



SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 26/IV/Adm-P-P3M/SHT/2023

Pusat Penelitian, Pengembangan dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (Pusat P3M) Stikes Hang Tuah Surabaya menerangkan bahwa telah selesai melaksanakan pemeriksaan plagiarisme dengan membandingkan artikel-artikel lain menggunakan perangkat lunak melalui <https://www.turnitin.com/> pada tanggal 07 April 2023.

Penulis : Puji Hastuti, Fitria Wulandari, Esty Yunitasari
Judul : *Relationship Between Peer Conformity and Sexual Behavior Among Adolescents in Surabaya, Indonesia*
No. Pemeriksaan : 2058217529.2023.04.07

Dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

Tingkat kesamaan di seluruh artikel (*Similarity Index*) sebesar 14%

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Surabaya, 07 Maret 2023
Kepala Pusat P3M
STIKES Hang Tuah Surabaya



Christina Yulastuti, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.
NIP.03.017

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEER CONFORMITY AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA

by Puji Hastuti

Submission date: 07-Apr-2023 01:18PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2058217529

File name: artikel_MJPHM_puji_hastuti.pdf (193.55K)

Word count: 2957

Character count: 16059

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEER CONFORMITY AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Puji Hastuti^{1,2*}, Fitria Wulandari² and Esty Yunitasari³¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.²Stikes H³g Tuah, Surabaya, Indonesia.³Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding: Puji Hastuti

Email: puji.hastuti-2020@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Negative peer relationships have many risks for youth development and their behavior, such as premarital sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior. The aim of this study was to measure the relationship between peer conformity and sexual behavior. This study used correlation analysis and cross-sectional design. As many as 106 adolescents were randomly selected from Senior High School in Surabaya. Data were collected from June to July 2021. We used simple random sampling to recruit the participants. The inclusion criteria of the participants were adolescents who agreed to join this study, class XII, and have smartphone. Adolescents who disagreed to join this study were excluded in this study. Participants are allowed to withdraw from this study after reading the questionnaires. The independent variable in this study was peer conformity. The dependent variable in this study is sexual behavior in adolescents. The statistical test used was Spearman Rho to measure the correlation between the score of peer conformity and sexual behavior. Our results support the hypothesis of this study that there was relationship between peer conformity and sexual behavior among adolescents $p = 0.005$ ($p < 0.05$). Adolescents must be selective in choosing friends so it will have a positive impact on supporting daily behavior and preventing sexual risk behavior.

Keywords: Adolescents, Conformity, Sexual behavior, Peer conformity

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition from child to adult and undergoing physical, psychological, and social development. ¹ Physical development involves such as increase in height, weight, and sexual maturity while psychological development entails abstract thinking, and social change, such as tending to join the group. ¹ Social development in adolescents holds the risk to change their behavior, attitude, speech, and interest. It is called conformity. ²

Peer conformity is defined as a peer influence process and it changes the attitude and behavior of someone in order to match with their peers. ³ Adolescents tend to increase their socialization with peers and they understand that norms were developed from their friends based on previous theory ⁴, and it has an effect on attention and behavior among adolescents. ³ Conformity is divided into two categories, rational conformity and irrational conformity. ⁵ Rational conformity is such as studying, praying, listening to the teacher in class and tends to positive conformity. Irrational conformity is herd behavior. ⁵ It is closed to negative effects such as groups of adolescents who like to gather for dating, smoking, free sex, drinking

alcohol, or watching pornography through mobile phones. ⁶ Bad or negative peer has negative risks to the process of growth and development from children to adolescents. ⁷ Adolescents will initially exchange ideas with their peers. They feel comfortable after telling and sharing to their friends. ⁸ This can trigger adolescents to have close friends. Furthermore, adolescents compete to get a girlfriend or boyfriend. So, they start to conduct dating and attempt to adjust their life based on their peers' view and acceptance. ⁹

