

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Adiputra, I. M. S., Trisnadewi, N. W., Oktaviani, N. P. W., Munthe, S. A., Hulu, V. T., Budiastutik, I., Ramdany, A. F. R., Fitriani, R. J., Tania, P. O. A., Rahmiati, B. F., Lusiana, S. A., Susilawaty, A., Sianturi, E., & Suryana. (2021). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan (Pertama)*. Yayasan Kita Menulis.
- Aisyah, S. (2017). Studi Kasus Penyimpangan Perilaku Seksual Pada Remaja Tunalaras Tipe Conduct Disorder Case Study on Sexual Behavior Deviations of Adolescent With Conduct Disorder. *Jurnal Widia Ortodidaktika*, 6(8), 795–806.
- Alhamdu. (2015). *Orientasi Seksual; Faktor, Pandangan Kesehatan dan Agama Studi Literatur Oleh : Alhamdu I*. 16(1), 120–140.
- Andari, A. D., & Astuti, D. A. (2018). Hubungan persepsi mahasiswa tentang LGBT dengan stigma LGBT pada mahasiswa kebidanan semester IV di Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta. *Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta*, 1–11.
- Anggadewi, B. E. T. (2020). Dampak Psikologis Trauma Masa Kanak-kanak Pada Remaja. *Jurnal of Counseling and Personal Development*, 2(2), 1–7.
- APA. (2011). *Answer to your question: for a better understanding of sexual orientation and homosexuality*. APA.Org.
- Aqbar, A. H. (2020). *Persepsi Normatif Masyarakat Terhadap Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual dan Transgender di Kota Makassar*. 1–11. <http://eprints.unm.ac.id/id/eprint/22456>
- Aryanti, N. (2019). *Peran Kader Bina Keluarga Remaja (BKR) Terhadap Penanggulangan Kenakalan Remaja Di Kampung Kb Desa Jurug Kecamatan Sooko*. <http://eprints.umpo.ac.id/5525/>
- Ayub, A. (2017). Penyimpangan Orientasi Seksual (Kajian Psikologis dan Teologis). *Tasfiah*, 1(2), 179–226. <https://doi.org/10.21111/tasfiah.v1i2.1851>

Ayun, Q. (2017). Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Metode Pengasuhan dalam Membentuk Kepribadian Anak. *ThufuLA: Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Guru Raudhatul Athfal*, 5(1), 102. <https://doi.org/10.21043/thufula.v5i1.2421>

Azwar, S. (2010). *Metode Penelitian*. Pustaka Pelajar.

Batubara, J. R. (2016). Adolescent Development (Perkembangan Remaja). *Sari Pediatri*, 12(1), 21. <https://doi.org/10.14238/sp12.1.2010.21-9>

Chaecyandini, R. L. N. (2018). *LGBT, Faktor Penyebab, Dampak Dan Cara Mengatasinya*. Publika.Rmol.Id. <https://publika.rmolid.com/read/2018/02/06/325739/lgbt-faktor-penyebab-dampak-dan-cara-mengatasinya>

Chandra, Y., & Wae, R. (2019). Fenomena LGBT di kalangan remaja dan tantangan konselor di era revolusi industri 4 . 0. *Konvensi Nasional XXI: Asosiasi Bimbingan Dan Konseling Indonesia*, 28–34.

Cherry, C., & Kalichman, S. C. (2017). *Who Have Sought Sex Partners Online*. 28(3), 347–353. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540121.2015.1096894>.

Dacholfany, I., & Khoirurrijal. (2016). Dampak LGBT dan Antisipasinya di Masyarakat. *Nizham*, 5(1), 1–13.

Dartiwen, & Aryanti, M. (2022). *Buku Ajar Asuhan Kebidanan pada Remaja dan Perimenopause* (W. N. Cahyo (Ed.); Pertama). Deepublish.

Davis, J. L., & Petretic-Jackson, P. A. (2000). The impact of child sexual abuse on adult interpersonal functioning: A review and synthesis of the empirical literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 5(3), 291–328. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1359-1789\(99\)00010-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1359-1789(99)00010-5)

Duli, N. (2019). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif: Beberapa Konsep Dasar Untuk Penulisan Skripsi & Analisis Data Dengan Menggunakan SPSS* (Pertama). Deepublish.

Fahmi, D. (2021). *Bagaimana Sejatinya Persepsi Membentuk Konstruksi Berpikir Kita*. Anak Hebat Indonesia.

Frisca, S., Purnawinadi, I. G., Yunding, R. J., Panjaitan, M. D., Febrianti, K. N., Hidayat, W., Megasari, A. L., Dewi, A. R., Herawati, Soputri, T., Nilawati, Suryani, K., & Pangaribuan, S. M. (2022). *Penelitian Keperawatan* (R. Watrianthos (Ed.)). Yayasan Kita Menulis.

Gautama, J. (2020). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang tua Terhadap Pilihan Orientasi Seksual Anak pada Saat Dewasa. *Universitas Paramadina*, 1–6.

Hastono, S. P. (2010). *Analisis data pada bidang kesehatan (ke-3)*. Rajawali Pers.
Hidayat, A. A. . (2014). *Metode penelitian keperawatan dan teknis analisis data*. Salemba Medika.

Ikhsan, M., & Riswanto, D. (2022). Intervensi Konseling REBT terhadap Pelaku LGBT di Provinsi Banten. *Innovative Education Journal*, 4(1), 107–114.

InfoDATIN. (2020). *Hiv/AIDS*. Direktorat Jenderal Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Penyakit, Kemnterian Kesehatan RI.

Jones, J. M. (2021). LGBT Identification Rises to 5.6% in Latest U.S. Estimate. *Gallup.Com*. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/329708/lgbt-identification-rises-latest-estimate.aspx>

Kemkes RI. (2018). *Remaja Indonesia Harus Sehat*. Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia. [https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/18051600001/menkes-remaja-indonesia-harus-sehat.html#:~:text=MENKES%3A REMAJA INDONESIA HARUS SEHAT&text=Remaja menurut UU Perlindungan Anak,pengerak pembangunan di masa depan.](https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/18051600001/menkes-remaja-indonesia-harus-sehat.html#:~:text=MENKES%3A%20REMAJA%20INDONESIA%20HARUS%20SEHAT&text=Remaja%20menurut%20UU%20Perlindungan%20Anak,pengerak%20pembangunan%20di%20masa%20depan.)

Kharisma, R. (2020). Peran Dan Tantangan Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat (SKM) Dalam Penanggulangan Penyimpangan Orientasi Seksual (Homoseksual dan Biseksual) di Indonesia. *Peminatan Kesehatan Reproduksi Dan Kesehatan Ibu Anak Departemen Biostatistik Dan Kependudukan Universitas Airlangga*, 1–4.

