



## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN TEENAGERS IN BOGOR

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**Abstract:** **Background:** Humans are living beings created by God who has the instinct to look for a life partner. In determining the spouses, each person has a tendency called sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is divided into heterosexuals (interest in the opposite sex), homosexual (interest in the same sex) and bisexual (attraction towards the opposite sex and the same sex. Homosexuality is a sexual disorder in the form of the disorientation of the sexual partners of his; the men are called gay and on women are called lesbians.

**Method:** This research is descriptive analytic cross sectional approach and qualitative study to carry out focus groups in the community. The population is all the MSM community who are members of the Foundation House Singgah PEKA in Bogor target KPA totaled 2200 people with the total number of samples in accordance with the inclusion of 60 people. Collecting data by interview. Univariate analysis was conducted to determine the independent and dependent variables picture while bivariate analysis was conducted to analyze factors related to sexual orientation in adolescents using statistical test Chi Square. Chi-square test results showed that showed that the statistically variable father's job as non-civil respondents and respondents who have regular sex partners significantly influences the adolescent sexual orientation.

**Result:** Meaning contribution significant variables in multivariate analysis was the work of the father of respondents will have the opportunity for 6,293 times to have a homosexual orientation (p-value = 0.031) and respondents who have regular sex partners will have the opportunity for 5,644 times to have a homosexual orientation (p-value = 0.021).

**Keywords:** teenagers, sexual orientation,msm

### Introduction

Homosexuality in Indonesia, is still a taboo and difficult to be accepted by the public. Sexual orientation prevalent in society is heterosexual, while homosexuals by society as a deviation sexual orientation. (Prabowo, 2014)

Homosexuality is one of the problems that plague teenagers today. Facts on the ground indicate that homosexual behavior is done from the age of adolescence, for example, the number of homosexuals in Canada about 1% of the overall population in 18-59 years, whereas in the US based on the results of research from the National Center for Health Research in 2002 approximately 4.4% American society ever had a homosexual encounter at the age of about 8 to 10 million men had been involved in a homosexual relationship. (Fauzi, 2008).

Based on projections of world population causes of death in 2030, the general mortality due to communicable diseases, but deaths due to HIV / AIDS continues to rise. How big the increase is very dependent on how large the public access to antiviral drugs and how large an increase in efforts to prevent the spread of HIV / AIDS were conducted. The Strategy of prevention of HIV / AIDS are effective can be done if the main risk

factors for the spread of HIV / AIDS have been identified well. (Loncar, 2006)

As a sub society's most hidden (hidden), Men Sex Men (MSM), especially among teenagers resulted in them very difficult to reach in the program of prevention and treatment of HIV / AIDS. Though they have a risky sexual behavior, namely the sexual partners of the same sex, and often change sexual partners without using condoms and lubricant. Limitations of data on MSM among adolescents has also led to the group range is limited. To reach them, the necessary understanding and the deepening of socialization patterns MSM among teenagers. (Rokhmah, 2012)

Men who have sex with men and transgender groups highly vulnerable to contracting STIs and HIV because of sexual behavior that is not safe, either through genital, anal or oral. Based on data from the National AIDS Commission that anal sex behavior in MSM, largely conducted without using a condom, and only 11.1% to 32.3% who do use condoms. The low use of condoms consistently on any sexual behavior among MSM causing high transmission of STIs and HIV, for example in rectal gonorrhea 14.9% - 22.3% in the group and syphilis (3.2% - 22.3%). (NAC, 2006)

Same-sex relationships, particularly Men Love Men (MSM) in Bogor City has been troubling and a major cause of the spread of AIDS among adolescents, the findings of Regional AIDS Commissions (KPADs) Bogor City on same-sex relationships in the lives of the teens had entered an alarming rate, These conditions pose a problem for many young people who are involved in the problem. Based on data for 2010-2014 from the Infectious Diseases Control (P2M) Bogor City Health Department largest group of HIV patients aged 15-35 years. One of the factors that cause large numbers because they lack knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of the disease through sexual intercourse. (KPADs, 2014)

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested to further investigate the factors associated with sexual orientation in adolescents in the city of Bogor. The hypothesis to be tested is a sexual orientation in adolescents, especially in the group of Men Sex Men (MSM). The benefits of this study were to determine the factors related to sexual orientation, especially Men Sex Men (MSM) early in adolescence and can do education early on adolescent reproductive health for the anticipated early and prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV / AIDS.

Methods

This study is methods with cross sectional approach. The first study is a quantitative study using cross-sectional approach.