A survey in Indonesia showed that most of the adolescents aged 15-17 years are in a relationship and dating. They conducted activities such as holding hands (64% women and 75% men), hugging (17% women and 33% men), kissing lips (30% women and 50% men), and touching (5% of women and 22% of men). ¹⁰ The motivation of these activities was peer conformity. ¹¹ A negative peer conformity has many risks for youth development, ¹² such as premarital sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior. ¹¹ This activity also has the risk of causing unwanted pregnancies, abortions, and sexually transmitted diseases. ¹³

Based on this background the aim of our study was to measure the relationship between conformity and sexual risk behavior. There is a previous study in Indonesia about relationship between conformity and premarital sexual behavior;¹⁴ however, previous study focused on intention of premarital sexual behavior. In the current study we focused on behavior.

METHODS

Participants

This study used a correlation analysis design to measure the relationship between peer conformity and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. As many as 106 adolescents were randomly selected from one of the Senior High Schools in Surabaya. Data were collected from June to July 2021. We used simple random sampling to recruit the participants. The inclusion criteria of the participants were teenagers who agreed to join this study, class XII or 16-18 years old, and have smartphone. Adolescents who agreed to join in this study had to sign the informed consent. Adolescents who disagreed to join in this study were excluded. Participants were allowed to withdraw from this study after reading the questionnaires.

Variables

The independent variable in this study was peer conformity. In this study, peer conformity means the influence of peers on adolescents that affects sexual behavior. The dependent variable in this study is premarital sexual behavior, which refers to behaviors of adolescents with a boyfriend or girlfriend such as holding hands, kissing, cuddling, fantasizing, masturbating, and petting.

Measures

The demographics questionnaire asked the participants about gender, age, housemate, dating, having a mobile phone, living allowance in one-month, and total number of peers. The peer conformity questionnaire is a modification of the previous study.¹⁵ It consisted of 12 items. Items number 1 until 6 were favorable questions and 7 until 12 were unfavorable questions. The peer conformity questionnaire included positive peer conformity and negative peer conformity. There is a four-point scale in this questionnaire, namely always, often, rarely and never. The Cronbach's alpha of this questionnaire in this study was 0.975.

The sexual behavior questionnaire was developed from previous study.¹⁶ It had 11 items with negative unfavorable questions. This questionnaire also asked about sexual behavior. There are four scores

in the questionnaire, never, rarely, often, always. The Cronbach's alpha of this questionnaire in this study was 0.955.

Procedure

All procedures of this study were granted ethical clearance from STIKES Hang Tuah Surabaya, number: PE/63/VII/2021/KEPK/SHT. The data were obtained using self-report questionnaires and demographic questionnaire. Data were collected using Google Form which was shared through social media, WhatsApp, and email. We ensured the confidentiality of respondents in this study.

Data analysis

All the data were keyed in the SPSS version. Descriptive statistics were used for all variables. Reliability analysis was used to calculate the Cronbach's alpha for each questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha > 0.7 indicates adequate internal consistency.¹⁷ The statistical test used was Spearman Rho to measure correlation among the score of peer conformity and sexual behavior. Statistically significant level was used with p value < 0.05. In addition, correlation s more than 0.2 indicated satisfaction.¹⁸

RESULTS

Description of Demographic Characteristic

Table 1 lists the characteristics of all participants. The percentage of participants aged 17 years old was 39% and 18 years old was 64%. Most participants were female (61.9%) and live with their parents (92.4%). Most of participants had living allowance around Rp 200.000 - 500.000.

Table 2 shows that most of participants had moderate score in peer conformity (53.3%) and 90.5% participants did not conduct sexual risk behavior. In addition, 58.1% of respondents did not have a boyfriend or girlfriend; however, 94.3% respondents had close friends and 78.1% respondents received health education about sexual behavior.

Table 3 shows that peer conformity in the high score was 0% of adolescents had risky sexual behavior, and 100% of respondents had non-risky sexual behavior. The peer conformity in the moderate score was 10.7% of respondents had risky sexual behavior and in the low score (negative) had 9.4% of risky sexual behavior, and 90.6% of non-risky sexual behavior. Further, there was a relationship between peer conformity and adolescent sexual behavior ($p < 0.05$; $r = -0.272$).

