

The Effect Of Peer Group On Sexual Behavior Of Adolescent In High School State Vocational School 1 Pagerwojo Tulungagung

Putri Eka Sejati^{1*}, Tanti Rahma Olimpia²

^{1,2}Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia

*Corresponding author: putridanialin@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 10th June 2023

Revised: 14th June 2023

Accepted: 26th June 2023

Keywords:

Adolescents,
Peer Group,
Sexual Behaviour.

ABSTRACT

Peer group or peer group is a source of affection, sympathy, understanding, and moral guidance as well as a setting to gain autonomy and independence from parents. Peers are friends of the same age with closeness and a sense of belonging. School-age children focus on the rules of friends, but parents are still influential in directing children. This study aimed to determine the influence of peer groups on the sexual behavior of tenth graders in the State Vocational High School 1 Pagerwojo Tulungagung. Methods This research is analytical research with a pre-experimental approach. The sample in this study was 30 students and class X students. Data analysis used paired samples T-test. Based on the results of statistical tests, it was obtained that the value of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$. So that there is an influence of Peer-Group on the sexual behavior of class X teenagers in the State Vocational High School 1 Pagerwojo Tulungagung. This study concludes that in the Peer-Group group, most of the respondents have sexual behaviour, which is 12 respondents (70%). Meanwhile, students who did not join Peer-Group showed that most respondents had no sexual behaviour, namely nine respondents (60%). Suggestions for adolescents It is necessary to make efforts to equip themselves with various knowledge, especially about adolescent reproductive health, and not abuse participating in extra-curricular activities at school to behave sexually and be active in seeking reproductive health information at school or independently using the internet facilities with assistance and supervision from teachers or parent.

I. Introduction

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. This period is described by the appearance of secondary sex characteristics at the age of 11 to 12 years and ends with the cessation of body growth at 18 to 20 years (Wong, 2016). According to Wong (2016), adolescence is divided into three sub-phases, namely early adolescence (11-14 years of age), mid-adolescence (15-17 years), and late adolescence (18 years). The World Health Organization (2016) says that in foreign terms, adolescents are called adolescents when individuals develop from the first time they show secondary and primary sexual signs until they reach sexual maturity. This maturity does not only mean physical maturity but also includes social-psychological maturity. At this time, a child will experience many physical, cognitive, social, and emotional changes. This is to Wong's statement (2016) that youth is a time of rapid physical, cognitive, social, and emotional maturity for boys to become adult men and for girls to prepare to become adult women.

Adolescence is the next developmental stage of school-age children. At this time, the dependence of adolescents on the family is decreasing while the dependence of adolescents on peer groups is increasing. Potter & Perry (2015) said peer groups give adolescents a sense of belonging, validation, and opportunities to learn acceptable behaviour. A sense of belonging is important because being criticized or ignored by peers creates feelings of inferiority, inadequacy, and incompetence. Therefore teenagers will behave in a way that will strengthen their presence in the group (Wong, 2019).

Adolescence is the next developmental stage of school-age children. At this time, the dependence of adolescents on the family is decreasing while the dependence of adolescents on peer groups is increasing. Potter & Perry (2015) said peer groups give adolescents a sense of belonging,



validation, and opportunities to learn acceptable behaviour. A sense of belonging is important because being criticized or ignored by peers creates feelings of inferiority, inadequacy, and incompetence. Therefore teenagers will behave in a way that will strengthen their presence in the group (Wong, 2019).

Peers have an important role in adolescent development. Teenagers tend to choose friends with the same interests and values so that they have something in common in various ways and are comfortable when communicating. Research conducted by Rahyani et al. (2014) found that the intensity of communication with peers about sex can increase the risk of premarital sexual relations for the first time.

The next development that occurs in adolescents is developing romantic feelings. According to Wong (2016), upon entering mid-adolescence, a person begins to develop romantic feelings and initiate sexual experiments. These romantic feelings in some teenagers sometimes develop into further sexual exploration, such as kissing, touching sensitive body parts, to having sexual intercourse. Following the statement of Wilson, H. K. (2013) that behaviours included in sexual behaviour are masturbation, kissing, touching breasts, touching male or female genitals, oral sex, coitus, and anal intercourse.

