

The Relationship between Parenting and Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

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ABSTRACT: Adolescence is a period where sexual development begins, therefore adolescent experience unstable emotions with sexual behavior. This causes adolescents to tend to engage in irresponsible sexual behavior. Therefore, parents have a very important role, in this case applying the right parenting style to the development of adolescents. The 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey reported that around 4% of young men had experience of having sexual relations before marriage, namely young men aged 15-19 years. This study aims to analyze the relationship between parenting and sexual behavior in adolescents by using a cross sectional design and the number of samples is 116 adolescents. Data were collected using a questionnaire distributed through the google form. The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between parenting and sexual behavior in adolescents with value = 0.005, value = 0.05 ($p < \alpha$). In this research, the researcher would like to recommend to the next researcher to continue the research by using multivariate analysis to process the data.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Parenting Sexual behavior

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period marked by biological and psychological development in which at this time there is a transitional period between the right-child period and the adult period. It is characterized biologically by the growth and development of primary and secondary sex. And psychologically characterized by attitudes and moods as well as desires and emotions that fluctuate [1–3].

Adolescence sometimes experience difficulties as a result of their unstable and erratic attitudes, moods, wills, and emotions. Adolescents face various problems because adolescence is a period of growth or transition, and adolescents cannot stand alone in making or determining decisions without supervision from the surrounding environment. Some problems that are vulnerable to occur in adolescents such as smoking, drugs, alcohol, and premarital sexual behavior are becoming increasingly common [4,5].

Based on data from the 2020 Census, the number of adolescents in Indonesia is 69,824,459. Meanwhile, according to data from the DKI Jakarta Statistics Agency, the number of adolescents in DKI Jakarta in 2020 is 874,865 in the 10-14 year age range, 825,828 in the 15-19 year age range, and 818,096 in the 20-24 year age range. Among high school students in the United States surveyed in 2019, it was found that 38% of students had had sexual intercourse. Another study conducted among adolescents (aged 17-20 years) in Northern Thailand revealed that 62.4% of men and 34.4% of women had experienced sexual intercourse (Tangmunkongvorakul et al., 2011 in Mai & Kittisuksathit, 2019). The 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey reported that around 4% of young men had had sexual intercourse before marriage, namely male adolescents aged 15-19 years. Research by Nadirahilah & Nurdiansyah, (2019) revealed that 74 adolescents (54.8%) in the Pulau Harapan Village, Kepulauan Seribu had risky sexual activities, and 29 adolescents had experience of having sexual relations (21.5 percent) [6–8].

Adolescence often violate social norms that apply in society which causes sexual behavior to occur. Sexual behavior is an act that is motivated by human sexual desire, when viewed from the form of behavior, it usually starts from being attracted to each other, dating, making out to having sex either with oneself, a stranger or an individual in a dream that can be used as a sexual object. Sexual behavior in adolescents is strongly influenced by how the family carries out its roles and functions towards adolescents in the family. As previously mentioned, adolescents often face various problems that cannot be overcome, therefore the family plays an important role because the family is the first social member who can complete adolescence [9–11]. In building behavior and personality until reaching adulthood, there are parenting styles that play an important role, and

The Relationship between Parenting and Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

each parent has a different parenting style. Parenting can be classified into three types, namely authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting and permissive parenting [12,13].

II. METHOD AND MATERIAL

This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional or cross sectional correlative method. Collecting data using a questionnaire in the form of a google form given to respondents at one time. The research was conducted in March 2022 at a private high school in Jakarta. The sample of this study was 116 people using a consecutive sampling technique, namely by taking samples that met the inclusion criteria sequentially until a number of samples were obtained.