Luthan, A. F. R., Nurfajar, A. P., Safitri, D. E., Damanik, E. P., Dawangi, F. D., Purba, F. M., Gusti, L. H., & Putri, T. A. E. (2020). Hubungan antara kontak

dan sikap terhadap individu homoseksual di kalangan mahasiswa Jabodetabek. *Jurnal KSM EKa Prasetya UI*, 2(1), 1–16.

Manik, E. S., Purwanti, A., & Wijaningsih, D. (2016). Pengaturan LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, dan Transgender) dalam perspektif Pancasila di Indonesia. *Law and Justice*, 5(2), 1–13.

Maress, B. (n.d.). *15 Peran Keluarga Dalam Perkembangan Remaja*. DosenPsikologi.Com. Retrieved November 8, 2022, from <https://dosenpsikologi.com/peran-keluarga-dalam-perkembangan-remaja>

Mariani, N. N., & Arsy, D. F. (2017). Faktor Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seksual Remaja di SMP Negeri 15 Kota Cirebon Tahun 2017. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Kesehatan*, 5(3), 393–402. <https://doi.org/10.33366/jc.v5i3.711>

Masykuroh, K., S, C. D., Heriyani, E., & Widiastuti, H. T. (2022). *Modul Psikologi Perkembangan*. Feniks Muda Sejahtera.

Mukhid, A. (2018). Kajian Teoritis Tentang Perilaku Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual, Transgender (LGBT) Dalam Perspektif Psikologis dan Teologis. *Jurnal Sosial, Politik, Kajian Islam Dan Tafsir*, 1(1), 53–75. <https://doi.org/10.20414/sophist.v1i1.6>

Mulia, H. R., Islam, U., & Sunan, N. (2019). Orientasi Seksual Komunitas Gay Muslim di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Fikri : Jurnal Kajian Agama, Sosial Dan Budaya*, 4(1), 43–56. <https://doi.org/10.25217/jf.v4i1.411>

Mupangat, I., & Permana, I. (2018). Persepsi Remaja di SMA N 2 Purwokerto Terhadap Fenomena LGBT. *FKIK Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta*, 1–13.

Nugroho, S. C., Siswati, D., & Sakti, D. H. (2010). Pengambilan Keputusan Menjadi Homoseksual Pada Laki-Laki Usia Dewasa Awal. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 1–20.

Nurhayati, T., & Rosaria, Y. W. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bidan*, 02(3), 22–31.

Ott, M. A. (2010). Examining the Development and Sexual Behavior of Adolescent Males. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 23(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2010.01.017>

Payadnya, I. P. A. A., & Jayantika, I. G. A. N. T. (2018). *Panduan Penelitian Eksperimen Beserta Analisis Statistik Dengan SPSS (Pertama)*. Deepublish.

PKRS. (2021). *Penyuluhan Tentang Dampak dan Bahaya LGBT dari Perspektif Psikologis*. RSUD Padang Panjang.

Putro, K. Z. (2017). Memahami Ciri dan Tugas Perkembangan Masa Remaja. *Jurnal Aplikasi Ilmu-Ilmu Agama*, 17(1), 25–32.

Rachmaniar, R., Prihandini, P., & Janitra, P. A. (2018). Perilaku Penggunaan Smartphone dan Akses Pornografi di Kalangan Remaja Perempuan. *Jurnal Komunikasi Global*, 7(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jkg.v7i1.10890>

Ramadhan, J. A. (2014). 4 Kasus pembunuhan berlatar belakang hubungan homoseksual. *Merdeka.Com*. <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/4-kasus-pembunuhan-berlatar-belakang-hubungan-homoseksual.html>

Ramdan, A. N. M. (2018). Hubungan Psikososial Dengan Kematangan Remaja Akhir Hingga Dewasa Awal (16-25 Tahun) Terhadap Orientasi Seksualnya. *FOKUS (Kajian Bimbingan & Konseling Dalam Pendidikan)*, 1(4), 151–158. <https://doi.org/10.22460/fokus.v1i4.2677>

Retamingrum, A. N. (2017). Peran Parent Child Relationship Pada Orientasi Seksual Gay. *Jurnal Taman Cendekia*, 13(3), 33–51.

Retno, D. (n.d.). 17 Pengaruh Lingkungan dalam Perkembangan Remaja Secara Psikologis. DosenPsikologi.Com. Retrieved November 8, 2022, from <https://dosenpsikologi.com/pengaruh-lingkungan-dalam-perkembangan-remaja>

Reviani, S. (2019). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kecenderungan Orientasi Seksual Menyimpang: Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual, Transgender (LGBT) Pada Siswa di SMA Negeri 6 Padang. *Universitas Andalas*.

- Rompies, J. K. (2020). Penyebab, Gejala, dan Dampak Trauma Relasional pada Remaja. *Popmama.Com*. <https://www.popmama.com/big-kid/10-12-years-old/jemima/penyebab-gejala-dan-dampak-relational-trauma-pada-remaja>
- Rosa, M. C. (2021, September 18). Homoseksual Bukan Kelainan Jiwa? Ini Penjelasan dari sisi Psikologi. *Kompas*.
- Rubbin, K., & Chung, O. B. (2006). *Parental Beliefs , Parenting , and Child Development in* (Issue January 2006). Psychology Press Taylor & Francis Group.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232059995_Parental_Beliefs_Parenting_and_Child_Development_in_Cross-Cultural_Perspective
- Safitri, A., Niko, P. F., Santoso, Fitriyana, N., Erawan, H., & Baidarus. (2018). Psikoedukasi Seks Mengenai LGBT di SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Pengabdian UntukMu NegeRI*, 2(2), 129–133.
<https://doi.org/10.37859/jpumri.v2i2.861>
- Samsiah, E. (2022). *Inilah Provinsi Di Indonesia Dengan Jumlah LGBT Terbanyak*. RuanganInfo.Com.
- Santrock, J. W. (2003). *Perkembangan Remaja*. (S. Adelar (Ed.)). Erlangga.
- Sense, D. (2021). *Ukuran Pemusatan Data (Mean, Modus, Median)*. Sense Academy.
- Silaban, F. F. (2016). 4 Kategori Lesbian yang Cukup Dikenal di Indonesia. *Liputan6.Com*. <https://www.liputan6.com/lifestyle/read/2451563/4-kategori-lesbian-yang-cukup-dikenal-di-indonesia>
- Sofiyah. (2020). Komunikasi persuasif butchy dalam mengubah orientasi seksual wanita normal di kota surabaya. *Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Hukum*, 1–14.
- Sofyarto, K. (2018). Abu-Abu Regulasi LGBT di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Bisnis (SELISIK)*, 4(6), 84–94. <https://doi.org/10.35814/selisik.v3i2.676>

Sopiatunnida, U. A., Azzahroh, P., & Silawati, V. (2023). Analisis Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. *Journal Ilmiah Kesehatan Komplementer, 1*(1), 1–11.