Table 1: Demographic Characteristic of Participants

Characteristic	Total Participants	
	n	%
Age (years)		
17	41.0	39.0
18	64.0	61.0
Total	105.0	100.0
Gender		
Male	40.0	38.1
Female	65.0	61.9
Total	105.0	100.0
Living with		
Parents	97.0	92.4
Guardians	8.0	7.6
Total	105.0	100.0
Living allowance (Rp)		
200.000-500.000	85.0	81.0
600.000-1.000.000	9.0	8.6
1.100.000-2.000.000	9.0	8.6
2.000.000-4.000.000	2.0	1.9
Total	105.0	100.0
Having mobile phone		
yes	105.0	100.0
No	0.0	0.0
Total	105.0	100.0
Having mobile phone since		
Elementary school	11.0	10.5
Junior high school	60.0	57.1
Senior high school	34.0	32.4
Total	105.0	100.0

Table 2: Descriptive statistic among study variables

Peer	Total participants	
	n	Percentage (%)
Having boyfriend or girl friend		
Yes	44	41.9
No	61	58.1
Having close friends		
Yes	99	94.3
No	6	5.7
Received health education about		
Yes	82	78.1
No	23	21.9
Peer Conformity		
High (positive)	33	31.4
Moderate	56	53.3
Low (negative)	16	15.2
Sexual behavior		
Risk	10	9.5
Not risk	95	90.5

Table 3: Correlation between peer conformity and sexual behavior among adolescents

Peer conformity	Sexual behavior						<i>p</i> value
	Risk		Not risk		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
High (positive)	0	0%	33	100%	33	100%	<i>p</i> = 0.005*
Moderate	6	10.7%	50	89.3%	56	100%	
Low (negative)	4	25%	12	75%	16	100%	
Total	10	9.4%	95	90.6%	105	100%	

**p* < 0.05

DISCUSSION

This is the first study to measure the peer conformity and sexual behavior among adolescents. Our result supports the hypothesis of this study that there is relationship between peer conformity and sexual behavior among adolescents. In addition, the setting of our study was school based on religion, so it may have positive effect among adolescents.¹⁹ This study considered cultural differences in the curriculum and religion education lessons among Indonesian adolescents. Previous study using systematic review showed that religion has an effect on adolescent's life.²⁰ Further, previous study also mentioned that school has function to prevent premarital sexual behavior.²¹

The results of the study showed that adolescents with 100% high peer conformity (positive) had no sexual risk behavior. Items 1 and 2 showed that adolescents spend more time with their peers. These items indicated that adolescents often gather in their groups and have positive conformity. This stronger conformity had benefit among adolescents, especially in a positive environment. This study was similar with previous study which mentioned that stronger conformity had an effect on positive environment among adolescents.²² In addition, previous study also mentioned that there was relationship between conformity and premarital sexual behavior intention.¹⁴

The result showed that 25% of adolescents with negative conformity had sexual risk behavior. This condition occurred due to lack of knowledge.²³ In addition, adolescents are close with peer groups²⁴ and it can influence their attitude and behavior or peer conformity.² Peer conformity can be classified into positive and negative.²⁵ Positive conformity had an effect on positive outcome, meanwhile negative conformity had an effect on bad attitude or behavior.²⁵ Therefore, it is important to select a good environment among adolescents, and it can trigger positive conformity among adolescents.¹⁹ In addition, adolescents must be selective in choosing friends so it will have a positive impact on

supporting daily behavior and preventing sexual risk behavior.

The influence of peers, education from school, and the role of parents can protect adolescents from negative behavior.^{26, 27} Peer influence is expected to increase positive friendships. Meanwhile negative peer conformity has a bad effect among adolescents, such as bad attitude and behavior.²⁸ The school should educate about reproductive health and also provide positive activities. The role of parents is also expected to be a protection for teenagers so they don't do negative things by fostering a good relationship between parents and children.

