

Correlation Between Internet Access Usage and Adolescence Sexuality Attitude in 2018

Febi Ratnasari^{1*}, Kustini Rahayu² and Nuryanti³

STIKes YATSI Tangerang 15113, Indonesia.

*Correspondence:

Febi Ratnasari, STIKes YATSI Tangerang 15113, Indonesia.

Received: 30 June 2019; Accepted: 24 July 2019

Citation: Febi Ratnasari, Kustini Rahayu, Nuryanti. Correlation Between Internet Access Usage and Adolescence Sexuality Attitude in 2018. *Nur Primary Care*. 2019; 3(4): 1-4.

ABSTRACT

This research is a quantitative research, type of correlation research and cross-sectional research design. The sampling technique used quota sampling method, the number of samples in this study were 120 respondents. Based on the results of research conducted in 2018, the results of the bivariate analysis of the relationship between the use of internet access and teen sexuality attitudes obtained a P-value of 0.039 (P-value < α). Furthermore, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the use of internet access and sexuality attitudes carried out by adolescents at Puri Indah Residence especially in RW 05. The conclusion of this study is 59 adolescents (49.2%) categorized as heavy internet users and 34 adolescents (28.3%) had negative sexuality attitudes. Advice for adolescents is expected to be able to use internet access wisely, use the internet to improve understanding of religion so that they can avoid the emergence of negative sexuality attitudes.

Keywords

Internet Service, Adolescents, Sexual activity, Research.

Introduction

Based on the results of a survey conducted by APJII Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII) in 2016, the total population in Indonesia were 256.2 million people and Java Island become an island with the highest internet users with 86.3 million internet user and equal to 65% of the total population. The second place, Sumatra Island with a total of 20.7 million internet users with a percentage of 15.7%. The third, Sulawesi Island with 8.4 million users with a percentage of 6.3 %. On the fourth place, Kalimantan as many as 7.6 million users with a percentage of 5.8%. The fifth place, Bali & Nusa with 6.1 million users with a percentage of 4.7%. Then finally followed by Maluku & Papua with 3.3 million people users with a percentage of 2.5%.

Composition of Internet users in Indonesia based on age obtained data the highest percentage of 75.8% obtained at the age of 25-34 years of age, 75.5% were obtained at the age of 10-24 years of age, 54.7% at the age of 35-44 years of age, 17.2% at the age of 45-54 years of age, and only as much as 2% at the age of 55 and above [1]. Based on those data the age of adolescence ranks the 2nd age group with high use of internet. Based on type of work, obtained data that college students placed in the first rank in internet usage

as much as 89.7%, school students as much as 69.8%, workers as much as 58.4%, housewives as much as 25.3%, and others as much as 6.7% [1]. From these data college students and school students become the highest user of internet in Indonesia. Students as adolescences discuss issues around sex actively with peers or parents. The topics that are frequently discussed by adolescences with their peers are relationship problems and dating (12.1%). Whereas with parents, topics that are very often discussed are effects of free sex (10.7%).

Based on the results of the 2010 population census, the number of Indonesian youths aged 10-24 years is around 67 million or 29% of the total population (Central Statistics Agency, 2013). From the BKKBN data, 2012 data was obtained, 29.5% young men and 6.2 % young women had felt or stimulated their partners, 48.1% boys and 29.3% young women have kissed on lips, 79.6 % young men and 71.6 % young women have held hands with their partners. The survey also revealed, the age of dating for the first time was mostly at age 15-17 years old, for 45.3 % young men and 47.0% young women. Among all the ages surveyed from 10-24 years old, only 14,8% claimed to have never been dating at all.

Methods

The methodology of this study was quantitative method in

accordance with the objectives of the research to be achieved. According to Sugiyono [2], quantitative data are data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that are scored. This study also used correlation approach to determine the relationship between two variables or more [3]. The design of the study was cross sectional approach where each research subject was observed once [4]. The data used in this study were primary data. Primary data related to material or a collection of facts collected by the researcher himself during the course of a study. This study involved 120 adolescent respondents. The sampling technique used was a quota sampling technique and data collection tool using a questionnaire.

Results

Cross tabulation Table of Results for Level of Internet Access Classification with Adolescent Sexuality Attitudes.

