

ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN CARTINTES ATAMBUA HEALTH VOCATIONAL SCHOOL BELU DISTRICT

Ansgaria Asa¹⁾, Imelda F.E Manurung²⁾, Yuliana Radja Riwu³⁾, Sigit Purnawan⁴⁾

1,2,3,4) Public Health Sciene Study Program, Public Health Faculty, Nusa Cendana University; ansgariaasa@gmail.com, imelda.manurung@staf.undana.ac.id, yuliana.radjariwu@staf.undana.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Adolescent reproductive health can have a good impact and prevent the occurrence of deviations in sexual behavior among adolescents. Report from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Belu Regency in 2019, there were 102 cases of unwanted pregnancy and more cases of unwanted pregnancy occurred in young girls aged 15-19 years.(P2TP2A, 2019). The purpose of this study was to describe the factors that influence the sexual behavior of adolescents in the Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School. This type of research is descriptive quantitative. The population in this study were 115 students of class XI and XII at SMK Kesehatan Cartintes Atambua and the sampling technique used was total sampling with a total of 115 people. The results of the analysis showed that there were 79 people (68.7%) who had good knowledge about reproductive health and 36 people (31.3%) had less knowledge. Permissive attitude towards sexual behavior as much 78 people (67.8%) and non-permissive attitudes as many as 37 people (32.2%). The role of good peers as many as 100 people (87.0%) and the role of bad peers as much 15 people (13.0%). There were 70 people (60.9%) who were not exposed to pornography media and 45 people (39.1%) were exposed to pornographic media. Adolescent sexual behavior among students of the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School as many as 113 people (98.3%) had done it and 2 people (1.7%) had never done sexual behavior. Suggestions for schools can provide materials related to Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR), hold a Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) program in schools, and participate in supporting government programs related to adolescent problems.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Role of Peers, Exposure to Pornography Media, Adolescent

INTRODUCTION

The Province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) consists of 21 districts and 1 city, with a population of 5.371 million, where the total population aged 15-19 years was 547,619 people in 2018, while Belu Regency in 2018 had a population of 216,783 people. Total population aged 15-19 years is 25,190 people. The population structure of East Nusa Tenggara Province is included in the young population structure where the largest population is in the age range 15-35 years compared to those above 35 years old (Statistics, 2019).

Adolescents according to the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) are those aged 10-24 years and are not married. Adolescents in general have a pattern of risky sexual behavior such as unhealthy dating which leads to premarital sexual behavior. Premarital sex performed by adolescents, whether they are early, mid or late adolescents, where the action will have a negative

or detrimental impact on adolescents. The intended impacts include unwanted pregnancy and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Unwanted pregnancies in adolescents cause high cases of abortion and early marriage in adolescents (Marmi, 2015). The highest number of adolescents who engage in premarital sex behavior are boys than girls, meaning that the ones who practice premarital sex more often are men with the most age range being 20-24 years old or late stage adolescents (Pusdatin, 2017). A survey by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health in 2013 stated that 62.7% of adolescents in Indonesia had sex outside of marriage, 21% of the number of teenagers who got pregnant outside of marriage had abortions while 30% of HIV and AIDS sufferers were teenagers (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2013).

Based on research conducted (Rahayu et al., 2017) stated that poor knowledge and attitudes show consistency in the actions where there are students who have sexual behavior to have sex. In fact, all students who have had sexual intercourse say that they do not use protection, which they know is very risky for pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections such as HIV and AIDS.

Based on the research conducted (Putri, D & Dewi, K, 2015) states that there are several factors that can influence a teenager to have sexual intercourse, these factors are factors of religiosity, parent-adolescent relationship factors, and peer pressure factors. There are also other studies that tell the same thing as the research conducted by (Khodijah et al., 2019) states that there is a small positive correlation between levels of sexual behavior and religiosity.

According to research (Dharmawan, et al, 2019) states that, the localization environment has a great influence on premarital sexual behavior among adolescents who live near the localization. Other risk factors that can influence adolescent sexual behavior include self-esteem or self-esteem, this is evidenced by research conducted by (Mariani & Arsy, 2017) shows that the variable self esteem also has a significant influence on adolescent sexual behavior. There are also other studies on risk factors, such as research conducted by (Kartika & Budisetyani, 2018) explained to adolescents in Denpasar and Bandung that there is a relationship between democratic parenting of parents and adolescent sexual behavior.