Sulaiman, M. R., & Firsta. (2019). Keseringan Nonton Film Porno Bisa Bikin Seseorang Jadi Biseksual? *Suara.Com*.
<https://www.suara.com/health/2019/02/27/204500/keseringan-nonton-film-porno-bisa-bikin-seseorang-jadi-biseksual>

Swajarna, I. K. (2022). *Populasi-Sampel Teknik Sampling dan Bias dalam Penelitian* (E. Risanto (Ed.)). CV Andi Offset.

Undang-undang (UU) No. 44 Tahun 2008 Pornografi. (n.d.). JDIH BPK RI. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/39740>

Utami, F. P., & Ayu, S. M. (2018). Orientasi Seksual Remaja. In *Buku Ajar Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja* (p. 60). Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Ahmad Dahlan.

Wafi, H. (2020). *Penyimpangan Orientasi Seksual Tinjauan Sosiologis.* 1–20.

Widiastuti, N., & Kartika, P. (2020). Upaya Preventif Perilaku Menyimpang Seksual di Kalangan Remaja Melalui Model Jarak. *Abdimas Siliwangi, 03*(1), 23–37. <https://doi.org/10.22460/as.v3i1p%25p.3377>

Wijayanti, E. (2022). Analisis Prediksi Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja Di SLTPN 2 Cisauk Tangerang Tahun 2022. *Universitas Nasional.*

Wikipedia. (2022). *Orientasi seksual.* Wikipedia.Org.
https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orientasi_seksual

LAMPIRAN

Lembar Konsultasi/Bimbingan Skripsi

Nama : Aginta Haryuni Putri
NPM : 215401446197
Program Studi : Kebidanan Program Sarjana Terapan
Judul Skripsi : Analisis Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja di SMP1 Barunawati
Jakarta Tahun 2023
Dosen Pembimbing I : Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
Dosen Pembimbing II : Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes

Kegiatan Kosultasi

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	Saran Pembimbing	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1	18 Oktober 2022	Pemilihan judul skripsi	Buat proposal	 Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
2	18 Oktober 2022	Pemilihan judul skripsi	Buat Proposal	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
3	26 Oktober 2022	Bab I	Perbaiki latar belakang, tujuan, lanjut	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
4	9 November 2022	Bab I, II, III	Judul di perelas wilayahnya, permasalahan pada latar belakang lebih spesifik	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
5	20 November 2022	Bab I, II, III	Cari teori yang berkaitan dengan orientasi seksual	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes

6	6 Desember 2022	Bab I, II, III	Perbaiki Definisi Operasional	 Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
7	6 Desember 2022	Bab I, II, III	Perdalam lagi kerangka teori, perbaiki penulisan sumber Pustaka	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
8	12 Desember 2022	Bab I, II, III	Perbaiki Definisi Operasional, Urus kode etik	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
9	29 Desember 2022	Bab III	ACC pengambilan data	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
10	2 Januari 2023	Bab III	Perbaiki Definisi Operasional	 Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
11	3 Januari 2023	Bab III	Acc pengambilan data	 Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
12	13 Januari 2023	Bab IV	Perbaiki analisa data dan pembahasan	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
13	25 Januari 2023	Bab IV	Perbaiki pembahasan	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes
14	30 Januari 2023	Bab IV,	Perbaiki tabel dan pembahasan	 Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
15	6 Februari 2023	Bab IV, V	Acc sidang	 Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM
16	6 Februari 2023	Bab IV, V	Acc sidang	 Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes





UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

Jl. Harsono RM No. 1 Ragunan, Jakarta Selatan 12550, Telp. 27870882
Website: www.unas.ac.id; Email: fikes@civitas.unas.ac.id

Jakarta, 05 Januari 2023

Nomor : 039/D/SP/FIKES/II/2023
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **Izin Studi Pendahuluan dan Penelitian**

KepadaYth : Kepala Sekolah SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta.
Jalan Ajpda Ks. Tubun No 7 Slipi Palmerah Jakarta Barat.

Dengan hormat,

Pimpinan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Nasional Jakarta dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Aginta Haryuni Putri
NPM : 215401446197
Program Studi : Sarjana Kebidanan
No. Telepon/HP : 089652072747

Mahasiswa tersebut bermaksud melakukan Studi Pendahuluan dan Penelitian yang diperlukan dalam rangka penulisan skripsi dengan judul : **Analisis Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja Di SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta Tahun 2023**. Adapun sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa tersebut, yaitu :

Pembimbing 1 : Dr. Vivi Silawati, SST., SKM., MKM.
Pembimbing 2 : Putri Azzahroh, SST., M. Kes.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu dapat memberikan bantuan.

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Dekan,



Retno Widowati
Dr. Retno Widowati, M.Si.

Nomor : 010/01.3/SMP 1 BW/UM/2023

Jakarta, 17 Januari 2023

Lampiran : -

Perihal : Balasan Surat Izin Penelitian

Kepada Yth.
Dr. Retno Widowati, M. Si
Dekan UNAS
Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
di

Tempat

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan surat permohonan izin studi pendahuluan dan penelitian dari Universitas Indonesia Maju Nomor: 039/D/SP/FIKES/II/2023 tertanggal 5 Januari 2023, maka dengan ini kami memberikan izin untuk melakukan penelitian bagi mahasiswi yang bernama :

Nama : Aginta Haryuni Putri

Program Studi : S1 Kebidanan

NIM : 215401446197

Judul : Analisis Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja Di SMP 1 Barunawati
Jakarta Tahun 2023.

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, atas kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.



Kepala SMP 1 Barunawati

Hadijah, SE, M. Pd

INFORMASI PENELITIAN DAN INFORMED CONSENT

**Mendapatkan Persetujuan Setelah Penjelasan:
Informasi esensial untuk calon peserta penelitian
(WHO-CIOMS 2016)**

Judul Penelitian : Analisis Orientasi Seksual pada Remaja di SMP 1
Barunawati Jakarta Tahun 2023

Jenis Penelitian : Kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional

Nama Peneliti : Aginta Haryuni Putri

Alamat Peneliti : Jl. Wika II Srengseng Sawah, Kec. Jagakarsa.
Jakarta
Selatan

Lokasi/tempat Penelitian : SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta

Sebelum meminta persetujuan individu untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian, peneliti harus memberikan informasi berikut, dalam bahasa atau bentuk komunikasi lain yang dapat dipahami individu

1. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi orientasi seksual pada remaja kelas VII dan VIII di SMP. Metode yang digunakan yaitu cross sectional yaitu menekankan waktu pengukuran atau observasi data variabel independent dan dependent hanya satu kali pada satu waktu. Kemudian faktor yang mempengaruhi prediksi orientasi seksual diukur menurut keadaan atau status pada waktu itu.
2. Orientasi seksual adalah istilah dan kategorisasi mengenai pola ketertarikan seksual kepada orang-orang dari lawan jenis atau gender, jenis kelamin yang sama atau gender, atau untuk kedua jenis kelamin atau lebih dari satu gender.

