

THE RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS AND PARENTS AND PEER GROUP WITH PREMARITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENT

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ABSTRACT

Developments the current era of globalization makes people's lifestyles more free. This can be seen from premarital sex behavior among teenagers. Premarital sex behavior can cause depression, unwanted pregnancy and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Many factors influence mainly from the family environment and community environment. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of communication between adolescents and parents and peer group with premarital sexual behavior of adolescents. This study uses analytical survey methods with Cross Sectional design. The sample in this study were adolescents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria totaling 87 people. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling. Data were analyzed by univariate to describe the frequency distribution of each of the variables studied and bivariate by using the chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between adolescent communication with parents ($p= 0.01$) with premarital sex behavior and there was no statistical test on the variable peer group because in the peer group weakthere was a proportion of 0% teenagers who were at low risk. There is a significant relationship between adolescent communication with parents and premarital sex behavior in adolescents. For this reason parents can provide communication that educates teenagers on topics related to sexuality and openness to communication so parents can control and provide good direction to their children.

INTRODUCTION

Behavior is an individual's response or reaction to stimuli or the environment (Kemendikbud, 2016). One of the social behaviors that exists among teenagers is dating behavior (Wati, 2017). According to Hawa in Ghani, *et al* (2014), adolescents who are dating have a tendency to engage in sexual activity or premarital sexual behavior which is considered a form of proof of love between a pair of teenagers. Premarital sex behavior is all behavior that is triggered by sexual desire that is carried out between two people of the opposite sex and same-sex

a variety of forms, starting from a sense of attraction to the behavior of dating, making out and having sex (Sarwono, 2016). Premarital sex behavior has a negative impact on adolescents, such as unwanted pregnancy (KTD), fear, anxiety, depression drug abuse and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV / AIDS (Kusumaryani, 2017).

Based on data from the *Center for Disease Control and Prevention* (2017), 41% of teenagers in America have had sexual intercourse and around 230,000 babies are born to teenagers aged 15-19 years. Meanwhile, data from the *National Survey of Family Growth* (2015), a comparison of the percentage of female adolescents with male adolescents who have sexual intercourse is 44% : 47%. This percentage has increased with age with the age range of 15-19 years. In

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(Sarwono, 2016). Premarital sexual behavior has

Indonesia, the percentage of premarital sex performed by male adolescents is 3.7% and has increased to 4.5%. While the percentage of premarital sex carried out by young women is 1.3% and has decreased to 0.7%. (Ministry of Health RI, 2015).

Based on the target of *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG's) No. 3, there are several points that have not succeeded in achieving the target, one of which is the reduction of HIV/AIDS cases. The incidence of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia in 2016 has increased from the previous year, from 30,935 cases to 41,250 cases. This increase also occurred in West Sumatra, from 243 cases to 396 cases (Kemenkes RI, 2017). The survey results show that the most common risk factors for HIV transmission occur during adolescence, namely drug users with needles, homosexual and heterosexual (kemenkes RI, 2016) According to Noorozi, *et al* (2014) Factors that cause adolescents to premarital sex are parenting, economic, support, religious belief and self-awareness of sexual behavior and the interaction between teenagers and parents can inhibits communication so that teenagers tend not to be open with parents. According to

Shore and Shunu (2017), there is relation between communication with parent with teen premarital sexual behavior.

Premarital sex behavior is also influenced by *peer groups*. According to the Kemenkes RI (2016), *peer groups* have an important role in adolescent behavior because adolescents are more likely to make *peer groups* as a place of discussion and information reference. According to research conducted by Putri, Shaluhiah and Prabamurti (2017), there is a relationship between the role of peers with adolescent premarital sexual behavior.

Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers on 10 teenagers, it was found that 8 out of 10 teenagers had premarital sex behavior, 6 teenagers had held hands, 1 teenager had mouth / lips kissing and 1 teenager had oral sex. In addition, all teenagers communicate every day with their parents, but only 3 out of 10 teenagers have ever discussed about the development of sex (puberty) with their parents, while 7 out of 10 teenagers say that premarital sexual behavior is due to friends. This research is conducting The Relationship of communication between Adolescents and Parents and *Peer Groups* with Premarital Sex behavior

II. METHODS

The method used in this research is analytical survey method with design *cross sectional* on 87 respondents conducted in February 2018 - September 2018. The sampling technique used was *proportional random sampling* and *simple random sampling* using *Microsoft Excel* . Data collection is done by giving questionnaires. All data were processed using SPSS withtest *chi-square* with 95% confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$. $P \leq 0,05$ value is considered significant.