Based on the background explanation above and reports from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A), Belu Regency in 2011-2015, regarding victims of violence against mothers and children where there were 21 cases of sexual violence and unwanted pregnancy, these cases continued to increase in 2018 there were 102 cases (P2TP2A, 2019). In addition, cases of unwanted pregnancy were more common in girls aged 15-19 as many as 74 cases (BKKBN, 2017).

Based on the results of interviews with counseling teachers at the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School on July 2, 2020, said that almost all students at the school had or are currently having an affair with their boyfriend or girlfriend, besides that juvenile delinquency is a problem that often arises, including internal violence dating, this problem arises due to misunderstandings between the two parties that lead to verbal abuse (harsh words posted on social media and posting privacy matters). From the results of the interviews with 6 students, 4 of them admitted to having had sexual relations with their boyfriends. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research related to "Overview of Factors Affecting Adolescent Sexual Behavior at Vocational High School Health Cartintes Atambua Belu Regency in 2020".

METHOD

This type of research is a descriptive study that is studied quantitatively, with the aim of making an objective description or description of a situation (Notoatmodjo, 2014). This research was conducted at SMK Kesehatan Cartintes Atambua from August to September 2020. The population in this study were all students of class XI-XII at SMK Kesehatan Cartintes Atambua as many as 115 students. The sample is a portion taken from the entire object under study and is considered to represent the entire population (Notoatmodjo, 2014). The sampling technique in this study using the total sampling technique (Sugiyono, 2007). The sample taken in this study were 115 students.

Data collection was done by using a questionnaire method. The instrument used was a questionnaire consisting of closed questions where the respondent just chose the alternative answers provided without issuing an opinion. For attitude variables using the Likert scale with alternative answers agree-strongly agree-disagree-strongly disagree, or sometimes / rarely-never, while the variables of knowledge, peer roles, sexual behavior use the Guttman scale with alternative yes-no answers. , never-never, completely wrong. The data analysis carried out in this study was univariate, that is, the analysis used to obtain data on the distribution of each variable under study (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Respondent characteristics

In general, the characteristics of the respondents include age and gender.

a. Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age in Atambua Health Vocational School Students 2020

No.	Age	N	%
1.	14	1	0.9
2.	15	3	2,6
3.	16	43	37.4

4.	17	56	48.7
5.	18	11	9.6
6.	19	1	0.9
amount		115	100

Table 1 can be seen that the highest number of respondents is 56 students aged 17 years (48.7%) and the lowest is 1 student (0.9%) 14 years old and 1 student (0.9%) 19 years old.

b. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Gender in 2020 Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School Students

No.	Gender	N	%
1.	Male	30	26.1
2.	Women	85	73.9
amount		115	100

In Table 2, it can be seen that the largest number of respondents are female students 85 people (73.9%) and the least number of respondents were male students as many as 30 people (26.1%).

2. Research variable

a. Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Reproductive Health

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Reproductive Health in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students 2020

No.	Knowledge About Reproductive Health	N	%
1.	Good Knowledge	79	68.7
2.	Lack of knowledge	36	31.3
amount		115	100

Table 3 can be seen that the highest number of respondents is students with good knowledge as many as 79 people (68.7%) and the lowest number of respondents were students with less knowledge as many as 36 people (31.3%).

b. Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitudes Toward Sexual Behavior

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitudes Toward Sexual Behavior in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students 2020

No.	Attitude	N	%
1.	Non-Permissive Attitude	37	32.2
2.	Permissive Attitude	78	67.8
amount		115	100

Table 4 can be seen that the most number of respondents is students who have a permissive (negative) attitude as much 78 people (67.8%) and the least number of respondents were students who had non-permissive (positive) attitudes as many as 37 people (32.2%).

c. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Role of Peers in Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Role of Peers in Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School in 2020

No.	The Role of Peers	N	%
1.	Good	100	87.0
2.	Bad	15	13.0
amount		115	100

Table 5 can be seen that the most number of respondents is students with good peer roles as many as 100 people (87.0%) and the least number of respondents were students with as many bad peer roles 15 people (13.0%).