Anda terpilih untuk diikuti dalam penelitian ini oleh karena anda masuk dalam kategori remaja 12–14 tahun, bersekolah di sekolah menengah pertama di Jakarta. Penelitian ini mencoba menganalisis orientasi seksual pada remaja awal sehingga lebih mudah memberikan edukasi pencegahan orientasi seksual lebih dini sesuai jenjang usia dan tahap perkembangan remaja. Bila anda setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini, anda diminta untuk menandatangani dan menuliskan tanggal pada lembar konfirmasi persetujuan untuk berpartisipasi sebagai responden dalam penelitian ini.

3. Anda bebas menolak ikut dalam penelitian ini. Keikutsertaan anda pada penelitian ini bersifat sukarela. Anda memiliki hak penuh untuk mengundurkan diri atau menyatakan batal untuk berpartisipasi kapan saja
4. Bila anda bersedia, maka kami akan memberikan kuesioner untuk diisi di sekolah, dengan bantuan guru dan wali kelas. Semua data yang diberikan bersifat rahasia dan hanya peneliti dan responden yang mengetahui.
5. Subjek yang akan dikusertakan sebanyak 139 orang.
6. Penelitian terkait orientasi seksual ini masih sangat terbatas. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi yang berharga bagi kemajuan ilmu dan pendidikan di Indonesia.
7. Dalam proses pengisian kuesioner ada kemungkinan ditemukan pertanyaan yang bersifat pribadi dan sensitif. Semua informasi yang diberikan dijaga kerahasiaannya dan hanya diketahui oleh peneliti dan nara sumber.

Surat Pernyataan Bersedia Menjadi Responden Penelitian
SURAT PERNYATAAN BERSEDIA MENJADI RESPONDEN
PENELITIAN
(INFORMED CONSENT)

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, menyatakan **BERSEDIA / TIDAK BERSEDIA** *) menjadi peserta / responden penelitian yang akan dilakukan oleh Aginta Haryuni Putri, mahasiswa Sarjana Kebidanan Universitas Nasional Jakarta, yang berjudul:

“Analisis Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja di SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta Tahun 2023”

Persetujuan ini saya buat dengan sadar dan tanpa paksaan dari siapa pun. Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

*) coret yang tidak perlu

Jakarta, 6 Januari 2023

Peneliti,

Responden,

(Aginta Haryuni Putri)

()

Kode responden:

(diisi oleh peneliti)

KUESIONER PENELITIAN ANALISIS ORIENTASI SEKSUAL PADA REMAJA

PERHATIAN:

Kuesioner ini akan digunakan hanya sebagai bahan penelitian untuk menyusun skripsi sebagai persyaratan kelulusan sebagai mahasiswi Program Studi Sarjana Kebidanan Universitas Nasional Jakarta. Mohon kuesioner ini diisi dengan sejujur-jujurnya sesuai dengan apa yang Anda rasakan dan alami, karena jawaban yang Anda berikan sangat bermanfaat bagi peneliti. Peneliti juga menjamin identitas Anda akan dijaga kerahasiaannya, dan akan segera dihancurkan segera setelah penelitian ini selesai. Peneliti mengucapkan terima kasih sebesar-besarnya atas kesediaan Anda untuk mengisi kuesioner ini.

KUESIONER DATA DEMOGRAFI

Petunjuk pengisian:

Berilah tanda silang (X) pada kotak dan isian yang telah disediakan sesuai dengan jawaban Saudara/i.

Nomor Responden:

Tanggal pengisian:

1. Nama (Inisial) :
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki Perempuan
3. Usia : tahun
4. Kelas :

KUESIONER ORIENTASI SEKSUAL

Petunjuk pengisian:

- Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan dengan seksama
- Berilah tanda checklist (√) pada kolom yang sesuai dengan yang anda rasakan dan alami
- Pilihlah jawaban

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

No	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN			
		STS	TS	S	SS
1.	Secara fisik/penampilan, saya lebih tertarik memperhatikan penampilan lawan jenis dibandingkan penampilan sesama jenis				
2.	Ketika berada di dekat teman sesama jenis yang wajahnya cakep (tampan/cantik) jantung saya terasa berdetak lebih keras. Saya ingin selalu bersamanya, sering timbul rasa rindu kepadanya				
3.	Ketika berjabat tangan dengan sesama jenis yang wajahnya cakep, saya memegang tangannya lebih erat				
4.	Saya merasa biasa saja, meskipun duduk berdekatan dengan teman yang cakep				
5.	Secara fisik/penampilan saya lebih tertarik dengan lawan jenis dibandingkan dengan sesama jenis				
6.	Saya pernah menyukai/tertarik teman sesama jenis				
7.	Saya tidak mengerti mengapa ada laki-laki yang tertarik dengan laki-laki dan perempuan tertarik dengan perempuan				
8.	Menurut saya, tidak ada salahnya bila ada laki-laki menyukai laki-laki dan perempuan menyukai perempuan				
9.	Saya senang melihat teman sesama jenis yang memakai pakaian ketat				
10.	Saya diam-diam mengamati sesama teman sesama jenis				

KUESIONER PERSEPSI TERHADAP PENYIMPANGAN ORIENTASI SEKSUAL

Petunjuk pengisian:

- a. Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan dengan seksama
- b. Berilah tanda checklist (√) pada kolom yang sesuai dengan yang anda rasakan dan alami
- c. Pilihlah jawaban

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

No	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN			
		STS	TS	S	SS
1.	Menurut pendapat saya seorang laki – laki menyukai perempuan (lawan jenis) adalah hal yang normal				
2.	Menurut saya, tidak sepantasnya secara seksual laki-laki tertarik dengan laki-laki dan perempuan tertarik dengan perempuan				
3.	Menurut saya, Lesbian,gay dan biseksual adalah suatu bentuk perilaku penyimpangan seksual				
4.	Menurut saya, tindakan atau aktivitas hubungan seks sesama jenis tidak dapat diterima secara sosial oleh sebagian besar masyarakat				
5.	Menurut saya, seharusnya seseorang itu merasa nyaman dengan satu jenis kelamin saja				

KUESIONER SIKAP TERHADAP PENYIMPANGAN ORIENTASI

SEKSUAL

Petunjuk pengisian:

- Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan dengan seksama
- Berilah tanda checklist (√) pada kolom yang sesuai dengan yang anda rasakan dan alami
- Pilihlah jawaban

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

No	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN			
		STS	TS	S	SS
1.	Laki-laki menyukai sesama laki-laki dan perempuan menyukai sesama perempuan adalah perilaku menyimpang yang perlu diperhatikan				
2.	Perilaku laki-laki menyukai sesama laki-laki dan perempuan menyukai sesama perempuan adalah perilaku seksual yang diterima dimasyarakat				
3.	Setiap manusia harus bersikap dan bertingkah laku sesuai dengan jenis kelamin seseorang				
4.	Setiap orang bebas untuk memilih apakah kita menyukai sesama jenis atau menyukai lawan jenis				
5.	Perilaku Homoseksual (baik laki-laki maupun perempuan menyukai sesama jenis) , biseksual (menyukai laki-laki dan perempuan) dilarang oleh agama.				

