

# The Correlation Between Family Support and Knowledge of Sexual Behavior in Adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Sumpiuh

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adolescence is a significant phase in the developmental stage. It starts from the age of 10 to 19 years. Family support and adolescent knowledge about sexual behavior greatly affect adolescent relationships since family or parents are people who are very close to them. Parents play an important role in advising their children about good things. Adolescent knowledge can be obtained at school, in a home environment, or even from parents. The knowledge obtained in the school environment is added to the one obtained at home or in the family. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the correlation between family support and knowledge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Sumpiuh and the characteristics of respondents based on age, gender, and dating status. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. The amount of the sample was 80 respondents. **Results:** The result showed that 41 respondents (51.3%) had family support. Then, the p-value of 41 respondents obtained from the chi-square test was 0.000. **Conclusion:** Adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Sunpiuh is related to the family support and knowledge of sexual behavior.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The adolescent phase is a very important phase in the developmental stage. In addition, the adolescent phase is the transitional phase from childhood to adulthood and it is relatively unable to reach the stage of mental and social maturity so that they have to face emotional and social pressures that can conflict with each other. One of the characteristics that indicate that a child has entered the adolescent phase is a physical change. Adolescence is an important period in human life. This age group is very important because it is a bridge from childhood to adulthood that is free and demands responsibility. Adolescence starts from the age of 10 to 19 years (Johariyah & Mariati, 2018).

Family support or the role of the family is very important for the development of adolescents. Because family or parents are the main companion in adolescents during their development period, because where they should be able to explain the changes experienced by adolescents to supervise adolescent actions. The family is a place where a lot of moral and religious values are planted, because the family is the main key in the development of adolescents. The correlation between parents and adolescents greatly influences adolescent behavior and continues in development. This relationship serves as an example for adolescents in forming new relationships in a wider social environment (Princess, MR 2021).

Communication between parents and adolescents has a very important role, namely as a protection for

risky sexual behavior. Parents should be able to provide important information and values whose function is to protect adolescents from peer influence. However, some parents still feel it is taboo to talk about matters related to adolescent sexual development so that many adolescents seek information through print media, electronic media and their peers. In addition, not only communication but harmony in the family is very important for adolescent behavior (Johariyah & Mariati, 2018). Because if teenagers don't have harmonious families such as divorce, etc. it tends to result in teenagers having sex at a relatively young age, they also have self-confidence (Sari, 2019).

External factors that influence adolescent sexual behavior, namely the lack of information about sex education, the existence of gratification of desires, the openness of parents with children, the interaction environment and the amount of curiosity and self-expression (Sigalingging & Sianturi, 2019). In Indonesia, around 4.5% of male adolescents and 0.7% of female adolescents aged 15-19 say they have had sex in their teens. Meanwhile, in adolescents aged 15-19 years, the largest proportion of dating for the first time was at the age of 15-17 years. Then about 33.3% of girls and 34.5% of boys aged around 15-19 years and started dating when they were not yet 15 years old. At that age it is feared that adolescents do not yet have adequate life skills, therefore this is at risk of having unhealthy dating behavior. An indication of this can be seen from the fact that 0.7% of women aged 15-19 years, while 4.5% of men aged 15-19 years have had sexual intercourse. Because sexual intercourse was mostly out of curiosity (57.5% of men), it just happened (38% of women) and was forced by their partners (12.6% of women). With this evidence it can be seen that it reflects a lack of knowledge about adolescent sexual behavior who do not know about the risks that will result later if they do so. Because sexual intercourse was mostly out of curiosity (57.5% of men), it just happened (38% of women) and was forced by their partners (12.6% of women). With this evidence it can be seen that it reflects a lack of knowledge about adolescent sexual behavior who do not know about the risks that will result later if they do so. Because sexual intercourse was mostly out of curiosity (57.5% of men), it just happened (38% of women) and was forced by their partners (12.6% of women). With this evidence it can be seen that it reflects a lack of knowledge about adolescent sexual behavior who do not know about the risks that will result later if they do so (Dewi, IP 2012).