d. Distribution of Respondents Based on Exposure to Pornographic Media

1) Distribution of Respondents Based on Exposure to Pornographic Media

The distribution of respondents based on exposure to pornographic media at the Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School in 2020 can be seen in the table:

Table 6. Distribution of Respondents Based on Exposure to Pornographic Media in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students 2020

No.	Exposure to Pornographic Media	N	%
1.	Not Exposed	70	60.9
2.	Exposed	45	39.1
amount		115	100

Table 6 It can be seen that most of the respondents were not exposed to pornographic media, namely 70 people (60.9%) while as many as 45 people (39.1%) were exposed to pornographic media.

2) Distribution of Respondents by Type of Media Used to Access Pornography

The distribution of respondents based on the type of media used to access ponography at the 2020 Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School can be seen in the table:

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents based on the Type of Pornographic Media Used in Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School Students the 2020

No.	Media Type	n	%	Total	
				n	%
1.	Electronic media				
	Internet (Facebook, WA, Radio)	45	100	45	100

Table 7 It can be seen that the number of respondents who access pornographic media through electronic media are students with media in the form of the internet (Facebook, WA, Radio) as many as 45 people (100%).

e. Distribution of Respondents Based on Adolescent Sexual Behavior

1) Distribution of Respondents Based on Adolescent Sexual Behavior

The distribution of respondents based on those engaging in sexual behavior at the 2020 Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School can be seen in the table:

Table 8. Distribution of Respondents Based on Those Conducting Sexual Behaviors in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students 2020

No.	Sexual Behavior	n	%
1.	Yes	113	98.3
2.	Not	2	1.7
	amount	115	100

Table 8 It can be seen that the largest number of respondents were students who had committed sexual behavior as many as 113 people (98.3%) and the least number of respondents were students who had never had sexual behavior as much as 2 people (1.7%).

2) Distribution of Respondents by Type of Sexual Behavior

The distribution of respondents based on the type of sexual behavior among the 2020 Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School students can be seen in the table:

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents Based on Those Conducting Sexual Behaviors at the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School in 2020

No.	Types of Sexual Behavior	Yes		Not	
		n	%	n	%
1.	Holding hands	111	98.2	2	1.80
2.	Kissing the Cheeks	57	50.4	56	49.6
3.	Kissing the Lips	29	25.7	84	74.3
4.	Hug	90	79.6	23	20.4
5.	Feeling Sensitive Areas	21	18.6	92	81.4
6.	Masturbation	11	9.70	102	90.3
7.	Oral Sex	15	13.3	98	86.7
8.	Petting	21	18.6	92	81.4

9.	Intercourse	20	17.7	93	82.3
-----------	-------------	----	------	----	------

Table 9 It can be seen that the highest number of respondents engaged in sexual behavior such as holding hands as many as 111 people (98.2%), hugged as many as 90 people (79.6%), kissed the cheeks of 57 people (50.4%) and the number of respondents at least engaging in sexual behavior such as masturbation was 11 people (9.70%), oral sex was 15 people (13.3%).

3) Distribution of Respondents Based on Persons Invited to Conduct Sexual Behavior

The distribution of respondents based on people who are invited to have sexual behavior among students of the 2020 Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School can be seen in the table:

Table 10. Distribution of Respondents Based on Persons Invited to Conduct Sexual Behaviors in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students 2020

No.	Types of Sexual Behavior	Girlfriend		Friends with benefits		Others (Close Friends And Family)		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1.	Holding hands	76	68	20	18	15	14	111	100
2.	Kissing the Cheeks	55	96	2	4	0	0	57	100
3.	Kissing the Lips	26	90	3	10	0	0	29	100
4.	Hug	57	63	14	16	19	21	90	100
5.	Feeling Sensitive Areas	17	81	4	19	0	0	21	100
6.	Oral Sex	12	80	3	20	0	0	15	100
7.	Petting	17	81	4	19	0	0	21	100
8.	Intercourse	18	90	2	10	0	0	20	100

Table 10 It can be seen that the largest number of respondents engaged in sexual behavior such as holding hands with their boyfriends as many as 76 people (68%), while the least holding hands was done with close friends and family as many as 15 people (14%). Overall all adolescent sexual behavior was carried out with their own boyfriends rather than friends but intimate (TTM), or close friends or family.