III. RESULTS

Table 3.1 Distribution of respondents characteristic frequency

Characteristic	f	(%)
Age		
Middle Adolescent	30	34,5
Late Adolescent	57	65,5
Gender		
Male	44	50,6
Female	43	49,4
Residence		
Alone/boarding	2	2,3

house/rent		
With parents	79	90,8
With aunt/grandmother/sib ling	6	6,9
Total	87	100,0

Based on table 3.1 the majority of respondents are late adolescents with an age range of 17 years to 19 years namely 65,5%. In addition, the majority of respondents are male, which is 50.6% and most respondents live with their parents, which is 90.8%.

Table 3.2 Frequency distribution of premarital sex behavior of premarital sex

Premarital sex behaviour	f	(%)
High risk	31	35,6
Low risk	56	64,4
Total	87	100,0

Based on table 3.2 it can be seen that premarital sex behavior in adolescents is 35,6% are at risk.

Table 3.3 Overview of premarital sexual behavior of adolescents

Questions	Ever	
	f	%
Dating	87	100
Sending romance text	83	95,4
Talking together	85	97,7
Walking out of the house	72	82,8
Holding hands	75	86,2
Hugging	20	23,0
Kissing on cheeks	27	31,0
Kissing on lips	22	25,3
Kissing on neck/breast	9	10,3
Touching in sensitive areas {around genital or breast)	15	17,2

Gluing each other genitals	2	2,3
Oral sex	1	1,1

Based on table 3.3, 87 respondents in the category of premature premarital sexual behavior, all teenagers who had ever dated had chat together (97.7%), sending romantic messages / words (95.4%) and touching the lips with cheeks (31%), while in the category of premarital sex behavior at high risk, teenagers have had lip contact with the lips (25.3%) and have touched / touched sensitive body parts f (17.2%).

Table 3.4 Communication frequency distribution of adolescents with parents of adolescents

Communication between adolescent and parents	f	(%)
Non quality	52	59,8
Quality	35	40,2
Total	87	100,0

Based on table 3.4 the majority of respondents communicate non-quality communication with parents (59,8%)

Table 3.5 Overview of communication between adolescents and parents

Keterangan	Tidak pernah	Pernah, frekuensi per minggu		
		< 3 kali	3 kali	> 3kali
	%	%	%	%
Dating	27,6	52,9	5,7	13,8
Menstruation/ wet dreams	24,1	49,4	12,6	13,8
Development of sex (puberty)	43,7	33,3	10,3	12,6
Sex	88,5	5,7	2,3	3,4
Pregnant/ impregnated	85,1	11,5	1,1	2,3
Contraception	92,0	4,6	-	3,4
Sexually transmitted infections	82,8	5,7	4,6	6,9
HIV and AIDS	81,6	8,0	4,6	5,7

Based on table 3.5 above topics that are rarely discussed with parents are contraceptives (92.0%), sex (88.5%) and pregnancy / impregnation (85.1%).

Table 3.6 Distribution of the frequency of Peer Group juvenile

Peer group	f	(%)
Weak	6	6,9
Strong	81	93,1
Total	87	100,0

Based on table 3.6 the majority of respondents have peer group a strongie 93.1%

Communications Adolescents with Parents with Premarital Sex Behavior

Table 3.7 Relationship between adolescent communication with parents with premarital sex behavior adolescents

Communication between adolescents and parents	Premarital sex behaviour				Total		OR (95% CI)	p-value
	Severe risk		Middle risk		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Non quality	29	55,8	23	44,2	52	100,0	20.80 (4.51-95.94)	0,01
Quality	2	5,7	33	94,3	35	100,0		
Total	31	35,6	56	64,4	87	100,0		

Based on table 3.7 it is found that the percentage of teenagers who have premarital sex behavior is at greater risk for adolescents by communicating with parents who are not qualified compared to communication with quality parents (55.8%: 5.7%). Comparison of this percentage is statistically significant (p <0.05), there is a relationship between premarital sexual behavior

of adolescents and the quality of communication between adolescents and parents.