Result

Based on the characteristics, it is known that most of the study subjects (98.3%) aged 18-24 years, the majority of respondents completed high school (83,3,3%), the majority of respondents' marital status of parents is complete (85%), mostly non-civil work of the respondents (78.3%), most of whom live with their parents (58.3%), the majority of respondents (55%) did not experience sexual trauma, and most respondents had a regular partner (71.7%)

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents	Total (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
15-17 year	1	1.7
18-24 year	59	98.3
Total	60	100
Education Respondents		
Junior high school graduation	7	11.7
Senior high school graduation	50	83.3
College graduation	3	5
Total	60	100
Marital Status of Parents		
Complete	51	85
Incomplete	9	15
Total	60	100

Father's job		
PNS	5	8.3
Non PNS	47	78.3
Does not work	8	13.3
Total	60	100
Had regular partner		
Yes	43	71.7
No	17	28.3
Total	60	100
Knowledge of respondents		
Less	17	28.3
Good	43	71.7
Total	60	100

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents with Adolescent Sexual Orientation

Characteristics	Adolescent Sexual Orientation				Nilai p
	Heteroseksual n= 12	%	Homoseksual n=48	%	
Respondens age					
15-17 year	0	0	1	100	1.000
18-24 year	12	20.3	47	79.7	
Education Respondents					
Junior high school graduation	0	0	7	100	0.223
Senior high school graduation	12	24	38	76	
College graduation	0	0	3	100	
Marital Status of Parents					
Complete	12	23.5	39	76.5	0.182
Incomplete	0	0	9	100	
Father's job					
PNS	0	0	5	100	
Non PNS	8	17	39	47	0.050
Does not work	4	50	4	8	
Had regular partner					
Yes	5	11.6	38	88.4	0.027
No	7	41.2	10	58.8	
Knowledge of respondents					
Less	7	25.9	20	74.1	0.475
Good	5	15.2	28	84.8	

Description : p = Uji Chi kuadrat

The results showed that the father's job respondent and respondents who had a regular partner associated with adolescent sexual orientation because the value p ≤ 0,05.

Table 3. Results Analysis Variables Influence on Orientation Sexual Teens

Variable	Coefficient β	Standard Error	p-value	Prevalence Rate (CI 95%)
Father's job as a non-civil responden	1.839	0.852	0.031	6.293

ts (1)				
Had a regular partner (1)	1.731	0.752	0.021	5.644

Results of multivariate statistical analysis showed that the statistically variable father's job as a non-civil respondents and respondents who had a regular partner significantly influence adolescent sexual orientation. Meaning contribution significant variables in multivariate analysis was the work of the father of respondents as non-civil servants will have the opportunity for 6,293 times to have a homosexual orientation (p value = 0.031) of respondents who have regular sex partners have the opportunity for 5,644 times to have a homosexual orientation (p value = 0.021) ,

DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Respondents

a. Age

Adolescence is a period of human development. This period is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood that includes biological changes, psychological changes, and social changes (Notoatmojo, 2007). According Soetjiningsih (2004) adolescence is a period of transition between childhood that started during the sexual maturity, ie between the ages of 11 or 12 years to 20 years, the period of young adulthood. The results showed that the greatest frequency of age who were respondents in this study were adolescents aged 15-24 years. This shows the potential respondents teenage sexual orientation towards homosexuals (men like men). Bivariable analysis results indicate that the value of  $p > 0.05$  can be concluded that the age of respondents do not have a meaningful relationship with adolescent sexual orientation especially homoseksual orientation. Erikson found an adolescent identity development period. Identity is the focal point and the adolescent experience, as all the previous normative crisis has contributed to the development of this identity. The difference is probably due to the increasing age may not be able to influence sexual orientation in adolescence.

b. Education

From the research, the majority of respondents are graduated from high school education or equivalent. After the bivariate analysis obtained value of  $p > 0.05$  so that it can be interpreted education respondents do not have a significant association with sexual orientation in adolescence. The results are consistent with the theory that the higher a person's education more easily receive information so that the more the knowledge possessed less education would otherwise hinder the development of a person's attitude towards new values introduced. Supported also by John Locke who says there is a correlation between

education and individual behavior, according to the function of the school as a center of education, namely the establishment of the child's personal or individual. With the knowledge gained from the study, were able to influence the behavior of individuals in bertingka laku. The purpose of education is the formation of character, determination of human development as moral, physical and mental. The behavior of individuals can be obtained also through a continuous learning process. With expectations of respondents who have higher education will not have the potential of homosexual orientation. This contrasts with research Dewi 2012 that the education level of parents is lacking. Parents who have poor insight into the pattern of care provided to children is also not good. This is because education will affect the readiness of the parents in the running of care, so that the less education have an influence in the formation of sexual orientation in adolescence.

c. Parents Marital Status

The results of this study showed that most respondents (76.5%) had full parental status means that they have mothers and fathers are able to give love to them. The results also showed that the marital status of the parents do not have a meaningful relationship with adolescent sexual orientation, the value of  $p > 0.05$ . Parents have a very important role in maintaining, teach, educate, and provide examples of guidance to children to know, know, understand, and ultimately can apply behavior in accordance with the values and norms that exist in society. (Gunarsa, 2002; 64).