Conclusion and limitation

There was relationship between peer conformity and sexual behavior among adolescents. Adolescents must be selective in choosing friends so it will have positive impact in supporting daily behavior, and preventing sexual risk behavior. Religious activities, receiving information about sexual education from appropriate sources, positive activities from school and the role of parents are needed to prevent adolescents from sexual risk behavior. There were some limitations in this study which should be considered. This study used a self-report questionnaire so it depends on the truth of respondents, because sensitive questions were asked. The other limitation was further study is needed to compare the sexual behavior in school based on religion and general school.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank to all respondents and the headmaster of Senior High School Hang Tuah Surabaya, Indonesia.

REFERENCES

1. Christie D, Viner R. Adolescent development. *Bmj*. 2005;330(7486):301-4.

2. Breckler SJ, Olson J, Wiggins E. Social psychology alive: Cengage Learning; 2005.
3. Gommans R, Sandstrom MJ, Stevens GW, ter Bogt TF, Cillessen AH. Popularity, likeability, and peer conformity: Four field experiments. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*. 2017;73:279-89.
4. Kohlberg L. Commit the Naturalistic Fallacy and Get Away with It in the Study of Cognitive Development and Epistemology. 2013:151.
5. ong G, Ma Q, Wu F, Li L. The psychological explanation of conformity. *Social Behavior and Personality: an international journal*. 2012;40(8):1365-72.
6. Sigalingging G, Sianturi IA. Hubungan teman sebaya dengan perilaku seksual remaja di SMK Medan Area Medan Sunggal. *Jurnal Darma Agung Husada*. 2019;5(1):9-15.
7. Van Breda AD. A critical review of resilience theory and its relevance for social work. *Social Work*. 2018;54(1):1-18.
8. Rifani R, Firdaus F, Satriawati I, editors. Peer Conformity and Healthy Eating Behavior Among Adolescent. 3rd International Conference on Education, Science, and Technology (ICEST 2019); 2020: Atlantis Press.
9. Wasylshyn N, Hemenway Falk B, Garcia JO, Cascio CN, O'Donnell MB, Bingham CR, et al. Global brain dynamics during social exclusion predict subsequent behavioral conformity. *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*. 2018;13(2):182-91.
10. Bkkbn B, Kemenkes U. Survei Demografi Dan Kesehatan: Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja 2017 [Internet]. 2018.
11. Peçi B. Peer influence and adolescent sexual behavior trajectories: links to sexual initiation. *European Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*. 2017;2(3):96-105.
12. Telzer EH, Van Hoorn J, Rogers CR, Do KT. Social influence on positive youth development: A developmental neuroscience perspective. *Advances in child development and behavior*. 2018;54:215-58.
13. Shrestha RB. Premarital sexual behaviour and its impact on health among adolescents. *Journal of Health Promotion*. 2019;7:43-52.
14. Septiana AK, Alfian IN. Relationship Between Conformity and Premarital Sexual Intention Among Adolescents. *Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience*. 2021;18(1-2):286-90.
15. Pratami AFD, Purwati Y. HUBUNGAN KONFORMITAS TEMAN SEBAYA DENGAN PERILAKU SEKSUAL PRANIKAH PADA REMAJA DI SMP N 2 TEMPEL: Universitas' Aisyiyah Yogyakarta; 2017.
16. Purnama LC, Sriati A, Maulana I. Gambaran perilaku seksual pada remaja. *Holistik Jurnal Kesehatan*. 2020;14(2):301-9.
17. Morera OF, Stokes SM. Coefficient α as a measure of test score reliability: Review of 3 popular misconceptions. *American journal of public health*. 2016;106(3):458-61.
18. Kline P. Handbook of Test Construction (Psychology Revivals): Taylor & Francis; 2015.
19. Susilo M, Kartowagiran B, Vehachart R. Modeling of cultural effect on school autonomy at religion-based school in Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan IPA Indonesia*. 2018;7(3):364-75.
20. Hardy SA, Nelson JM, Moore JP, King PE. Processes of religious and spiritual influence in adolescence: A systematic review of 30 years of research. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*. 2019;29(2):254-75.
21. Kemigisha E, Bruce K, Ivanova O, Leye E, Coene G, Ruzaaza GN, et al. Evaluation of a school based comprehensive sexuality education program among very young

