Sebaya	Perilaku Seks Pranikah				Total	
	Menyimpang		Kurang Menyimpang			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Mempengaruhi	25	65,8	13	34,2	38	100,0
Tidak mempengaruhi	9	36,0	16	64,0	25	100,0
Jumlah	34	54,0	29	46,0	63	100,0
<i>Spearman's Rho</i> $r = 0,292$ $p = 0,020$						

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 3.1.2.2, it shows that most of the respondents have peers who influence them with deviant behavior. From 38 respondents showed the role of peers influencing where there were 25 respondents (65.8%) with deviant behavior and there were 13 respondents (34.2%) the role of peers with less deviant behavior, while from 25 respondents showed the role of peers did not affect where there are 9 respondents (36%) with deviant behavior and there are 16 respondents (64%) the role of peers with less deviant behavior.

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.292 and p value = 0.020. The value of $p = 0.020$ which means that the first hypothesis is accepted. Statistical results show that there is a significant relationship between peers and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

3. The Relationship of Information Sources (Media) With Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

Table 3.1.2.3 Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Information Sources (Media) and Premarital Sex Behavior in Adolescents

Sumber Informasi (Media)	Perilaku Seks Pranikah				Total	
	Menyimpang		Kurang Menyimpang			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Banyak	18	56,2	14	43,8	32	100,0
Sedikit	16	51,6	15	48,4	31	100,0
Jumlah	34	54,0	29	46,0	63	100,0
<i>Spearman's Rho</i> $r = 0,717$ $p = 0,047$						

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 3.1.2.3 shows that most of the respondents have a lot of information sources (media) in receiving information about premarital sex with deviant behavior.

Of the 32 respondents showed that the source of information (media) there were 18 respondents (56.2%) with deviant behavior and there were 14 respondents (43.8%) sources of information (media) with deviant behavior, while from 31 respondents indicated that the source of information (media) there are 16 respondents (51.6%) with deviant behavior and there are 15 respondents (48.4%) sources of information (media) with deviant behavior.

Results Based on statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.717 and p value = 0.047. The value of $p = 0.047$ which means that the first hypothesis is accepted. Statistical results show that there is a significant relationship between sources of information (media) and premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

4. Relationship between Family/Parental Roles with Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

Table 3.1.2.4 Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Family/Parental Roles with Premarital Sex Behavior in Adolescents

Family Role/ Parent	Premarital Sex Behavior				Amount	
	Deviant		Less Deviant			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not enough	11	57,9	8	42,1	19	100,0
Enough	17	48,6	18	51,4	35	100,0
Well	6	66,7	3	33,3	9	100,0
Amount	34	54,0	29	46,0	63	100,0
<i>Spearman's Rho</i> $r = 0,010$ $p = 0,939$						

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Based on table 4.17, it shows that most of the respondents have adequate

family/parental roles with less deviant behavior.

Of the 9 respondents who have a good family/parental role, there are 6 respondents (66.7%) with deviant behavior, and there are 3 respondents (33.3%) with less deviant behavior, while from 35 respondents who have a family/person role good parents there are 17 respondents (48.6%) with deviant behavior and there are 18 respondents (51.4%) with less deviant behavior then from 19 respondents who have less family/parental roles there are 11 respondents (57.9%) with deviant behavior, and there are 8 respondents (42.1%) with less deviant behavior

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.010 and p value = 0.939. The value of $p = 0.939$ which means that the first hypothesis is rejected. Statistical results show that there is no significant relationship between the role of family/parents with premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

3.2. DISCUSSION

1. Knowledge about premarital sex in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito

Based on table 3.1.2.1, it shows that from 18 respondents who have good knowledge there are 14 respondents (77.8%) with deviant behavior, and there are 4 respondents (22.2%) with less deviant behavior, while from 26 respondents who have sufficient knowledge there are 14 respondents (53.8%) with deviant behavior and there are 12 respondents (46.2%) with less deviant behavior then from 19 respondents who have less knowledge there are 6 respondents (31.6%) with deviant behavior, and there are 13 respondents (68.4%) with less deviant behavior. Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.355 and p value = 0.004. P value = 0.004 which means that the first hypothesis is accepted. Statistical results show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

Adolescent knowledge affects the adolescent's premarital sex behavior. The

results showed that there were 28 respondents (44.4%) who had sufficient knowledge about premarital sex but had deviant premarital sex behavior. There are 34 respondents (54.0%) who have deviant premarital sex behavior.