This contrasts with other psychoanalysts claim that condition or influence domineering mother and overprotection, while fathers tend to cause teens to have the potential passive towards deviant sexual orientation. In this case the parents are still incomplete no agreement and consistency together in educating children. It is also contrary to the Swedish study that says divorce, often sparking sexual problems both for children and for adults and parents who have modern gender role models. That is, the shift in social roles between men and women. For example, the husband did a lot of domestic activity as the wife worked to help her husband in meeting family needs. The recognition of homosexuality as an acceptable lifestyle in a family environment.

d. Job parents (father and mother)

Most of the work of parents of respondents (78.3%) did not have a permanent job and 78.3% of women respondents did not work. After the bivariate analysis on the father's job as a non-civil servant obtained value of  $p < 0.05$  so that the work can be interpreted parents (father and mother)

respondents have a significant association with sexual orientation in adolescence.

This is consistent with the results of research Dewi 2012 that parents who are too busy to work will get less time with their children, so they can not give the attention and affection for her children. Many parents who gave only course material to their children and give freedom without control of parents causing their children to one in the association. This is why teenagers have potential homosexual orientation.

e. Regular partner respondents

Most respondents (71.7%) have a regular partner is male. After the bivariate analysis obtained a value of  $p < 0.05$  so that it can be interpreted a couple of respondents still have a significant association with sexual orientation in adolescence.

Basically, a teenager can also have an effect to-infinite instead of prepositional phrase his friends who do not know about sexuality or who have not had sex. For teenagers, the pressure of his friends was stronger than the pressure obtained from his own girlfriend. The desire to be accepted by their peers so large, so that it can beat all grades, either from parents or from school. In general, the teen did it merely wants to prove himself together with his friends, so it is acceptable to be part of a group like that cool them.

f. Knowledge of HIV / AIDS

Most respondents (75%) have a good knowledge about HIV / AIDS. After the bivariate analysis obtained a value of  $p > 0.05$  so that it can be interpreted knowledge about HIV / AIDS does not have a significant association with sexual orientation in adolescence.

Results were different from the results of research Oktarina (2009) in Jakarta and Barliantari (2007) in East Jakarta, which indicates that there is a significant relationship between knowledge of HIV / AIDS and attitudes toward condom use among female sex workers. The relationship was not significant between knowledge and attitude of respondents are likely to be caused by the question put to respondents is a question of knowledge about HIV / AIDS as a whole, whereas the attitude questions only includes questions specifically about the use of male condoms so that the attitude of the respondents were largely categorized either not in line with knowledge about HIV / AIDS should also be considered good. But knowledge about condoms and benefits shows all respondents knew the correct 100% and as much as 92.96% knew the correct way to avoid HIV / AIDS by using condoms when having sex. The results of the study are not consistent with the theory according to Allport in Notoatmodjo (2010) which states that in determining the attitude of the whole,

knowledge, thoughts, beliefs, and emotions play an important role. Based on the theory of adaptation if the level of knowledge both at least can push to have a good attitude and behavior as well (Widodo, 2005). With their knowledge of HIV / AIDS, then comes the attitude in the form of awareness and intention to use condoms.

g. Results of multivariate statistical analysis

Results of multivariate statistical analysis showed that the statistically variable father's job as a non-civil respondents and respondents who have a partner remain significantly influence adolescent sexual orientation. Meaning contribution significant variables in multivariate analysis was the work of the father of respondents as non-civil servants will have the opportunity for 6,293 times to have a homosexual orientation ( $p$  value = 0.031) of respondents who have regular sex partners have the opportunity for 5,644 times to have a homosexual orientation ( $p$  value = 0.021).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be drawn the conclusion as follows: the results showed that the father's occupation of respondents as non-civil servants, and respondents who have regular sex partners related to sexual orientation teenagers as the  $p$ -value of  $< 0.05$ , knowledge about HIV / AIDS do not have a relationship meaningful with adolescent sexual orientation, the value of  $p > 0.05$ , the results of the multivariate statistical analysis showed that the statistically variable father's job as a non-civil respondents and respondents who have regular sex partners significantly influences the adolescent sexual orientation. Meaning contribution significant variables in multivariate analysis was the work of the father of respondents as non-civil servants will have the opportunity for 6,293 times to have a homosexual orientation ( $p$  value = 0.031) and respondents who have regular sex partners will have the opportunity for 5,644 times having orientation ( $p$  value = 0.021 ). It can be recommended to the family is a father must play its role as a good father and have time to share with their children so as to minimize the likelihood of individuals becoming homosexual. For AIDS Commission (KPA Bogor) the need for a study on the strategy of homosexual orientation in adolescents by involving all policy makers from family to government so that the potential to transmit and spread of HIV / AIDS can be suppressed by forming a peer group so they can know the number of those communities so that more easily netted and exposed to information about HIV / AIDS. For the midwifery profession more attention to the technical instructions Infection Prevention to prevent the transmission and spread of HIV / AIDS in providing health services to the community, always inform the importance of HIV testing for prospective brides to prevent or reduce the incidence of HIV.

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