4) Distribution of Respondents by Age of First Sexual Intercourse

The distribution of respondents based on the age at first sexual intercourse among students of the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School in 2020 can be seen in the table:

Table 11. Distribution of Respondents based on Age for the First Time to Have Sexual Relations with Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students in 2020

No.	Age for First Time Having Sexual Intercourse	n	%
1.	14 years	5	25
2.	15 years	5	25
3.	16 years	7	35
4.	≥ 17 years	3	15
amount		20	100

Tabel 11 it can be seen that the largest number o respondents who had sexual intercourse for the first time were students aged 16 years as many as 7 people (35%) and the number of respondents who had sexual intercourse for the first time were students who were aged ≥ 17 years as many as 3 people (15%).

5) Distribution of Respondents by Place for Sexual Intercourse

The distribution of respondents based on the place for sexual intercourse among students of the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School in 2020 can be seen in the table:

Table 12. Distribution of Respondents by Place to Have Sexual Intercourse in Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School Students in 2020

No.	Sexual behavior	boarding house		My own house		Friend's house		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1.	Relationship (intercourse)	12	60	4	20	4	20	20	100

Based on table 12 It can be seen that the highest number of respondents having sexual intercourse in the boarding house is 12 people (60%) and the least number of respondents having sexual intercourse at home is 4 people (20%) and at a friend's house as many as 4 people (20%).

DISCUSSION

Knowledge about Reproductive Health

Reproductive Health is physical health, mental health and social welfare as a whole in all matters relating to systems and functions, as well as the reproductive process and not only conditions that are free from disease and disability. Adolescent reproductive health is a healthy condition that concerns the reproductive systems, functions and processes of adolescents (BKKBN, 2008).

Lack of knowledge about reproductive health, among others: there are still teenagers who believe in myths compared to facts about reproductive health such as the statement "kissing or swimming in a swimming pool contaminated with sperm can lead to pregnancy" Many teenagers who answered correctly were 42 respondents (37%), 41 respondents (36%) answered correctly on the

statement "having sex only once will not cause pregnancy". In addition, there were also statements about one sexual behavior, namely masturbation. There were still respondents who answered incorrectly as many as 46 respondents (40%). The results of this study are in line with the research (Manurung et al., 2018) stated that the most incorrect knowledge was the impact of sexual relations in adolescence as many as 29 people (20.71%). This research is also in line with research conducted by (Hasanah et al., 2020) which states that Respondents with good knowledge had a higher proportion of risky sexual behavior.

The knowledge of the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School students is categorized as good, but from this data it is still found that adolescents have engaged in sexual behavior. This is because the increase in a person's knowledge is influenced by exposure to information media, so that adolescents tend to trust information obtained from various sources without discussing it with those who know more about it such as parents or teachers at school, so it is necessary to use the PIK-R in school as a medium that provides information related to reproductive health to prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. This statement is supported by research conducted (Wulandari, 2020) saying that high knowledge has a 2 times higher chance of utilizing PIK-R. In addition, there is no PIK-R program in schools that discusses adolescent reproductive health, as for the same activities as the PIK-R program, which is carried out by the puskesmas every 6 months to provide education about anemia and reproductive health.

Getting information about health can be obtained from the school environment, family environment and social environment (peers). The school environment with the PIK-R (Youth Information and Counseling Center) program which discusses reproductive health issues and discusses them with adolescents so that it is hoped that it can help adolescents get the right information about reproductive health, premarital sex, the impact of premarital sex, and the impact of STIs and HIV & AIDS, so that teenagers can avoid premarital sex behavior. Family environment by discussing basic things about reproductive health (what is menstruation, what is wet dreaming to the impact of sexual intercourse) slowly so that it is easily understood by children.

Youth Attitudes Toward Sexual Behavior

Attitude is a person's closed response to a stimulus or object, both internal and external so that its application cannot be seen directly, but can only be felt. Attitude shows the suitability of a response to a certain stimulus.