KUESIONER POLA ASUH

Petunjuk pengisian:

- Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan dengan seksama
- Berilah tanda checklist (√) pada kolom yang sesuai dengan yang anda rasakan dan alami
- Pilihlah jawaban

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

No	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN			
		STS	TS	S	SS
1.	Orang tua saya melarang saya untuk berpacaran				
2.	Orang tua saya merupakan orang yang hangat dan bisa diajak berdiskusi				
3.	Orang tua saya tidak pernah bertanya tentang aktivitas atau urusan saya setiap hari				
4.	Orang tua saya tidak peduli dengan hubungan pertemanan saya				
5.	Orang tua saya memantau nilai ujian saya				

KUESIONER LINGKUNGAN

Petunjuk pengisian:

- Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan dengan seksama
- Berilah tanda checklist (√) pada kolom yang sesuai dengan yang anda rasakan dan alami
- Pilihlah jawaban

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

No	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN			
		STS	TS	S	SS
1.	Saya sering mengikuti kegiatan yang diadakan oleh masyarakat seperti setiap hari minggu mengadakan kerja bakti				
2.	Jika saya mempunyai masalah, kedua orang tua saya selalu memberikan solusi dan pendapat				
3.	Saya sering mengikuti kegiatan yang diadakan karang taruna				
4.	Saya merasa nyaman dengan lingkungan yang ada di sekitar rumah				
5.	Saya menjalin hubungan baik dengan teman – teman disekolah				

KUESIONER INTENSITAS AKSES PORNOGRAFI

Petunjuk pengisian:

- Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan dengan seksama
- Berilah tanda checklist (√) pada kolom yang sesuai dengan yang anda rasakan dan alami
- Pilihlah jawaban

TP = Tidak Pernah

J = Jarang

S = Sering

SS = Sangat Sering

No	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN			
		TP	J	S	SS
1	Ketika sedang melihat sosial media, kemudian terdapat konten pornografi saya akan SPAM konten tersebut				
2	Saya lebih suka menonton film yang mengandung konten pornografi				
3	Ketika ada konten pornografi dalam film saya lebih suka tutup mata				
4	Saya memiliki prioritas lain dibanding mengakses pornografi				
5	Saya suka mengakses film/gambar yang mengandung konten pornografi				

KUESIONER TRAUMA

Beri tanda checklist (√) pada kolom jawaban yang saudara pilih sesuai dengan keadaan yang sebenarnya dirasakan, dengan alternative.

Jawaban:

1) YA: jika pernyataan setuju

2) TIDAK: jika pernyataan tidak setuju

Tiap pernyataan diisi satu jawaban.

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN	
		Ya	TIDAK
1.	Salah satu orang tua saya telah meninggal dunia		
2.	Saya merasa sedih karena orang tua saya telah bercerai		
3.	Pukulan, bentakan adalah hal yang biasa saya terima dirumah		
4.	Saya pernah melihat ayah saya melakukan kekerasan pada ibu saya		
5.	Saya pernah mengalami kekerasan fisik yang membuat saya trauma		
6.	Saya pernah menjadi korban bullying (dipalak/dipukul/diejek) oleh teman sekolah		
7.	Saya pernah mengalami pelecehan seksual oleh orang yang saya kenal		
8.	Semasa kecil orang tua tidak pernah memukul saya		
9.	Kedua orang tua saya memiliki hubungan yang harmonis		
10.	Saya tidak pernah mengalami kekerasan fisik selama hidup saya		

HASIL UJI VALIDITAS DAN REABILITAS

1. Kuisisioner Orientasi Seksual

Reliability Statistics				
Cronbach's				
Alpha	N of Items			
.816	14			

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
A1	46.67	9.402	.572	.795
A2	46.97	9.137	.774	.773
A3	46.57	10.185	.565	.795
A4	46.93	10.547	.585	.796
A5	46.30	11.252	.339	.812
A6	46.83	10.282	.588	.794
A7	46.23	11.357	.392	.809
A8	46.73	9.857	.688	.785
A9	46.20	12.717	-.290	.836
A10	46.47	11.499	.163	.826
A11	46.13	12.257	.000	.821
A12	46.70	10.493	.463	.803
A13	46.50	10.259	.560	.796
A14	46.50	10.810	.374	.810

2. Kuisisioner Persepsi

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's	
Alpha	N of Items
.792	6

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	17.60	2.989	.848	.658
B2	17.75	3.566	.654	.723
B3	17.40	3.832	.786	.699
B4	17.30	5.379	.018	.855
B5	17.15	4.345	.611	.745
B6	17.30	4.537	.413	.782

3. Kuisiner Sikap

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.776	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
G1	17.93	2.823	.820	.664
G2	17.67	3.609	.495	.753
G3	17.93	3.306	.494	.749
G4	18.07	2.202	.894	.616
G5	18.30	2.907	.570	.732
G6	17.60	4.593	-.169	.846

4. Kuisiomer Pola Asuh

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.771	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
C1	17.50	4.603	.056	.846
C2	17.20	4.097	.539	.741
C3	17.50	3.914	.447	.753
C4	17.63	2.792	.808	.642
C5	17.83	3.247	.659	.696
C6	17.50	3.431	.734	.683

5. Kuisiomer Intensitas Akses Pornografi

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.791	5

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
D1	15.00	1.586	.652	.736
D2	14.63	2.309	.560	.763
D3	15.13	1.844	.476	.806
D4	14.60	2.248	.739	.732
D5	14.63	2.171	.713	.727