Relationship of Peer Group to Premarital Sexual Behavior

Table 3.8 Relationship between peer groups and premarital sexual behavior of teenagers

Peer Group	Premarital sex behaviour				Total		p-value
	Severe risk		Middle risk		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Weak	6	100,0	0	0	6	100,0	-
Strong	25	30,9	56	69,1	81	100,0	
Total	31	35,6	56	64,4	87	100,0	

Based on table 3.8 it is found that the percentage of adolescents who have premarital sex behavior is 100% heavy risk in adolescents with peer groups weak. In this variable statistical tests cannot be done because in adolescents with peer groups weakobtained a percentage of 0% in premarital sex behavior is at low risk

IV. DISCUSSION

Premarital Sex

Premarital sexual behavior is any behavior that is triggered by sexual desire carried out between two people of the opposite sex and same-sex. Premarital sexual behavior has a variety of forms, starting from a sense of attraction to the behavior of dating, making out and having sex (Sarwono, 2016). In this study obtained from 87 respondents, adolescents who have premarital sex behavior are at low risk (64.4%) and are at high risk (35.6%). In the category of premarital sex behavior, young people have the least risk of chatting with each other (97.7%), sending messages / romantic words (95.4%) and touching their lips with cheeks (31%), while in the category of severe risk adolescents most have ever had lip contact with the lips (25.3%) and had touched / touched a sensitive body part (17.2%).

According to L'Engle (2006), premarital sexual behavior is relatively mild, namely estimating, dating, fantasizing, holding hands, kissing dry and hugging. Whereas the classified as heavy are wet kissing, touching sensitive body parts, petting, oral sex and intercourse. This is manifested in dating behavior. Dating is a natural thing to do for adolescents of that age It is evident from the results of this study that as many as 55 respondents (63.2%) said that agreeing to date is a natural thing for teenagers to do.

Premarital sexual behavior is caused by the encouragement of libido sexuality, namely the influence of the hormones estrogen and testosterone (Sarwono, 2016). High sexual desire in teenagers is channeled in the form of sexual behavior. Postponement of marriage age, taboo / prohibition, lack of information about sex, lack of sex education from parents and increasingly free relationships cause teenagers with high sexual desire to behave in premarital sex. This is also supported by technological advancements that make it easier for teens to access all information via the internet. However, not all teenagers can filter the information into a positive thing for them so that many teenagers who have premarital sex behavior ranging from mild risk to end up leading to a heavier risk. According to Envuladu, *et al* (2017), peer pressure also affects adolescents to premarital sexual behavior. This is the reason most often expressed by teenagers involved in sexual activity. They think that what their peer group has done is a necessity that they have to do and that is a sign that the teenager is *mature*.

Communication between youth and parents

Communication is a process of delivering, processing and receiving information between individuals with the aim of providing information, entertaining and influencing persuasive (sukendar, 2017). Communication between adolescents and parents is the communicators among family members (Wilis, 2017). In this study, the content of the

discussion between adolescents and parents studied was about dating behavior, sex development and other matters related to sexuality. The results of this study indicate that in general respondents have poor quality communication with their parents 52 (59.8%) while respondents who have quality communication 35 (40.2%). The results of this study are similar with the research of Putri, et al (2017) that 76.2% of parents do not provide sex education to their children and 82.5% of parents do not provide information about sexual behavior in their children.

The results of this study also show that the topics most frequently discussed with a frequency of <3 times / week are about boyfriends and dating (52.9%), topics that are most often discussed with a frequency of 3 times / week that is about menstruation / wet dreams (12, 6%), and for topics that are most frequently discussed with a frequency of time > 3 times / week which is about boyfriends and dating and menstruation / wet dreams (13.8%), while topics that are rarely discussed with parents are contraception (92, 0%). In adolescents belonging to premarital sexual behavior at high risk, more than half had never communicated these topics including 21 respondents who had never communicated about boyfriends / dating (67.7%), 16 respondents had never communicated about menstruation / wet dreams (51.6%), 23 respondents never communicated about sex development (74.2%), 30 respondents never communicated about pregnancy / impregnation, and 31 respondents never communicated about sex, contraception, sexually transmitted infections and HIV / AIDS (100%). The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Sekarrini (2012) that the majority of respondents communicate passively (73.2%) and few who communicate actively (26.8%), while the topics most frequently discussed are about boyfriends and dating.