Most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge, namely 26 respondents (41.3%) only limited to knowledge about the characteristics of sexual development and the impact of premarital sex behavior. However, there are still respondents who do not understand the form of premarital sex behavior. As in the questionnaire question number 4 regarding sexual relations that can be done by teenagers as an expression of sincere love from their partners, 46 respondents (73%) answered that it was true. So that in the results of the study it is very clear that respondents who have good knowledge, do not mean that the teenager does not behave in premarital sex even though they understand and understand what is meant by premarital sex behavior.

Knowledge about premarital sex behavior with sufficient criteria is caused because respondents do not have the right sources of information and respondents still

have minimal knowledge about reproductive health and free sex behavior, then parents at home never provide proper information about premarital sexual behavior in adolescents because parents still consider it taboo to talk about it, especially in the Gorontalo area.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Untari (2017) showing that there are 6 (5.5%) respondents who have good knowledge about premarital sex but have deviant premarital sex behavior. This is because at the current age, adolescents tend to engage in premarital sexual behavior caused by the maturity of the primary and secondary sexual organs which causes the emergence of interest and curiosity of adolescents about sexuality to be high and the behavior of wanting to experiment appears.(4)

According to Syafrudin (2008), partial knowledge is actually more dangerous than not knowing at all. The formation of knowledge itself is influenced by internal factors, namely the way individuals respond to that knowledge and external which is a stimulus to change that knowledge for the better.

Adolescent knowledge is influenced by the age factor, where based on the results of research conducted there are 10 respondents (15.9) who engage in deviant premarital sexual behavior aged 14 years and 7 respondents (11.1) who perform deviant premarital sex behavior aged 16 years . This is because at that age adolescents tend to engage in premarital sexual behavior caused by the maturity of the primary and secondary sexual organs which causes the emergence of interest and curiosity of adolescents about sexuality to be high and the behavior of wanting to try out. Supported by current dating status data, 37 respondents (58.7%) have girlfriends. So the possibility of the teenager doing premarital sex when he has a girlfriend.

Then the gender factor also has a very big role in the occurrence of adolescent behavior, based on the results of research conducted on the percentage of premarital sex behavior in adolescents by gender, it shows that the most adolescents who behave deviantly are male as many as 18 respondents (28.6%). . The number of respondents in this study tended to be more women, amounting to 34 respondents

compared to 29 respondents, but deviant behavior was dominated by men.

Based on the results of previous research, Wedananta (2017) showed that 26.3% of the men in this study had engaged in premarital sex, while 5.9% of the women in this study had engaged in premarital sex.

According to Chi et al (2012), the reasons that cause men to engage in more premarital sex are, among others, men prefer to have sexual fantasies, watch pornographic videos and talk about sex problems to their friends and the significant factors that influence this. Premarital sexual behavior in men is a romantic relationship.

2. The role of adolescent peers regarding premarital sex in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito

Based on table 3.1.2.2, it shows that most of the respondents have peers who influence them with deviant behavior. From 38 respondents showed the role of peers influencing where there were 25 respondents (65.8%) with deviant behavior and there were 13 respondents (34.2%) the role of peers with less deviant behavior, while from 25 respondents showed the role of peers did

not affect where there are 9 respondents (36%) with deviant behavior and there are 16 respondents (64%) the role of peers with less deviant behavior.

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.292 and p value = 0.020. The value of p = 0.020 which means that the first hypothesis is accepted. Statistical results show that there is a significant relationship between peers and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

Peers have an effect on the adolescent's premarital sex behavior. The results showed that there were 25 respondents (36.7%) where peers had an influence on premarital sex and had deviant premarital sex behavior.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that peers greatly influence adolescent behavior as in questionnaire number 6 with the question "I follow the opinion of friends to have a boyfriend" where there are 26 respondents (41.3%) who answered yes. Then on question number 7 "I get a lot of information about adolescent sexuality from friends" where there are 12 respondents

(19%) who answered yes. In question number 14 about "ever held hands" there were 43 respondents (68.3%) who answered yes. While in number 15 about "hugging with the opposite sex" there are 30 respondents (47.6%) who answered yes. This shows that peers have a significant influence on adolescent behavior.