- adolescents in rural Uganda. *BMC Public Health*. 2019;19(1):1-11.
22. Jiang Y, Bong M, Kim S-i. Conformity of Korean adolescents in their perceptions of social relationships and academic motivation. *Learning and Individual Differences*. 2015;40:41-54.
23. Morales A, Vallejo-Medina P, Abello-Luque D, Saavedra-Roa A, García-Roncallo P, Gomez-Lugo M, et al. Sexual risk among Colombian adolescents: knowledge, attitudes, normative beliefs, perceived control, intention, and sexual behavior. *BMC Public Health*. 2018;18(1):1-13.
24. Narr RK, Allen JP, Tan JS, Loeb EL. Close friendship strength and broader peer group desirability as differential predictors of adult mental health. *Child development*. 2019;90(1):298-313.
25. Hysa X, Calabrese M, Bilotta A, Iandolo F. The positive conformity experiment: judgments and decisions in cohesive groups under the pressure of positive attitudes. *International Journal of Management and Decision Making*. 2021;20(1):1-28.
26. Santelli JS, Grilo SA, Choo T-H, Diaz G, Walsh K, Wall M, et al. Does sex education before college protect students from sexual assault in college? *PLoS one*. 2018;13(11):e0205951.
27. Widman L, Evans R, Javidi H, Choukas-Bradley S. Assessment of parent-based interventions for adolescent sexual health: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA pediatrics*. 2019;173(9):866-77.
28. Wang M-T, Kiuru N, Degol JL, Salmela-Aro K. Friends, academic achievement, and school engagement during adolescence: A social network approach to peer influence and selection effects. *Learning and Instruction*. 2018;58:148-60.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEER CONFORMITY AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

12%

INTERNET SOURCES

8%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	irep.iium.edu.my Internet Source	2%
2	journals.stikim.ac.id Internet Source	2%
3	journals.plos.org Internet Source	2%
4	www.researchgate.net Internet Source	2%
5	ejournal.fkm.unsri.ac.id Internet Source	1%
6	Erika Untari Dewi, Nursalam, Mahmudah, Esti Yunitasari. "The effect of peer support psychoeducation based on experiential learning on self-care demands among breast cancer patients with post-chemotherapy", <i>Journal of Public Health Research</i> , 2023 Publication	1%
7	mhealth.jmir.org Internet Source	1%

8	Ferry Efendi, N. Nursalam, Anna Kurniati, Joko Gunawan. "Nursing qualification and workforce for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Economic Community", Nursing Forum, 2018	1 %
Publication		
9	pjmhsonline.com Internet Source	1 %
10	www.jstage.jst.go.jp Internet Source	<1 %
11	digilib.esaunggul.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
12	Alemtsehay Mekonnen Munea, Getu Degu Alene, Gurmessa Tura Debelew. "	<1 %
Does Youth-Friendly Service Intervention Reduce Risky Sexual Behavior in Unmarried Adolescents? A Comparative Study in West Gojjam Zone, Northwest Ethiopia		
", Risk Management and Healthcare Policy, 2020		
Publication		
13	Fatmawati, Irfanita Nurhidayah, Nila Arfila. "Relationship With Pranikah Sex Behavior In Adolescents Of High Schools In Bulukumba District", Comprehensive Health Care, 2020	<1 %
Publication		

14 Mayra Gómez-Lugo, Alexandra Morales, Alejandro Saavedra-Roa, Janivys Niebles-Charris et al. "Effects of a Sexual Risk-Reduction Intervention for Teenagers: A Cluster-Randomized Control Trial", AIDS and Behavior, 2022
Publication <1 %

15 digilib.unisayogya.ac.id
Internet Source <1 %

16 www.sbp-journal.com
Internet Source <1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On