Previous studies were conducted to determine the actual development and condition of adolescents. One of the studies that focused on adolescents was the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) conducted a national Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS) in the United States in 2015. From the survey, 41.2% of 9-12 grade-level students had sexual intercourse. 30.1% of students are sexually active, and 11.5% have sexual intercourse with four or more partners.

Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Committee (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) in 2013 revealed that 62.7% of adolescents in Indonesia had sexual intercourse (Anonymous, 2015). Another survey conducted by the Focus Group Discussion Foundation (DKT) in 2018 in Indonesia showed that, on average, teenagers started having sex for the first time at 19, with the majority being university students. This survey was conducted in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabodetabek), Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, and Bali on 663 male and female respondents aged 15-25 years. As many as 69.6% of teenagers (462 people) claimed to have had sex, and 31% of them were students, then 18% were office employees, and groups of traders, entrepreneurs, and labourers, and what was quite worrying was 6% of those who claimed to have had sex were still in junior high/high school (Taryono, 2018).

The Tulungagung Aids Commission (KPA) found ten students infected with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) caused by uncontrolled sexual behavior. The observation data also said that sexual relations cause 95% of HIV/AIDS cases in the Tulungagung area (Arif, 2015).

Research conducted by government and private institutions in Indonesia does not only stop at finding cases of premarital sex but also about other sexual behaviors that adolescents may carry out. This can be seen from a survey conducted by the National Commission for Child Protection of 4,500 adolescents in 12 major cities in Indonesia in 2017. The survey conducted showed that 97% of the youth who were respondents in the survey stated that they had watched pornographic films, 93, 7% had kissed, petted, and had oral sex, then 62.7% of teenagers who were still in junior high school had had intercourse and 21.2% of high school students had had an abortion (Rachmawati, E., 2019).

Based on the survey results above, we can see that peers or peer groups influence adolescents' lives, including in terms of adolescent sexuality. The influence exerted by the peer group varies from information, advice, examples, and encouragement to adolescents to have sexual relations. Research conducted by Richard. O.S. and Kenneth. I. W (2019), which resulted in the fact that peer group norms greatly influence when sex starts. Harper, Gannon, Watson, Catania, and Dolcino (2019) also stated that adolescent peer groups provide examples of a relationship, providing information and advice regarding sexual involvement in adolescents.

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in researching "The Influence of Peer Groups on Sexual Behavior of Adolescents at State Vocational High School 1 Pagerwojo Tulungagung.

II. Methods

This study used the T-Test Statistical Test, which aims to compare (distinguish) whether the averages of the two groups tested were significantly different or not using the Cross-Sectional approach or meaning that all data was collected once (Arikunto, 2016). The independent variable in this study is

the peer group, and the dependent variable is adolescent sexual behaviour. The sample in this study was 30 students of SMKN 1 Pagerwojo who were taken using the accidental sampling technique.

III. Result and Discussion

The results of this study were shown from 30 respondents, namely students of SMKN 1 Pagerwojo

A. Characteristics of respondents

1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age

The distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the age of students at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung is as follows:

Table 4.1 Frequency distribution of students at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung by age

Respondent age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
11-14 Years old	2	6,7
15-18 Years old	28	93,3
19-21 Years old	0	0
Amount	30	100,0

Based on table 4.1 above, it shows that almost all respondents are aged 5-18 years, namely 28 respondents (93.3%)

2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

The distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the gender of students at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung is as follows:

Table 4.2 Distribution of the frequency of students in Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung based on gender

Respondent Sex	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
Male	12	40
Female	18	60
Amount	30	100,0

Based on table 4.2 above, it shows that the majority of respondents are female, namely 18 respondents (60%)

B. Variable Characteristics

1. Adolescent Sexual Behavior Based on Peerg Groups

The distribution of the frequency of respondents based on sexual behavior based on the peer group of students at State Vocational High School 1 Pagerwojo Tulungagung is as follows:

Table 4.3 Distribution of the frequency of students at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung based on sexual behavior based on peer group

Sexual Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
There is	12	70
There is not	3	30
Amount	15	100,0

Based on table 4.3 above, it shows that the majority of respondents have sexual behavior, namely 12 respondents (70%)

2. Adolescent Sexual Behavior at School (Not Participating in Peer Groups)

The distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the sexual behavior of young students and female students at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung is as follows:

Table 4.4 Distribution of the frequency of students at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung based on adolescent sexual behavior

Sexual Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
There is	6	40
There is not	9	60
Amount	15	100,0

Berdasarkan tabel 4.4 di atas menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden tidak ada perilaku seksual, yaitu sebesar 9 responden (60%)

C. T-Test Result

Table 4.5 The results of the T-Test test on the effect of Peer Group on sexual behavior of class X adolescents at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung

One-Sample Test						
Test Value = 0						
95% Confidence Interval of the Difference						
	T	d f	Sig. (2- tailed)	Me an Dif fere nce	Lower	Upper
Peergroup	6.197	14	.000	8.000	5.23	10.77
Not participant in peer group	2.792	14	.014	3.333	.77	5.89

The table in 4.5 above is the main table from the independent sample T-Test analysis. It shows a significant 2-way (T-Tailed) value of $0.000 < 0.005$. There are differences in point scores between peergroups and those not participating in the Peer Group. So that there is the influence of Peer Group on the sexual behavior of class X adolescents at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung

A. The influence between Peer Group and sexual behavior in class X adolescents at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung.

The results of this study indicate that in the Peer Group group, the majority of respondents have sexual behavior, namely 12 respondents (70%). Meanwhile, students who did not join PeerGroup showed that most respondents did not have sexual behavior, namely nine respondents (60%). The results of this study indicate that Peer Groups influence the sexual behavior of class X adolescents at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung. This is by research conducted by Suparmi and Isfandari (2016). Peers can influence risky sexual behavior in adolescents. Peer influence can be in the form of invitations or because of prestige to be accepted in the group.

Risky sexual behavior carried out by the peer group is wet and dry kissing, necking, petting, holding hands, hugging, and even having sexual intercourse. Peer Group has more influence on sexual behavior than students who do not join the Peer Group. This is consistent with research conducted by Rosdarni (2015) entitled The Influence of Personal Factors on Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents; it was found that Peer Groups directly influence premarital sexual behavior. Practically speaking, adolescents are 1.4 times more at risk of engaging in risky premarital sexual behavior (109).

The results of this study are also supported by data from the Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey (SKRRI) that middle adolescents (14-18 years) have a 5 times greater risk of having sexual intercourse than early and late adolescents.

The results of this study also indicate that the obstacles experienced by researchers in the field are related to privacy regarding risky sexual behavior by informants. In addition, researchers could be more optimal in analyzing transcripts and interpreting the themes of research results due to the first experience of researchers in conducting research using quantitative methods.

This research is supported by Kurniasari & Taviv's research which suggests that communication about sexuality given by parents and at the earliest possible age plays a very important role in preventing

high-risk adolescent sexual behavior; sexuality messages are given with recurring frequency and good quality, the content of sexuality messages more emphasis on inculcating moral values, how to control sexual urges that are healthy and according to religion, as well as being more selective in choosing friends and avoiding exposure to pornographic media.

According to researchers, the lack of efforts to equip themselves with various knowledge, especially regarding adolescent reproductive health, is risky for adolescent sexual behavior. Participating in extra-curricular activities at school will be a positive thing if used properly, which will certainly hone the mindset of the nation's children to develop better. Actively seeking reproductive health information at school or independently using internet facilities with assistance and supervision from teachers or parents can also be done to prevent adolescent sexual behavior.