Permissive attitudes or negative attitudes towards sexual behavior by adolescents are adolescent responses that do not support statements about things that should not be done by adolescents such as sexual behavior (kissing, touching sensitive areas, masturbating, and sexual relations), most of the respondents confirmed the statement that said that "sexual relations may be performed before marriage even though on the basis of consensual" as many as 18 people (15%), "sexual intercourse can be done

before marriage even though planning to get married" as many as 22 people (19%), "sexual intercourse can be done before marriage to show love "as many as 14 people (12%) and statements" kissing, touching and hugging are things that must be done when dating "as many as 46 people (40%). This research is in line with research conducted by (Manurung et al., 2018) stated that the attitude variable gave the most negative attitudes, namely that sexual activity can be done with a boyfriend as much as 38 people.

Overall, the attitudes of the Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School students fall into the permissive (negative) category. This attitude exists because most of the students are dating, so that there is pressure from their partners, encouragement from peers and the surrounding environment that requires adolescents to accept things that teenagers should not do, such as sexual relations. The role of parents is needed to take time to discuss things that need to be discussed, such as the relationship between children and their partners. The school also plays an important role in holding activities that involve adolescents in counseling about the impact of premarital sex as well as participating in activities carried out by the BKKBN.

The Role of Peers

Peers are a very influential factor in life in adolescence. In modern society like today, teenagers spend most of their time with peers. In adolescence, the relationship with peers increases drastically, and at the same time the relationship with the parents will decline. The role of peers is closely related to attitude, conversation, interests, appearance and behavior. The negative effect of social interaction in friendship is that deviant behavior will occur, namely juvenile delinquency. According to (Sarwono, 2013) also explained that teenagers rely more on their peers than their parents. Teens also have strong emotional bonds with peer groups.

Peers are one of the parties who play a role in changing behavior in adolescents. Many teenagers often tell or ask their friends for advice about dating and sexual relationships in dating. The impact given by peers can affect adolescent behavior, for example, adolescents will have sexual intercourse if their friends have had sexual intercourse before him. There are also adolescents who say that they get an invitation from friends to date as many as 52 people (45%), so it can be concluded that the desire to date adolescents is influenced by peer invitations. This research is in line with the research conducted by (Kosati, 2018), stated that there were 10 students (4.2%) who accepted the invitation of friends and who engaged in high-risk sexual behavior (2.1%).

The positive effect is meant when students with their peers do useful activities such as study groups, choir groups, and sports. The results showed that students had a good peer role, but there were students who said that they got support from peers such as having sexual intercourse with their boyfriends or kissing. So that the need for control from parents to determine the development of children in the social environment in order to prevent children from falling into sexual behavior or narcotics.

The school also needs to supervise adolescents in their interactions at school, if teenagers commit sexual behavior deviations such as unhealthy dating at school, the school can provide sanctions in the form of warnings or provide summons for parents to school.

Exposure to Pornographic Media

Pornography is pictures, sketches, illustrations, photos, writings, sounds, sounds, moving pictures, animation, cartoons, conversations, gestures or other forms of messages through various communication media and or public performances, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violates norms of decency in society (Gustina, 2018).

Sources of information used by students in accessing pornographic media are electronic media sources. The results showed that all 45 respondents who were exposed to pornography used electronic media as a source of information. This media is most widely used because it is easy to access and you can directly use a cellphone that is equipped with applications such as Facebook, WA, YouTube, etc. Incorrect use of media such as accessing pornographic media can lead to imitation of behavior such as kissing and even sexual intercourse. However, it does not rule out that students also use other media as a source of additional information about pornography.

The school needs to check cellphones at school to see if students are storing pornographic videos or are included in groups designed to make it easier for teenagers to access these porn videos. In addition, parents need to supervise the activities carried out by children using cellphones because now in the pandemic era, therefore it is necessary to limit the use of cellphones for adolescents if they are not related to school assignments.

Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Sexual behavior is all forms of behavior that are driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and with the same sex (Sarwono, 2011). Forms of adolescent sexual behavior generally start from the less intimate level to the most intimate, namely having sexual intercourse done in stages starting from holding hands, embracing shoulders, embracing the waist, dry kissing (forehead, cheeks, neck (necking)), wet kissing. (lips) while hugging, feeling the erotic area (breasts and genitals) in a state of clothing or without clothes, kissing the erotic area without clothes on, touching each other's genitals naked (petting sex), until finally having sexual intercourse(Sarwono, 2011).