In some developing countries in 2017, such as the country of Liberia, 46% of teenage girls aged 14-17 years and 66.2% of teenage boys have had intercourse with each other. In Nigeria, there are 38% of teenage girls and 57.3% of boys at the age of 15-19 years (Princess, MR 2021). Meanwhile, in Indonesia, which has a population of 42.2 million, especially teenagers, based on data held by the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics. If according to the National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health stated that the survey results show data, namely 63.7% in Indonesia are teenagers who have had free sex (Putri, 2021).

From the results of a preliminary study conducted on February 11 2022 at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh, the total data for class X students at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh was 393 students. According to the findings of yesterday's interview, we received three students: one who knew about sexual behavior in adolescents and another who did not like sexually active teenagers. Two students were aware of sexual conduct among teenagers, but they continued to engage in these behaviors; one student received familial support, while the other did not.

Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated as follows: "Is there a correlation between family support and knowledge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA NEGERI 1 SUMPIUH?"

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research uses a quantitative descriptive study using a cross sectional design. This method is used to determine the relationship between family support and knowledge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh. This research was conducted in July 2022. The population is all of the data sources that will be needed in a study. The population in this study were all 393 class X students at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh. The sample used in this research used the slovin formula as many as 80 respondents. This research uses probability sampling technique. In this research, thesis questionnaire is taken to find out the data that we need to analyze the findings. Filling out the questionnaire the respondent must first fill in their personal identity as follows name, class, age, gender, address, and dating status.

The validity test has been carried out at MAN 3 Banyumas, which is in the Sumpiuh area. Validity test was conducted in July. With the number of respondents 30 students. The validity value obtained is calculated using the correlation formula for product moment raw scores with an r table of 0.361. The result of the reliability test is more than 0.6, namely 0.76 so that the questionnaire can be declared reliable or can be trusted. Univariate analysis in this study will only produce a frequency distribution of respondents based on the source of information and age. This bivariate analysis was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between family support and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh. Statistical test using chi-square test.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

##### a. Age

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Age	N	percent
14 years	13	16.3%
15 years	57	71.3%
16 years	10	12.5%
(n)	80	100.0%

Based on the data in table 4.1, it is explained that the characteristics of the respondents seen from the age of the largest are 15 years old with 57 respondents (71.3%), and the least can be seen that they are 16 years old with 10 respondents (12.5%).

##### b. Gender

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

Gender	N	percent
woman	59	73.8%
man	21	26.3%
(n)	80	100.0%

Based on the data in table 4.2 it is explained that the characteristics of the respondents as seen from the manygenders are female with 59 respondents (73.8%).

##### c. Correlation status

Table 4.3 Characteristics of respondents based on dating status (n=80)

Relationship status	n	percent
dating	24	30.0%
not dating	53	66.3%
ever dated	3	3.8%

Based on the data in table 4.3, it is explained that the characteristics of the respondents as seen from their dating status are that the biggest one is not dating 53 respondents (66.3%) and the least is having dated 3 respondents(3.8%). Family support score category

Table 4.4 Category of Family Support Score (n=80)

Category	n	%
tall	41	51.3
currently	34	42.5
low	5	6.3

Based on the data in table 4.4 it is explained that the category of family support with the highest category is 41respondents 51.3%, the medium category with 34 respondents is 42.5%, and the lowest category is 5 respondents 6.3%.

#### 3.2 Category score knowledge of sexual behavior

Table 4.5 Categories of Sexual Behavior Knowledge Score (n=80)

Category	n	%
tall	41	51.3
currently	34	42.5
low	5	6.3

Based on the data in table 4.5 it is explained that the score of knowledge of sexual behavior with the highest category is 41 respondents 51.3%, the medium category with 34 respondents is 42.5%, and the lowest category is 5 respondents 6.3%.