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), behavior is influenced by predisposing factors, namely knowledge, beliefs, beliefs and values. Supporting factors can also influence behavior, such as the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the availability of health facilities and driving factors that are manifest in the attitudes and behavior of health workers or other officers including laws, religious leaders, community leaders, peers, and family.(5)

According to Susanti (2015), peers can also be interpreted as a group of people who have the same background, age, education and social status, and they can usually influence the behavior and beliefs of each member.

This is in line with the results of Wijayanti's research (2019). The role of peers who are quite risky with premarital

sex behavior of teenagers who are at risk.(6)
The results of this study are in accordance with that carried out by Iswarati and T.Y. Prihyugiaro (2018), from the Research and Development Center for Family Planning and Reproductive Health of the BKKBN who stated that teenagers who have friends who have had premarital sexual relations can encourage them to have premarital sexual relations which are 1.8 times more likely to agree to have premarital sexual relations than adolescents who does not have friends who have had premarital sexual relations and encourages them to have premarital sex.

Peers are very influential in the association of adolescents. The influence of peers can be positive or negative. Positive influences, for example, are the urge to excel and be creative because they associate with intelligent and creative people. Negative influences include demands for dating and kissing, demands for updates in appearance, and so on. The demands and pressures of peers make teenagers have to do it in order to be recognized as a member of the group (Hurlock, 2011).

3. Sources of information (media) about premarital sex for teenagers at SMP 3 Botumoito

Based on table 3.1.2.3 Distribution of Respondents Based on the number of sources of information (Media) namely television (TV) shows that from 63 respondents there are 40 respondents (63.5%) who answered yes, the source of Information (Media) namely the Internet shows that from 63 respondents there are 63 respondents (100.0%) who answered yes, the source of information (Media) namely HP showed that from 63 respondents there were 63 respondents (100.0%) who answered yes, the source of information (Media) namely VCD showed that from 63 respondents there were 38 respondents (60.3%) who answered yes, the source of information (media), namely film, showed that from 63 respondents there were 47 respondents (74.6%) who answered yes, the source of information (media), namely pornographic videos, showed that from 63 respondents there were 45 respondents (71.4%) who answered yes. sources of information (media), namely reading books, showed that from 63 respondents there were

32 respondents (50.8%) who answered yes. While the sources of posters, newspapers, brochures and magazines as many as 63 respondents answered no.

The source of information (media) has a significant relationship with premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito ($r=0.047$). Sources of information affect the adolescent's premarital sex behavior. The results showed that there were 18 respondents (28.6%) who received a lot of information about premarital sex with deviant behavior. One of the factors that influence adolescents in engaging in free sex behavior is social media.

Ease of online access allows teenagers to access pornographic sites freely. Pornography sites that are viewed make teenagers addicted, in addition to the absence of control from the family and the lack of education about reproduction, the incidence of free sex in adolescents is increasing. Based on the results of an interview with one of the teachers, according to him, the role of parents is still lacking in children's control in using media such as cellphones, this is because most of the respondents' parents work as farmers

who have to work from morning until dusk so that control and guidance for teenagers is still lacking.(7)

One of the problems that often arise that is often found in teenagers in using social media is an error in accessing negative content. In the end, the information provided on social media regarding sexuality can be in the form of text, images, videos, as well as the presence of jokes which can then affect the individuals who access it, which in the end social media becomes a medium for school-age teenagers to interact with other internet users to share experiences. their sexuality, and it makes other users imitate sexual behavior on social media.(8)

Teenagers who are in a period of curiosity and want to try, will imitate what they see or hear from the mass media. Therefore, a good and responsible source of information is needed by teenagers, so that teenagers are not wrong in getting information sources.

According to Rahmahwati (2008), exposure to mass media, both printed (newspapers, magazines, pornographic books) and electronic (TV, VCD, Internet),

has an influence on adolescents to have premarital sex. Knowledge about reproductive health obtained by adolescents from the mass media has not been used to guide healthy and responsible sexual behavior. In fact, exposure to sexuality information from the mass media (both printed and electronic) which tends to be pornographic and pornographic can be an uneducational reference for teenagers.

This statement can be strengthened based on the results of previous research, one of which is (Vanderboch Oosten, & Peter 2015) in his research on the relationship between sexual content on social media, stating that social media has the potential to stimulate other social media users to imitate and share sexual behavior. them on social media. Meanwhile, according to (Pratama and Setiyaningsih 2015) in his research on the effects of the use of social media on adolescent free sex behavior, states that there is a relationship between the use of social media and adolescent sexual behavior, where adolescents who use social media tend to be at risk for free sex behavior.(9)

Subsequent research conducted by Abndul Sila (2018) Based on the results of existing research, it can be seen that there are 50 respondents with sufficient social media support, while 25 respondents with less social media support. In accordance with the description above, one of the factors that influence adolescents in engaging in free sex behavior is social media.