The sexual behavior of adolescents found in the Cartintes Atambua Vocational High School students mostly had sexual behavior with their boyfriends. Adolescent sexual behavior in dating is a common practice, starting from glancing at the sensual parts of the partner to intercourse (sexual intercourse). This is supported by the results of research which showed that there were 104 students who were / were dating (90.4%). Changes in the meaning of dating can also cause adolescents to misinterpret that premarital sexual behavior is normal because they love each other. This research is in

line with research (Setijaningsih et al., 2019) stated that adolescents who are not dating have positive perceptions compared to adolescents who are dating about premarital sexual behavior.

The sexual behavior of adolescents at the Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational School is still categorized as not at risk, but there are already students who have had sexual intercourse. The results also showed that 20 students had sexual intercourse. The age at first sexual intercourse was at most 16 years old as many as 7 respondents (35%). Students tend to have sexual relations with their boyfriends as much as 18 respondents (90%). This occurs due to the lack of understanding of adolescents about sexual behavior and many adolescents who misinterpret the perception of dating, which causes sexual behavior deviations. This research is also in line with research conducted by (Manurung et al., 2018) said that 11 people (7.68%) had sexual intercourse and all did not use condoms.

Teenagers choose boarding house as a place for sexual intercourse as many as 12 respondents. The availability of a place is one of the factors that determines a teenager to have sexual intercourse. Teens have sexual intercourse in the boarding house because they don't want to be known by the family, especially their parents or because the place can be reached by teenagers, so this place is the choice of teenagers. In addition, the lack of parental attention in supervising and knowing the activities carried out by adolescents, so that adolescents become free in carrying out all activities without fear of being scolded by their parents, the need for parental attention in order to prevent deviations from sexual behavior in adolescents. This research is in line with research (Malisngorar, 2020) said that teenagers had a lot of sexual intercourse in boarding houses because there was no parental care so that they felt free.

The importance of the role of various parties to prevent premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The government can create programs that are considered to be able to help overcome adolescent reproductive health problems by providing reproductive health education for adolescents, with the aim of preventing unwanted pregnancies (KTD) in adolescents and the dangers of HIV and AIDS. Parents who are the closest people of students to provide an understanding of sexual behavior early to students, and teachers who provide information related to sexual behavior, pregnancy, the dangers of sex, the impact of having pre-marital sex, and counseling is needed related to KRR (Health Adolescent Reproduction).

CONCLUSION

The description of the factors that influence the sexual behavior of adolescents in the Cartintes Atambua Health Vocational High School, namely, students have good knowledge about reproductive health, students' attitudes about sexual behavior are permissive (negative), the role of peers related to sexual behavior is a good role or helps adolescents avoid from early sexual behavior, and exposure to pornographic media in the Atambua Cartintes Health Vocational School students, most of them were

not exposed to pornographic media, both electronic media. Advice for parents to always supervise, control and pay attention to every child's activity in the school and social environment, in the order to prevent sexual deviant behavior such as kissing or having sexual intercourse.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Articles must be absolutely ensured that they do not have a conflict of interest, collaborative, or other interest with any party.

THANK-YOU NOTE

My gratitude to Mr. Wendelinus Asa Neno as the Headmaster of SMK Health Cartintines Atambua, Faculty of Public Health, who always helped in the ongoing research process. In addition, thanks are also conveyed to the parents of Mr. Gregorius Asa and Mrs. Wilhelmina Asa, Selly's sister, Sonia, Lili, Tanti and Venti's younger siblings, who always supported and motivated during the research, and my friends Ira, Rambu and Rose, who always provide support and all those who helped in this research.

