
Relationship Between Attitudes And Media Exposure With Premarital Sex Behavior In Adolescents

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Abstract

Adolescent problems related to reproductive health, often stem from a lack of information, understanding and awareness to achieve reproductive health. So that researchers want to know the relationship between attitudes and media exposure with premarital sex behavior in adolescents. Variables studied include media exposure and attitude. The method used in this study is cross sectional design analysis. Population and number of samples as much as 100 people. Data collection using chi square which aims to connect between independent variables and dependent variables. The results of the univariate analysis were mostly low knowledge of adolescents about premarital sex (54%), more exposure to the media (62%), negative attitudes (70%). The conclusion of the results of the research conducted, namely all the variables studied have a meaningful relationship with pre-marital sex behavior in adolescents. Media exposure (p.value 0.00) and attitude (0.01).

Keywords: Premarital Sex Behavior

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is one of the periods of human development. This period is a time of change or transition from childhood which includes biological changes, psychological changes, and social changes. In most societies and cultures adolescence begins at the age of 10-13 years and ends at the age of 18-22 years. Meanwhile, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) adolescents are individuals who gradually reach sexual maturity, experiencing changes in economic conditions from dependence to relative independence (Notoatmodjo, 2008).

According To Dr. Boy Abidin teenage pregnancy data in Indonesia in 2007 is pregnant out of wedlock because raped as much as 3.2%, because both want as much as 12.9% and unexpected as much as 45%. Free sex alone reaches 22.6% it happens because of lack of knowledge. adolescents regarding reproductive health (Anton, 2009).

According to the survey of the Indonesian Family Planning Association (PKBI) of West Java on adolescent behavior while dating showed 100% chatting, holding hands 93.3%, kissing cheeks/forehead 84.6%, kissing lips 60.9%, kissing neck 36.1%, fingering each other (breast and sex) 25%, and having sex 7.6% (Farid, 2009).

The impact of promiscuous sex is getting pregnant out of wedlock, feeling threatened with an unwanted pregnancy, so the short way they have an abortion. According to WHO, as many as 11-13% of adolescents die from unsafe abortions. In 2009, the U.S. Department of Health released official data showing there were 39 unwanted pregnancies out of 100 women, between the ages of 15 and 19 (liver chamber : 2011). in the USA every year pregnant out of wedlock, diataranya 70% of teenagers are not married.

Vocational High School in messina City area which will be the object of research study Vocational High Schools are almost the majority of students are teenagers. Reasons for writing to do research in a Vocational High School, in the city of Messina he got information talk about premarital sex behavior.

Based on this, researchers are interested in conducting research on the relationship between attitudes and media exposure with premarital sex behavior in adolescents.

RESEARCH METHODS

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis (percentage analysis) is an analysis that is used to get a picture of the distribution of respondents and describe the independent variables and dependent variables.

Bivariate Analysis

Conducted to test the relationship of independent variables and variables related to the statistical test chi square (χ^2). Requirements chi square test, among others, the observation must.

Research Design

This study is an analytical survey using cross sectional design, namely independent variables and dependent variables taken at the same time.

Quantitative approaches are used to clarify, expand, clear up data, and improve understanding of the reasons for certain trends and clarify various factors that result in changes in behavior or attitudes.

Data collection techniques and tools

This study used primary data obtained through interviews with respondents using a direct questionnaire designed previously. Data collection tools used in this study are questionnaires, and structured interview guidelines.

is independent, and only used discrete and continuous data that has been grouped into categories (Budiarto, 2001). If p value < 0.05 then the result of the statistical count has a meaningful relationship, otherwise if p value > 0.05 means the result does not have a meaningful relationship.

a. If the value of $\text{sig } p < 0.05$ then the research hypothesis is accepted

b. If the value of $\text{sig } p < 0.05$ then the research hypothesis is rejected (Notoatmodjo, 2010)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview Of Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Frequency Distribution

No	Variabel	Frekuensi (n)	Presentase (%)
1	Premarital sex behavior		
	• Doing	28	56
	• Not doing	22	44
2	Media exposure		
	• Exposed	31	62
	• Not exposed	19	38
3	Attitude		
	• Negative	35	70
	• Positive	15	30

Bivariate analysis results.