IV. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that in the Peer Group group, the majority of respondents have sexual behavior, namely 12 respondents (70%). Meanwhile, students who did not join the PeerGroup showed that the majority of respondents did not have sexual behavior, namely 9 respondents (60%). The results of this study indicate that there is a Peer Group effect on the sexual behavior of class X adolescents at Pagerwojo State Vocational High School 1 Tulungagung.

V. References

- Ahmadi. 2016 . *Tentang Sikap yang Tercermin dari Perilaku Rineka Cipta*. Jakarta.
- Ali , M dan Asrori, M.2016. *Psikologi Remaja* . Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- BKKBN, 2016, *Remaja dan Kesehatan Reproduksi* , BKKBN, Jakarta.
- Damayanti, 2018, Perawatan Seputar Organ Intim Wanita. Available from:
[http:// tabloidnova.com](http://tabloidnova.com), diunduh 20 April 2022.
- Eny kusuma, 2017, *Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja dan Wanita*. Salemba Medika. Jakarta.
- Friedman, 2013 , *Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat* , EGC, Jakarta.
- Geldard, K, dan Geldard, D .2016.*Konseling Remaja.Pustaka belajar*.Yogyakarta. Gunarsa , 2020. *Dari Anak Sampai Usia Lanjut: Bunga Rampai, Psikologi Perkembangan*. PT. BPK Gunung Mulia.Jakarta.
- Hurlock .E.B.2016.*Perkembangan Anak* : Jilid 4.Erlangga .Jakarta.
- Imran, Irawati.2019, *Modul Dua Perkembangan Seksualitas Remaja*. Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia. Jakarta.
- Koentjoro. 2014 . *On The Spot: Tutur dari Seorang Pelacur*. CV Qalams, Yogyakarta.
- Kumalasari,S.& Andhyanto, 5.2017. *Kesehatan Reproduksi*, Salemba Medika. Jakarta.
- Kusmiran, Eny. 2017. *Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja dan Wanita*. Salemba Medika:Jakarta
- L"Engle , Brown & kenneavy (2016). *The Mass Media Are an Important Context for Adolescents Sexual Behavior*. Journal of Adolescents health. Vol 38: pp 186-192
- Monks, F. J, 2014, *Psikologi Perkembangan: Pengantar dalam Berbagai Bagiannya*. Cet. 14.: Gajah Mada University Press. Yogyakarta.
- Muadz, Masri. Syaefuddin, dkk.2019. *Panduan Pengelolaan Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Remaja (PIK Remaja)*. Badan Kooordinasi keluarga. Jakarta.
- Mustofa & Winarti. 2016, *Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seks Pranikah*. Jakarta.
- Notoadmojo, S. 2017, *Pendidikan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta. Nuranti, Alifah.2019. *Hubungan antara Komunikasi Orang Tua –Remaja dengan Sikap terhadap Perilaku Seksual*. Remaja, Jakarta.

- Pinem, Saroha. 2019. *Kesehatan Reproduksi & Kontrasepsi*. Trans Info Media. Jakarta.
- Rakhmat, Jalaluddin. 2017. *Psikologi Komunikasi*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya. Bandung.
- Remaja di Jawa Tengah : Implikasinya terhadap Kebijakan dan Layana Kesehatan Seksual dan Reproduksi*. Makara, Kesehatan.10 (1),29-40.
- Rida, 2015. Pedoman Pengelolaan Bina Keluarga Remaja (BKR). Jakarta.
- Sangsono, 2018. *Psikologi Remaja Edisi Revisi*. Rajawali Pers.Jakarta. Suryoputro, A, dkk. 2016. *Faktor- Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seksual*
- Santrock, 2017, *Remaja*. Edisi 11 Jilid 2. Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Sarwono. S.W. 2018. *Psikologi Remaja*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- SDKI,2018, Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional Badan Pusat Statistik Kementerian Kesehatan RI, Jakarta.
- Tanjung ,A.et“al , 2015, *Kebutuhan akan informasi dan pelayanan kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja*.(online), (<http://www.pkbi.or.id> diakses 6 April 2022
- Yusuf Syamsu, 2018, *Psikologi Perkembangan anak dan Remaja*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.