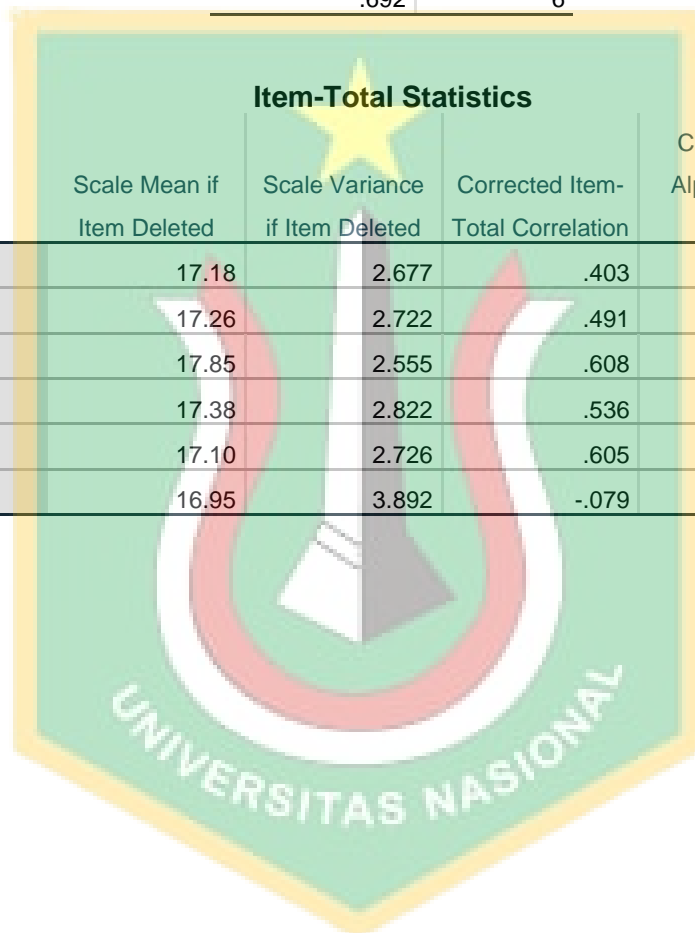
6. Kuisiner Lingkungan

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.692	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
E1	17.18	2.677	.403	.665
E2	17.26	2.722	.491	.628
E3	17.85	2.555	.608	.585
E4	17.38	2.822	.536	.618
E5	17.10	2.726	.605	.595
E6	16.95	3.892	-.079	.769



TABEL MASTER DATA MENTAH PENELITIAN

No	OS	Persepsi	Sikap	Pola Asuh	Lingkunga	Pornograf	Trauma
1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1
3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
4	1	2	1	3	2	1	2
5	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
6	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
7	2	2	2	3	2	1	1
8	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
9	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
11	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
12	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
13	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
14	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
15	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
16	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
17	1	2	2	3	2	1	1
18	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
19	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
20	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
21	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
22	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
23	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
24	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
25	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
26	1	2	1	3	2	1	2
27	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
28	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
29	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
30	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
31	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
32	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
33	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
34	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
35	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
36	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
37	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
38	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
39	1	1	1	3	2	2	2
40	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
41	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
43	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
44	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
45	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
47	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
48	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
49	1	2	1	3	2	2	1
50	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
51	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
52	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
53	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
54	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
55	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
56	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
57	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
58	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
59	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
60	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
61	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
62	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
63	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
64	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
65	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
66	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
67	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
68	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
69	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
70	2	1	1	2	1	2	2

71	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
72	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
73	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
74	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
75	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
76	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
77	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
78	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
79	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
80	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
81	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
82	2	2	2	3	1	1	2
83	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
84	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
85	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
87	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
88	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
89	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
90	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
91	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
92	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
93	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
94	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
95	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
96	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
97	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
98	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
99	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
101	2	2	1	3	2	1	1
102	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
103	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
104	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
105	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
106	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
107	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
108	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
109	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
110	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
111	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
112	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
113	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
114	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
115	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
116	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
117	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
118	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
119	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
120	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
121	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
122	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
123	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
124	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
125	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
126	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
127	1	1	2	3	2	1	2
128	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
129	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
130	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
131	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
132	1	1	2	3	2	1	2
133	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
134	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
135	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
136	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
137	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
138	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
139	1	1	2	2	2	1	2

HASIL OUTPUT ANALISIS DATA

1. Analisis Univariat

Usia Responden

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	12	39	28.1	28.1	28.1
	13	72	51.8	51.8	79.9
	14	27	19.4	19.4	99.3
	15	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Jenis Kelamin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Laki-Laki	65	46.8	46.8	46.8
	Perempuan	74	53.2	53.2	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Statistics

		Orientasi seksual responden	Persepsi	Sikap	Pola Asuh Orang Tua	Lingkungan	Intensitas Akses Pornografi	Trauma
N	Valid	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		33.73	16.95	16.28	15.83	14.94	17.28	2.86
Median		34.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	18.00	3.00
Mode		33	17	17	16	16	20	2
Std. Deviation		2.851	2.477	2.387	2.094	2.393	2.479	1.954

Orientasi seksual responden

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Heteroseksual	94	67.6	67.6	67.6
	Nonheteroseksual	45	32.4	32.4	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Persepsi

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Positif	86	61.9	61.9	61.9
	Negatif	53	38.1	38.1	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Sikap

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Positif	99	71.2	71.2	71.2
	Negatif	40	28.8	28.8	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Pola Asuh Orang Tua

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Otoriter	16	11.5	11.5	11.5
	Demokratis	92	66.2	66.2	77.7
	Permisif	31	22.3	22.3	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Lingkungan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Positif	84	60.4	60.4	60.4
	Negatif	55	39.6	39.6	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Intensitas Akses Pornografi

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rendah	93	66.9	66.9	66.9
	Tinggi	46	33.1	33.1	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

Trauma

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ada	46	33.1	33.1	33.1
	Tidak ada	93	66.9	66.9	100.0
Total		139	100.0	100.0	

2. Analisis Bivariat

Persepsi * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

		Orientasi seksual responden		Total	
		Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual		
Persepsi	Positif	Count	73	13	86
		% within Persepsi	84.9%	15.1%	100.0%
	Negatif	Count	21	32	53
		% within Persepsi	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	94	45	139
		% within Persepsi	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.683 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	28.651	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	30.819	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	30.462	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	139				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.16.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Persepsi (Positif / Negatif)	8.557	3.818	19.175
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Heteroseksual	2.142	1.519	3.022
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Nonheteroseksual	.250	.145	.432
N of Valid Cases	139		

Sikap * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

		Orientasi seksual responden		Total	
		Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual		
Sikap	Positif	Count	74	25	99
		% within Sikap	74.7%	25.3%	100.0%
	Negatif	Count	20	20	40
		% within Sikap	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	94	45	139
		% within Sikap	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.970 ^a	1	.005		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.879	1	.009		
Likelihood Ratio	7.705	1	.006		
Fisher's Exact Test				.009	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.912	1	.005		
N of Valid Cases	139				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.95.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Sikap (Positif / Negatif)	2.960	1.373	6.380
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Heteroseksual	1.495	1.074	2.080
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Nonheteroseksual	.505	.319	.799
N of Valid Cases	139		

Pola Asuh Orang Tua * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

			Orientasi seksual responden		Total
			Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual	
Pola Asuh Orang Tua	Otoriter	Count	15	1	16
		% within Pola Asuh Orang Tua	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	Demokratis	Count	60	32	92
		% within Pola Asuh Orang Tua	65.2%	34.8%	100.0%
	Permisif	Count	19	12	31
		% within Pola Asuh Orang Tua	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	94	45	139	
	% within Pola Asuh Orang Tua	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.800 ^a	2	.055
Likelihood Ratio	7.302	2	.026

Linear-by-Linear Association	3.772	1	.052
N of Valid Cases	139		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.18.

Risk Estimate

		Value
Odds Ratio for Pola Asuh Orang Tua (Otoriter / Demokratis)		a
a. Risk Estimate statistics cannot be computed. They are only computed for a 2*2 table without empty cells.		