Data was collected using a Likert scale questionnaire. In the parenting questionnaire taken from research (Najibah, 2017), this questionnaire contains 24 statements consisting of 18 favorable statements and 6 unfavorable statements. The statement on the questionnaire is a positive/favorable statement with four answer choices, namely a score of 4 for the answer choice always, a score of 3 for the answer often, a score of 2 for the answer sometimes, and a score of 1 for the answer never. In the negative/unfavorable statement, a score of 1 for the answer choice is always, a score of 2 for the answer is often, a score of 3 for the answer is sometimes, and a score of 4 for the answer is never. The questionnaire used to measure sexual behavior was taken from research conducted by (Nurmaguphita, 2014) using a sexual risk behavior questionnaire, namely SRS (Sexual Risk Survey). This questionnaire consists of knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality, attitudes towards sexual behavior and sexual activity. The form of questions used using a Likert scale with alternative answers of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree for the knowledge and attitude domains as well as always, often, rarely, and never answers for the activity domain. The score for the knowledge domain is worth 1 to 4 while for the attitude and activity domain it is worth 4 to 1.

Grouping the types of parenting is done by making a total score, then using the class length formula. After the length of the class is known, then the type of parenting can be determined where the scores for permissive parenting are: 38-51, democratic parenting: 52-65, authoritarian parenting: 66-79. In the sexual behavior variable, the grouping of adolescent sexual behavior is done by looking for each domain value. Adolescents are said to have sexual behavior if two or three domains are of low or negative value. The data then analyzed the frequency distribution and Chi-Square.

III. RESULT

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics

Respondent characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender		
Male	54	46.6
Female	62	53.4
Religion		
Muslim	105	90.5
Non-Muslim	11	9.5
Ethnic		
Javanese	61	54.3
Outside Javanese	55	45.7
Previous Education		
Junior high school	103	88.8
Islamic Junior high school	13	11.2

Table 1 shows that the majority of adolescents in this study were female 62 people (53.4%), male there were 54 people (46.6%), Muslim there were 105 people (90.4%), non-Muslim 11 people (9, 5), there are 55 Javanese people (45.7 people outside the Javanese ethnicity, 61 people (54.3%), previous education in junior high school 103 people (88.8%), and Islamic junior high school there are 13 people (11.2%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution of parenting

Parenting	Frequency	%
Permissive	43	37.1
Authoritarian	32	27.6
Democratic	41	35.3

The Relationship between Parenting and Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

Total	116	100
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Based on table 2 shows that 43 people (37.1%) the majority of parenting styles received by adolescents are permissive parenting, while 32 people (27.6%) have authoritarian parenting and 41 people (35.3%) have democratic parenting.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of sexual behavior adolescents

Sexual behavior	Frequency	%
Risk	45	38.8
Non-risk	71	61.2
Total	116	100

Based on table 3 above, it shows that the majority of respondents have non-risk sexual behavior as many as 71 people (61.2%) while 45 people (38.8%) are at risk for sexual behavior.

Table 4. Chi square test between parenting and sexual behavior in adolescents

Parenting	Sexual behavior				Total		p-value
	Risk		Non-risk		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Permissive	23	53.5	20	46.5	43	100	0.005
Authoritarian	14	43.8	18	56.3	32	100	
Democratic	8	19.5	33	80.5	41	100	
Total	45	38.8	71	61.2	116	100	

Table 4 shows that the from 116 respondents, most of the adolescents who received permissive parenting from their parents had risky sexual behavior as many as 23 people (53.5%), and 20 people (46.5%). Respondents who have authoritarian parenting and risky sexual behavior are 14 people (43.8), and 18 people are not at risk (56.3%). As for democratic parenting, as many as 8 people (19.5%) have risky sexual behavior, and 33 people are not at risk (80.5%).

The table above shows that the value of $\chi^2 = 0.005$, meaning that <0.05 ($p < \alpha$) which can be concluded that H_0 is rejected or H_a is accepted or there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and sexual behavior in adolescents in Widuri Family High School.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the majority of adolescents in the Widuri Family Senior High School had 45 people (41.4%). The results of this research are not in line with the findings of Masni & Hamid which examined the determinants of risky sexual behavior in Makassar adolescents at Santri Darul Arqam Gombara and State Senior High School 6 Makassar. The results of these findings illustrate the high risk of sexual behavior in adolescents indicating the influence of religious understanding, peers, and the use of social media on risky sexual behavior [14].