### 3.3 Correlations between family support and knowledge of adolescent sexual behavior at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh

Table 4.6 Correlation between Family Support and Knowledge of Sexual Behavior

category score total support	total knowledge category			Total
	tall	currently	low	
tall	41	0	0	41
	21.0	17.4	2.6	41.0
	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
currently	0	34	0	34
	17.4	14.5	2.1	34.0
	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100%
low	0	0	5	5
	2.6	2.1	0.3	5.0
	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
(n)	41	34	5	80
	41.0	34.0	5.0	80
	51.3%	42,5%	6.3%	100%

Based on the data in table 4.4 which explains the correlations wedge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh, it is known that 41 respondents (51.3%) have high family support and high knowledge of sexual behavior. 34 respondents (42.5%) had moderate family support and moderate knowledge of sexual behavior. 5 respondents (6.3%) had low family support and low knowledge of sexual behavior. Calculations use the Chi Square test with a p value of 0.000.

## DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of respondents

- **Age**

In this study showed that the respondents were in the age category 14-16 years. The results of the study showed that respondents with high sexual behavior tended to be 15 years old with 53 respondents (71.3%) having the greatest sexual behavior. This period is the period when adolescents begin to approach the age of maturity, therefore it makes adolescents anxious to leave the stereotypes of their teens and the impression that they are adults.

- **Gender**

From the results of this study, some respondents were female, namely 59 respondents (73.8%) and male, namely 21 respondents (26.3%).

The results of this study are similar to research by Mahmudah (2016), that adolescent sexual behavior in Padang City is influenced by male gender, high exposure to sources of sexual information and negative attitudes towards various sexual behaviors. According to Santrock (2017), the characteristics of the respondents for female gender, although their sexual function matures faster than male adolescents, for development, male adolescents are more sexually active than female.

- **Correlations status**

Dating correlations status facilitates research, namely to find out whether respondents are having risky or not risky courting, and makes it easier to find out whether there is a correlations between dating status and risky sexual behavior.

### **Characteristics Based on Family Support**

Parents play an important role in preventing sexual intercourse in adolescents. Family involvement in child development is very important, especially parents. Parents are sometimes so busy with their own activities without caring about how their children are developing. Parents tend to only think about the physical needs of their children by working hard without caring about how their children grow and develop (Rochaniningsih, 2014).

### **Characteristics based on knowledge of sexual behavior**

A positive view of sex is very important because with this positive attitude it is hoped that adolescents can discuss sexuality issues in a scientific context or learn to understand themselves and others and use them properly and correctly in accordance with their sacred goals. So that the wrong assumption about sex in today's society can be realigned so that it does not have a negative impact on adolescent behavior, for example the misuse of sex in adolescent life and disturbances of sexual function in the future (Wahyudi, 2002 in Dewi, 2012).

### **The correlation between family support and knowledge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMANegeri 1 Sumpiuh**

The results of this study indicate that the role of family support with high knowledge of sexual behavior is with 41 respondents, family support with moderate knowledge of sexual behavior is 34 respondents, and family support with low knowledge of sexual behavior is 5 respondents. With these results, it means that there is a relationship between family support and knowledge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Sumpiuh.

## **4. CONSLUSION**

Based on the characteristics of the respondents seen from the age it can be seen that the age of 14 years with a total of 13 respondents (16.3%), for ages 15 years with a total of 57 respondents (71.3%) and for ages 16 years 10 respondents (12.5%). Meanwhile, according to the research that has been written in theory, the age range for sexual behavior is 15 years or around the ages of 15 to 19 years. Based on the characteristics of the respondents, seen from the gender, it can be seen that the female sex is more numerous, namely with a total of 59 respondents (73.8), while the male sex is less, namely around 21 respondents (26.3%).

Characteristics based on family support explain that the score of knowledge of sexual behavior with the highest category is 41 respondents 51.3%, the moderate category with 34 respondents is 42.5%, and the lowest category is 5 respondents 6.3%.

Characteristics based on knowledge of sexual behavior explain that the score of knowledge of sexual behavior with the highest category is 41 respondents 51.3%, the moderate category with 34 respondents is 42.5%, and the lowest category is 5 respondents 6.3%.

There is a correlations between family support and knowledge of sexual behavior in adolescents at SMAN 1 Sumpiuh with the high category the number of respondents is 41 respondents, the medium category is about 34 respondents and for the lowest category is about 5 respondents.

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