Lingkungan * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

		Orientasi seksual responden		Total	
		Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual		
Lingkungan	Positif	Count	57	27	84
		% within Lingkungan	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
	Negatif	Count	37	18	55
		% within Lingkungan	67.3%	32.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	94	45	139
		% within Lingkungan	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.005 ^a	1	.943		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.005	1	.943		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.543
Linear-by-Linear Association	.005	1	.943		
N of Valid Cases	139				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.81.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Lingkungan (Positif / Negatif)	1.027	.497	2.122
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Heteroseksual	1.009	.797	1.277
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Nonheteroseksual	.982	.602	1.603
N of Valid Cases	139		

Intensitas Akses Pornografi * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

		Orientasi seksual responden		Total
		Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual	
Intensitas Akses Pornografi	Rendah	Count 71	Count 22	Count 93
		% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 76.3%	% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 23.7%	% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 100.0%
	Tinggi	Count 23	Count 23	Count 46
		% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 50.0%	% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 50.0%	% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 100.0%
Total		Count 94	Count 45	Count 139
		% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 67.6%	% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 32.4%	% within Intensitas Akses Pornografi 100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.756 ^a	1	.002		
Continuity Correction ^b	8.590	1	.003		
Likelihood Ratio	9.518	1	.002		
Fisher's Exact Test				.004	.002

Linear-by-Linear Association	9.686	1	.002	
N of Valid Cases	139			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.89.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Intensitas Akses Pornografi (Rendah / Tinggi)	3.227	1.524	6.833
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Heteroseksual	1.527	1.120	2.082
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Nonheteroseksual	.473	.297	.754
N of Valid Cases	139		

Trauma * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

			Orientasi seksual responden		Total
			Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual	
Trauma	Ada	Count	27	19	46
		% within Trauma	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
	Tidak ada	Count	67	26	93
		% within Trauma	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	94	45	139
		% within Trauma	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.504 ^a	1	.114		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.932	1	.165		
Likelihood Ratio	2.460	1	.117		
Fisher's Exact Test				.127	.083

Linear-by-Linear Association	2.486	1	.115	
N of Valid Cases	139			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.89.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Trauma (Ada / Tidak ada)	.551	.263	1.157
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Heteroseksual	.815	.620	1.071
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Nonheteroseksual	1.477	.919	2.374
N of Valid Cases	139		

Jenis Kelamin * Orientasi seksual responden Crosstabulation

		Orientasi seksual responden		Total	
		Heteroseksual	Nonheteroseksual		
Jenis Kelamin	Laki-Laki	Count	43	22	65
		% within Jenis Kelamin	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	Perempuan	Count	51	23	74
		% within Jenis Kelamin	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	94	45	139
		% within Jenis Kelamin	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

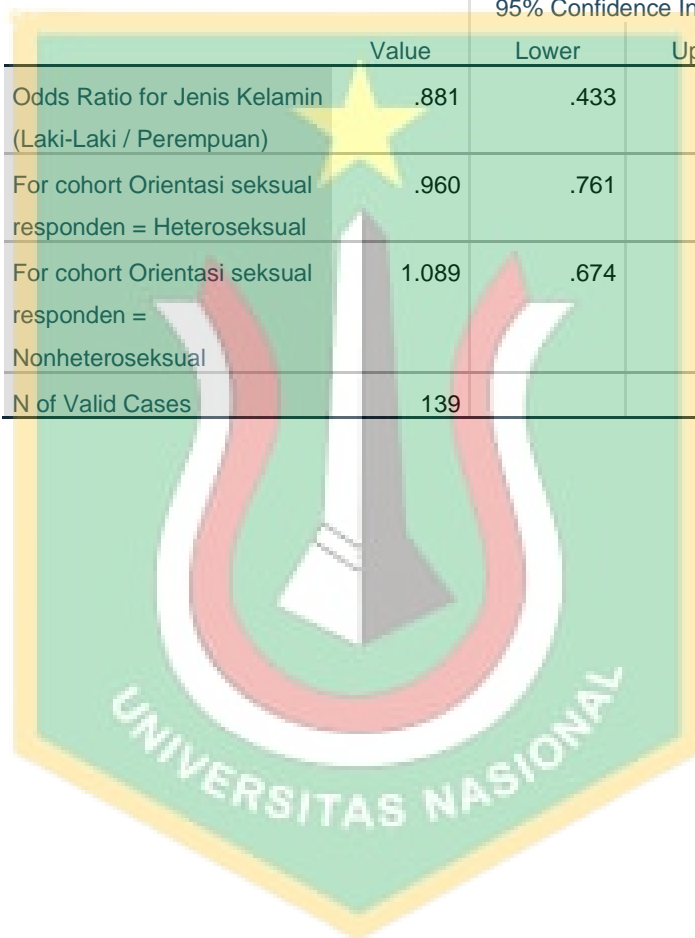
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.121 ^a	1	.728		
Continuity Correction ^b	.028	1	.868		
Likelihood Ratio	.121	1	.728		

Fisher's Exact Test				.856	.434
Linear-by-Linear Association	.120	1	.729		
N of Valid Cases	139				

- a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.04.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Jenis Kelamin (Laki-Laki / Perempuan)	.881	.433	1.796
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Heteroseksual	.960	.761	1.210
For cohort Orientasi seksual responden = Nonheteroseksual	1.089	.674	1.760
N of Valid Cases	139		



BUKTI FOTO KEGIATAN PENELITIAN





UNIVERSITAS PRIMA INDONESIA

KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN (KEPK)

KETERANGAN LAYAK ETIK

Komisi Etik Penelitian Kesehatan (KEPK) KEPK UNIVERSITAS PRIMA INDONESIA

Nomor Registrasi Pada KEPPKN : 1271012S Terdaftar/Terakreditasi

Jl. Belanga No.1 Simp. Ayahanda Medan, sekretariatkepk@unprimdn.ac.id 081269906112

Surat Pernyataan Layak Etik Penelitian Kesehatan

Nomor : 013/KEPK/UNPRI/I/2023

Protokol penelitian yang diusulkan oleh :

The research protocol proposed by

Peneliti Utama : AGINTA HARYUNI PUTRI

Nama Institusi : Universitas Nasional Jakarta

Name of the institution

Dengan Judul :

Title

" ANALISIS ORIENTASI SEKSUAL PADA REMAJA
DI SMP 1 BARUNAWATI JAKARTA TAHUN 2023 "

" Analysis Of Sexual Orientation In Adolescents At Barunawati Jakarta 1st Junior High School In 2023 "

Dinyatakan layak etik sesuai 7 (tujuh) Standar WHO 2011, yaitu 1) Nilai Sosial, 2) Nilai Ilmiah, 3) Pemerataan Beban dan Manfaat, 4) Risiko, 5) Bujukan/Eksploitasi, 6) Kerahasiaan dan Privacy, dan 7) Persetujuan Setelah Penjelasan, yang merujuk pada Pedoman CIOMS 2016. Hal ini seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh terpenuhinya indikator setiap standar.