Then, there is a study by Wakasa et al. which also shows a high risk of sexual behavior in high school adolescents in Guduru, Ethiopia. In the study, 352 (29.8%) of the 1181 participants indicated that they had had sexual intercourse and all analyzes focused on that group. Further analysis explained that there were more than two thirds of the participants, as many as 240 people (68.2%) had risky sexual behavior. However, a study conducted by Padut et al. on 12th grade adolescents at MAN Manggarai Timur, found that adolescents had less risky sexual behavior compared to those who had non-risky sexual behavior in which boys were more likely to engage in sexual behavior riskier than women [15,16].

Another study by Mahmudah et al. which examined what factors were related to adolescent sexual behavior in Padang city high school, found that the majority of adolescents in the high school had 79.1% risky sexual behavior and 20.9% risk, as many as 5, 1% of adolescents who have risky sexual behavior admit that they have had sexual intercourse. Because curiosity / trial and error the most reason they have sexual intercourse (50%). Adolescence is a period where sexual development begins, therefore adolescents experience unstable emotions with sexual behavior. This situation triggers adolescents to lead to irresponsible sexual behavior. During adolescence, physical changes occur, including sexual organs that can increase sexual drive or sexual libido which requires distribution in certain sexual behavior patterns, this is also due to sexual hormones in adolescents starting to become active [17].

The Relationship between Parenting and Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

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Sexual behavior is an act that is motivated by human sexual desire, when viewed from the form of behavior, it usually starts from mutual interest, dating, making out to having sex either with oneself, a stranger, or an individual in a dream that can be used as a sexual object [10]. Parenting is defined as a series of activities and interactions between parents and their children in raising their children. Sexual behavior in adolescents is strongly influenced by how the family carries out its roles and functions towards adolescents in the family. Adolescents often face various problems that cannot be overcome, therefore the family plays an important role because the family is the first social member who can complete adolescence [11].

Adolescents will try to find their own way out to solve these problems outside the family environment, but this can backfire for adolescents where adolescents can be easily influenced by things that can pose a risk to adolescent development. This can occur as a result of not strong self-control in adolescents. The parenting style applied to adolescents has an important contribution to growing the actions and attitudes of a teenager until he reaches adulthood.

Based on the results above, it shows that adolescents who have democratic parenting from their parents lead to risky sexual behavior. While in permissive parenting style, adolescents tend to have risky sexual behavior. The results of this study are in line with the research of Ungsianik & Yuliati, where adolescents who receive permissive neglectful parenting tend to have risky sexual behavior. What is meant by permissive neglectful here is that parents tend not to contribute to their children's lives because parents believe their children should live their own lives, free from parental control. Usually, teenagers who accept this parenting style will feel neglected, not concerned with the interests of the child, and tend to be uncommunicative [18].

Research conducted by Setiawan et al. also describes adolescent respondents (100%) who engage in sexual behavior before marriage receiving permissive parenting from their parents. Supervision from parents is very important for adolescents who have sex before marriage because this parenting style has less parental control. Another study by Padut et al. showed that only 1 adolescent who had risky sexual behavior and accepted a democratic parenting style (1.1%), while adolescents who had risky sexual behavior and received a permissive parenting style were at most 17 people (18.9%) [11,16].

Sexual behavior by adolescents may have several future impacts for the adolescents themselves and the surrounding environment, namely the reduced sense of youth's enthusiasm for learning; at risk of becoming pregnant; quit school; shame on themselves and their parents, feelings of disappointment, anger, even trauma; marry young and have to support children and wife at a young age, possibly suffering from sexually transmitted infections; the moral and social consequences of society can bear a difficult burden. Therefore, parents are required to apply appropriate parenting styles and increase awareness related to adolescent views on sexual behavior. In addition, sex education is very important given by parents to adolescents so that they have good information and can avoid these risky behaviors [8].

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting and sexual behavior in adolescents in Jakarta.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declared that don't have conflict of interest

ETHICAL CLEARANCE

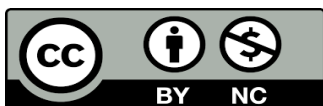
This research has received ethical approval from the Research Ethics Committee, Health Polytechnic of Jakarta I No.019/KEPK/II/2022.

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The Relationship between Parenting and Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

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