Table 2 Results Of Bivariate Analysis

No	Independent Variable	Premarital Sex Behavior		OR (CI 95%)	p Value
		Do	Not doing		
	Media exposure • Exposed • Not exposed	24 4	7 15	12.857	0.000
	Attitude • Negative • Positive	25 3	10 12	10.000	0.01

Premarital Sex Behavior In Adolescents

Analysis of the results of the study showed that the number of respondents from the population of 100 and 50 samples stated that premarital sex conduct 28 (56%) while 22 (44%).

Relationship between media exposure and premarital sex behavior in adolescents

Based on the results of the study, it is known from 100 analyzed 50 people about exposure to the media who were exposed to 31 (62%) while the unaffected 19 (38%).

The results of the analysis of the relationship between media exposure and premarital sexual behavior were exposed to the influence of premarital sex behavior that did 24 (77.4%) and exposed to not doing 7 (22.6%). While students who were not exposed to risk Media did 4 (21.1%) and not exposed did not do 15 (78.6%).

Based on the analysis, the value of $p = 0.000$. The value of p is $< \alpha (0.05)$ which means that there is a significant relationship between media exposure and adolescent premarital sex behavior which is otherwise accepted. From the analysis also obtained the value of $OR = 12.857$ means that exposed to the media at risk of pre-marital sex.

Teenagers often get information about many things mass media both print and electronic media. They tend to receive all the information obtained without filtering it first, or judging whether it is appropriate or not with the norms, religious values or cultural environment.

The results of this study are in accordance with the circumstances of existing respondents, namely that adolescents who are exposed to the media have a greater chance to engage in premarital sex behavior compared to adolescents who do not.

exposed by the media. This is in accordance with the theory of Elvinaro (2007) said that communication media or mass media play an important role as a tool to convey information that will be expected to change behavior related to existing reproductive health.

Communication Media plays an important role as a tool to convey information that nantinyan is expected to change behavior related to existing reproductive health. Communication Media is divided into two groups, namely print media consists of newspapers, magazines, leaflets, and so on, and electronic media consists of radio, television, and the internet. Mass communication is communication that uses mass media, whether print (newspapers, magazines) or radio electronics, television, internet, relatively expensive managed by an institution or an institutionalized person, submitted to a large number of people scattered in many places, anonymous and heterogeneous. Mass Media is an extension of the tongue and hand to convey knowledge and insight. However, pornographic information is available and easily accessible, especially video and the internet and is more easily accepted in society.

Relationship between attitudes and premarital sex behavior in adolescents

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the number of respondents from the population of 100 and the sample of 50 states that the negative attitude 35 (70%) while the positive attitude 15 (30%).

The results of the analysis of the relationship between attitudes with premarital sex behavior of adolescents negative attitudes TEP influenced from premarital sex behavior that did 25 (71.4%) and negative did not do 10 (28.6%). While students who have a positive attitude risk do 3 (20.0%) and positive attitude do not do 10 (28.6%). Based on the analysis, the value of $p = 0.01$. The value of p is $< \alpha$ (0.05) which means that there is a relationship between attitudes and premarital sex behavior of adolescents that other words H_0 is accepted.

From the analysis also obtained the value of $OR = 10,000$ means that tend to be negative to have premarital sex. The results of this study in accordance with the circumstances of existing respondents are adolescents who are negative tend to do than those who are positive. This is in accordance with the theory (Dariyo, 2008) that attitudes grow starting from knowledge that is perceived as something good (positive) or not good (negative), then internalized into him. From what is known will affect his behavior. If what is perceived is positive, then a person tends to behave in accordance with his perception. Because he agrees with what he knows. But on the other hand, if he narrates negatively, then he tends to avoid or not to do so in his behavior.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the analysis of premarital sex behavior who did not have premarital sex 22 (44%), while those who did 28 (56%).
2. The results of bivariate analysis concluded that from 2 variables in the study that there is a significant relationship between premarital sex behavior with media exposure and attitudes

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