Level of Internet Access	Adolescents Sexuality Attitude				Total		P-Value
	Negative		Positive		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Heavy User	23	39	36	61	59	100	0,039
Medium User	8	18,2	36	81,8	44	100	
Light User	3	17,6	14	82,4	17	100	
Total	34	28,3	86	71,7	120	100	

Based on the results of the analysis on Cross tabulation the Level of Internet Access and Adolescents Sexuality Attitude at Puri Permai Residence RW 05 Tangerang, there were 23 respondents (39%) with the negative sexuality attitudes with heavy user levels of internet access, 14 respondents (82,4%) with positive sexuality attitudes and light internet access. Based on the Chi-Square test, the P-Value is 0.039 (P-Value $0.039 < \alpha 0.05$) which means H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the use of internet access and the adolescent sexuality attitude.

Discussion

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the use of internet access and adolescence sexuality attitudes. This fact become an evident of the significance between the use of internet access and adolescent sexuality attitude. This also means a person's sexuality attitude is influenced by how long they use internet. The same thing was also conveyed by Tanib [5], that there is a relationship between exposure to pornography and premarital sexual attitudes of adolescents. This fact related to hormonal development in adolescents along with exposure to pornographic media which inviting curiosity and the desire teenagers to try sexual activity. This is in line with the research conducted by Prujiati [6], 264 respondents (82.2%) are often exposed to pornography and done sexual activities which should not be done.

Teenagers' interest in pornographic material in the media is related to the transition period experienced by teenagers, adolescents become increasingly aware of things related to sex and trying to

find more information about sex, including information that is easily obtained from the internet.

This is also in line with the opinion expressed by Sarwono [7], that the tendency of adolescent sexual attitudes is increasing due to the information spreading and sexual stimulation through electronic media which is very easily accessed by teenagers. The same thing was conveyed from the results of a study conducted by Adrianie, 2016 was the response of having watched porn videos, which obtained through the internet and given by friends. Internet's easy accessibility makes it was easier for respondents to access various things that related to pornography. Respondents knew and had sexual relations while still in junior high school with various sexual behaviors such as kissing to have sexual relations, watching porn videos while having sexual relations, some was had drug-facilitated sexual activity.

Other case was had sexual activity caused by despair of lack of their parents' where whatever was done by respondents was unknown by their parents. This is also in line with the results of research conducted by Andriani, 2016 showed that 92,2% students who access pornography had 79,5% to had risky sexual attitude. While, students 7,8% who did not access pornographic media had no risk of sexual attitude until 85.7%. This study explained that easy access to sexual information has a relationship with students' sexual attitudes [8-10].

There were 59 adolescents (49.2%) were classified as heavy users in using internet access. Then 34 adolescents (28.3%) respondents had negative sexuality attitudes. Based on the results of the analysis it was found that there was a correlation between the use of internet access usage and adolescence sexuality.

Suggestion

As many as 59 adolescents (49.2%) were classified as heavy users in using internet access. As many as 34 adolescents (28.3%) respondents had negative sexuality attitudes. Based on the results of the analysis it was found that there was a relationship between the use of internet access and sexuality teenager.

References

1. <http://kominfo.go.id>.
2. Sugiyono. Statistika Untuk Penelitian. Bandung Alfabeta. 2017.
3. Sujarweni VW. Metodologi Penelitian Keperawatan. Yogyakarta Gava Media. 2014.
4. Notoatmodjo S. Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta. PT Rineka Cipta. 2012.
5. Tanib AI, Kalesaran AFC, Ratag BT. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku seksual pranikah pada remaja di Kelurahan Lawangirun Kecamatan Wenang Kota Manado. 2016.
6. Pujiati E, Handayani D. Pengaruh paparan media pornografi dan teman sebaya terhadap perilaku seks remaja kabupaten kodus. Jurnal Profesi Keperawatan. 2018; 5: 57-68.
7. Sarwono SW. Psikologi Remaja. Jakarta PT Rajagrafindo

-
- Persada. 2016.
8. Mahmudah, Yaunin Y, Lestari Y. Faktor - faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku seksual remaja di Kota Padang. *Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas*. 2016; 5: 448-455.
 9. Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung Alfabeta. 2015.
 10. Sumantri A. *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta Kencana. 2015.