Peer Group

Peer group are positive *peer group* actions, imitated and carried out by respondents. In this study, the majority of respondents had *peer group* a strong 81 (93.1%), while respondents with *peer groups* were weak 6 (6.9%). This result is in line with Qomarasari's research (2015) that the majority of respondents have *peer groups* strong(53.6%). According to Lestari (2016), adolescents tend to choose peers to share feelings because they feel understood by their peers and have similar problems so that teenagers will feel comfortable sharing their stories with their peers. It is evident from this study that 62.1% of respondents said they agreed that the opinions of group friends had an important influence on the decisions that would be taken by respondents.

Communication Relationship of Teenagers with Parents with Premarital Sexual

Results of bivariate analysis showed that of 87 respondents, respondents who did not communicate with quality with their parents had a high risk of premarital sex behavior, which was 55.8%, while respondents who had high quality communication with their parents behaved premarital sex is a risky risk of 5.7%.

Based on the results of bivariate analysis shows that there is a relationship between the communication between adolescents and parents with premarital sexual behavior ($p = 0.01$). This research is in line with the research of Nia, Wijayanti and Pujianti (2016) that the role of parents is very influential on adolescent sexual behavior and in line with the research of Shore and Shunu (2017) that supervision and monitoring of parents is needed to control adolescent sexual behavior. This can be realized through good communication between children and parents which is focused on providing information and education about the dangers and risks of adolescent behavior so that it can increase adolescent awareness of themselves.

Based on the results of the study, the majority of teenagers consider dating is a natural thing. Teenagers have a high libido desire due to the influence of estrogen on women and testosterone in men so that in adolescence it is

susceptible to promiscuity. Quality communication between parents and adolescents can support the creation of good relationships and limitations in socializing.

However, in adolescents whose communication is not qualified, control in adolescents is lacking, causing teenagers to be too free in socializing and engaging in premarital sexual behavior with severe risk.

Family as the smallest social group in society is the first environment that children live (Ayu, 2016). Children are raised and guided in a family led by parents. Therefore, parents are the first educators of children who will shape and apply the values that exist before children socialize into the community, but most parents find it difficult to talk about sex with their children. This is due to parents' ignorance, attitude that is not open and still considers taboo to talk about sex (Sarwono, 2011).

According to Hurlock (2006) parents who lack communication with children tend to give less attention to children, as a result children lack supervision and have too much freedom. It is very important for parents to talk about the topic of sexuality with their children. The main key in this communication is openness. With openness, teenagers and parents can understand each other about the issues discussed (Willis, 2017). However, if there is no openness, it will encourage teenagers to seek information or other sources, considering that currently teenagers have a wide variety of access to get information related to sex (Kustanti in Susilawati, 2016).

Relationship of Peer Group with Premarital Sexual Behavior

Of 87 respondents as many as 81 (93.1%) respondents had *peer group* a strongwhile respondents with *peer group* weak6 (6.9%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that *peer group* the weakhad a severe risk of 100%, while in *peer group* the stronghad a premarital risk of severe sexual behavior, amounting to 30.9%. In this variable statistical tests cannot be done because in

adolescents with *peer groups* weak obtained a percentage of 0% in premarital sex behavior is at low risk.

The majority of peer groups are often found in school settings. According to Sarwono (2016) schools are secondary education environments. For teenagers who attend school means that the teenager spends a third of his time every day in school. To support the ability to socialize adolescents, the ability to get along is needed. However, association can influence adolescent behavior (Gunarsa, 2014).

The results of this bivariate analysis show that adolescents with *peer groups* weak have a greater chance of being involved in premarital sex behavior than adolescents with *peer groups* strong. This is in line with Qomarasari's (2015) study that adolescents with weak peer roles have a 0.55 times greater likelihood of being compared to strong peer roles. So that the weaker positive influence of *peer groups* will increase premarital sex behavior because *peer groups* have an important role in adolescent behavior. This research is also in line with Lestari's research, et al. (2014) that 83.4% of high-risk adolescents have peers who support premarital sexual behavior. Teenagers spend more than twice as much time with their peers so that teenagers are more likely to make *peer groups* as a place for discussion and information referral (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2016).

V. CONCLUSION

Premarital sexual behavior is any behavior that is triggered by sexual desire carried out between two people of the opposite sex and same sex. Premarital sexual behavior has a variety of forms, starting from a sense of attraction to the behavior of dating, making out and having sex. There is a significant relationship between adolescent communication

with parents with teen premarital sex behavior.

Severe premarital sexual behavior is generally carried out by adolescents with poor quality communication with their parents and heavy-blooded premarital sexual behavior is generally carried out by adolescents with *peer groups* weak (100%).

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