REFERENCE

- Ananda Anshori Dharmawan, Nurul Indah Qariati, A. (2019). Analysis of the influence of localization and the role of the family with premarital sex behavior in adolescents. *Scientific Journal of Health Sciences: Health Insights*, 5, 18–22.
- BKKBN. (2017). Demographic and Health Survey: Adolescent Reproductive Health 2017. *National Population and Family Planning Agency*, 1–606.
- Gustina, E. (2018). Prevention of Pornography Exposure and Addiction through the Healthy School / Madrasah Model. *RI Ministry of Health*. <http://kesga.kemkes.go.id/pengugivers.pdf>
- Hasanah, DN, Utari, DM, Chairunnisa, & Purnamawati, D. (2020). Internal and external factors that influence premarital sexual behavior of male adolescents in Indonesia (2017 IDHS analysis). *Muhammadiyah Public Health Journal*, 1, 1–9. <https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/MPHJ>
- Kartika, AA. D., & Budisetyani, IG. PW (2018). Relationship between Democratic Parenting and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents in Denpasar and Badung. *Journal of Psychology Udayana*, 5, 63. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jpu.2018.v05.i01.p06>
- Ministry of Health RI. (2013). LAKIP Ministry of Health 2013. *Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia*, 1–154. <https://doi.org/351.077> IndR
- Khodijah, SN, Luthan, AFR, Maulana, AY, Hidayat, AW, Febrinia, I., & Nugroho, RM (2019). Research on Adolescent Sexual Behavior of SMPN 3 Arjasa: The Relationship Between Motivations to Avoid Premarital Sex. *Journal of KSM Eka Prasetya UI*, 1(7), 1–13.
- Kosati, Tessa Widya. (2018). The Relationship Between the Role of Parents, Peers and Religiosity with Risk Sexual Behavior in Early Adolescents in SMP Negeri "A" Surabaya. *Thesis Surabaya: Airlangga University*. <http://repository.unair.ac.id/85161/>
- Mahampang, M., Yaunin, Y., & Lestari, Y. (2016). Factors Related to Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Padang City. *Andalas Health Journal*, 5(2), 448–455. <https://doi.org/10.25077/jka.v5i2.538>
- Malisngorar, MSJ (2020). The Relationship between Youth Residence and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Dusun Air Buaya, Kairatu District, West Seram Regency, 2019. *Journal of 2-TRIK: Tunas-Tunas Health Research*, 10(2), 98–101. <https://doi.org/10.33846/2trik10205>

- Manurung, IFE, Masae, VMA, & Tira, DS (2018). *Description of Sexual Behavior of Female Students at SMAN 1 Kalabahi, East Nusa Tenggara Province*. 2, 27–35.
- Mariani, NN, & Arsy, DF (2017). Factors Affecting Adolescent Sexual Behavior in SMP Negeri 15 Cirebon City in 2017. *Care: Scientific Journal of Health Sciences*, 5(3), 443. <https://doi.org/10.33366/Cr.V5i3.711>
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2014). *Health Research Methodology*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Protection, PPTP Perempuan and A. (P2TP2A) KB (2019). Report of Violence Against Children in Belu District. *P2TP2A*.
- Pusdatin. (2017). Adolescent Reproductive Infodatin-Ed.Pdf. In *Adolescent Reproductive Health Situations* (P. 1).
- Putri, D, H., & Dewi, K, S. (2015). Analysis of Factors Affecting Premarital Sexual Behavior of Adolescents in SMA N 2 Ungaran. *University in Ponegoro, Semarang*.
- Rahayu, I., Jaelani, AK, & Rismawanti, V. (2017). The Relationship Level of Knowledge About HIV / Aids with Premarital Sexual Behavior of Students. *Endurance Journal*, 2(2), 145. <https://doi.org/10.22216/Jen.V2i2.1760>
- Sarwono. (2013). *Adolescent Psychology*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.
- Sarwono. (2011). *Adolescent Psychology*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Setijaningsih, T., Hasanudin, H., & Winarni, S. (2019). Perceptions Between Dating Teens And Non-Dating Teens About Premarital Sex Behavior. *Journal of Public HealthPublic Health*, 12 (2).
- Statistics, BP (2019). *East Nusa Tenggara Province in Figures*. 0215-2223.
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Research Statistics*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suliyanto. (2006). *Research Methods*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Wulandari, S. (2020). *Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Seksual Remaja pada Siswa/I di SMK N 1 Tandun Kabupaten Rokan Hulu*. 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>