According to Sarwono (2018), many factors encourage the occurrence of adolescent free sex behavior such as the delay in age, marriage, hormonal changes, and lack of sexual information, as well as the dissemination of information on sexual stimulation from social media. More and more information dissemination through television media, cell phones, internet makes it more difficult for information to be limited in its distribution.

4. The role of family/parents regarding premarital sex in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito

Based on table 3.1.2.4, it shows that most of the respondents have adequate

family/parental roles with less deviant behavior.

Of the 9 respondents who have a good family/parental role, there are 6 respondents (66.7%) with deviant behavior, and there are 3 respondents (33.3%) with less deviant behavior, while from 35 respondents who have a family/person role good parents there are 17 respondents (48.6%) with deviant behavior and there are 18 respondents (51.4%) with less deviant behavior then from 19 respondents who have less family/parental roles there are 11 respondents (57.9%) with deviant behavior, and there are 8 respondents (42.1%) with less deviant behavior.

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.010 and p value = 0.939. The value of $p = 0.939$ which means that the first hypothesis is rejected. Statistical results show that there is no significant relationship between the role of family/parents with premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito.

The role of family/parents has no relationship with the adolescent's premarital

sex behavior. The results showed that there were 18 respondents (28.6%) who had adequate family/parental roles with less deviant behavior.

In line with the results of Untari's research (2017), it shows that most teenagers have sufficient family support with non-deviant premarital sex behavior.(10) Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman's Rho correlation test with <0.05 , the correlation results were 0.010 and p value = 0.914. P value = 0.914 which means that the first hypothesis is rejected. Statistical results show that there is no relationship between family and social support with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents.

Gunarsa (2012) also stated that sometimes parents are too much in paying attention to teenagers. Teenagers do need attention and help from parents. However, if the attention is excessive, the teenager does not get the opportunity to hang out with his friends. Causing teens to vent in the outside world. According to Soetjningsih (2016) social control that is too tight or too loose is one of the factors that causes premarital sexual behavior in adolescents.

In contrast to Anesia et al. (2008) which states that there is a relationship between parental control and sexual behavior in adolescents. From the results of the study, it is known that most of the adolescents have good family support, but these adolescents engage in premarital sex behavior in the deviant category. The majority of adolescents have never received sex and reproductive health education from their parents. They feel ashamed to talk about sex with their parents. In addition, the possibility of adolescent premarital sexual behavior is also caused by the influence of dating and the role of peers.

According to research by Taufik (2010), it is easier for teenagers to tell stories with their partners. The influence of peers on the occurrence of premarital sexual relations in adolescents is very large. Even though the adolescent's family support is good, it is possible for the teenager to engage in premarital sex.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the analysis of factors related to premarital

sexual behavior in junior high school 3 botumoito adolescents.

1. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito ($r=0.355$). The value of $p = 0.004$ which means the level of correlation is sufficient. The results showed that there were 26 respondents (41.1%) who had sufficient knowledge about premarital sex but had deviant premarital sex behavior as many as 14 respondents (53.8%).
2. There is a significant relationship between the role of peers and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito ($r=0.292$). P value = 0.020 which means the level of correlation is sufficient. Peers have an effect on the adolescent's premarital sex behavior. The results showed that there were 38 respondents (60.3%) where peers had an influence on adolescent behavior regarding deviant premarital sex behavior as many as 25 respondents (65.8%).
3. There is a significant relationship between sources of information (media) with premarital sex behavior in

adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito ($r=0.717$). P value = 0.047 which means that the first hypothesis is accepted. Sources of information affect the adolescent's premarital sex behavior. The results showed that there were 32 respondents (50.8%) who received a lot of information about premarital sex with deviant behavior as many as 18 respondents (56.2%).

4. There is no significant relationship between the role of family/parents with premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMP 3 Botumoito ($r=0.010$) and $p=0.939$. The role of family/parents has no relationship with premarital sex behavior of these adolescents. The results showed that there were 35 respondents (55.6%) who had sufficient family/parental roles with less deviant behavior as many as 18 respondents (51.4%).

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