Declared to be ethically appropriate in accordance to 7 (seven) WHO 2011 Standards, 1) Social Values, 2) Scientific Values, 3) Equitable Assessment and Benefits, 4) Risks, 5) Persuasion/Exploitation, 6) Confidentiality and Privacy, and 7) Informed Consent, referring to the 2016 CIOMS Guidelines. This is as indicated by the fulfillment of the indicators of each standard.

Pernyataan Laik Etik ini berlaku selama kurun waktu tanggal 10 Januari 2023 sampai dengan tanggal 10 Januari 2024.

This declaration of ethics applies during the period January 10, 2023 until January 10, 2024.



January 10, 2023

Professor and Chairperson,

Dr. Yolanda Eliza Putri Lubis.,M.K.M

BIODATA PENULIS



Nama : Aginta Haryuni Putri

NPM : 215401446197

Alamat : Jl. Wika II Kel. Srengseng Sawah, Kec. Jagakarsa. Jakarta Selatan

No. Hp aktif : 089652072747

Email aktif : agintahp@yahoo.com

Pendidikan

SD : SD Negeri Joglo 06 Pagi (1998 – 2004)

SMP : SMP Negeri 142 Jakarta (2004 – 2007)

SMA : SMA Negeri 112 Jakarta (2007 - 2010)

Perguruan Tinggi : Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta III (2010 – 2013)

Jakarta, Februari 2023

Aginta Haryuni Putri

Abstract

ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS AT SMP 1 BARUNAWATI JAKARTA IN 2023

Aginta Haryuni Putri, Putri Azzahroh, Vivi Silawati

Background: In adolescence, sexual urges will appear more easily, there is a possibility of choosing a non-heterosexual sexual orientation. To prevent this, it is necessary to be identified in early adolescence.

Objectives: to determine the sexual orientation of adolescents at SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta and to analyze the relationship between perceptions, attitudes, parenting styles, intensity of access to pornography, environment and trauma to sexual orientation using the Chi Square statistical test.

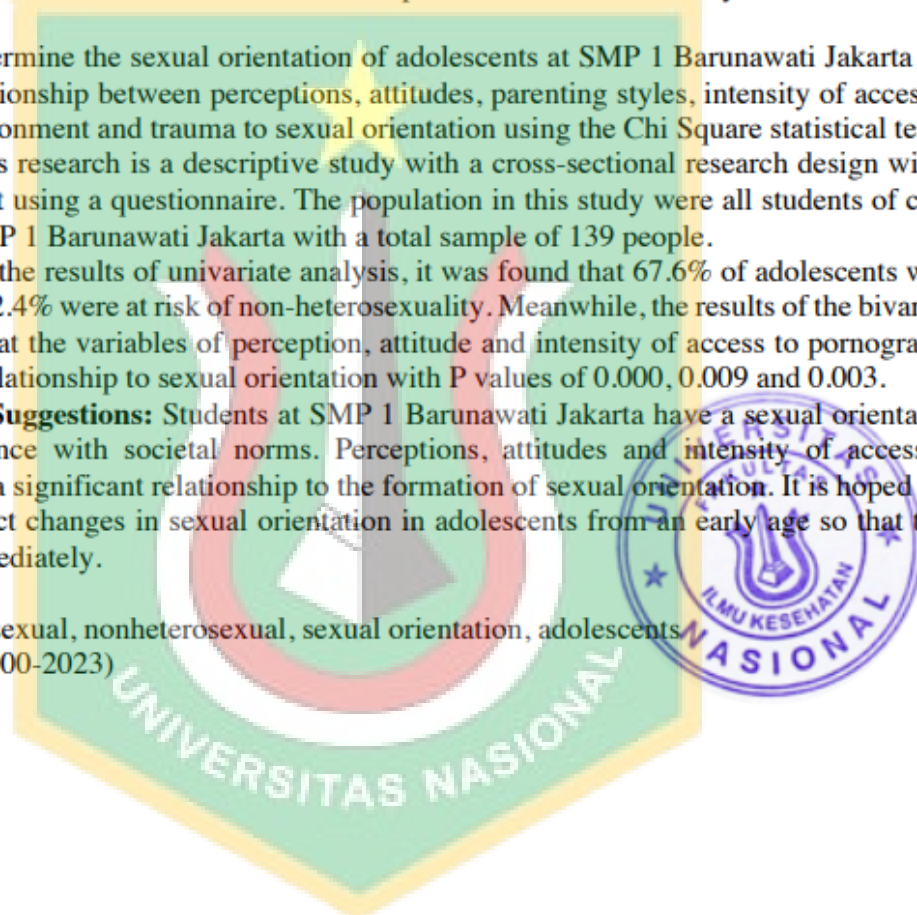
Methodology: This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional research design with a research instrument using a questionnaire. The population in this study were all students of class VII and VIII at SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta with a total sample of 139 people.

Results: Based on the results of univariate analysis, it was found that 67.6% of adolescents were heterosexual and 32.4% were at risk of non-heterosexuality. Meanwhile, the results of the bivariate analysis showed that the variables of perception, attitude and intensity of access to pornography had a significant relationship to sexual orientation with P values of 0.000, 0.009 and 0.003.

Conclusions and Suggestions: Students at SMP 1 Barunawati Jakarta have a sexual orientation that is in accordance with societal norms. Perceptions, attitudes and intensity of access to pornography have a significant relationship to the formation of sexual orientation. It is hoped that midwives can detect changes in sexual orientation in adolescents from an early age so that they can be treated immediately.

Keywords: heterosexual, nonheterosexual, sexual orientation, adolescents

References: 67 (2000-2023)



ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN JAKARTA

Aginta Haryuni Putri¹, Putri Azzahroh^{2*}, Vivi Silawati³

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Nasional, Jakarta,
2021.aginta.haryuni.putri@student.unas.ac.id

²Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Nasional, Jakarta,
putriazzahroh@civitas.unas.ac.id

³Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, vivi.sila@civitas.unas.ac.id

* Corresponding Author: Putri Azzahroh, Institution/affiliation;
putriazzahroh@civitas.unas.ac.id

Abstrack

Background: In adolescence sexual urges will more easily appear as likely to occur in the selection of sexual orientation in a non-heterosexual direction. To prevent this, it is necessary to identify in early adolescence.

Purpose: to determine sexual orientation in adolescents at Barunawati 1 Junior High School Jakarta and analyze the relationship between perception, attitude, parenting, intensity of pornography access, environment and trauma to sexual orientation using the Chi Square statistical test.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional research design with research instruments using questionnaires. The population in this study was all students of class VII and VIII at Barunawati 1 Junior High School Jakarta which amounted to 214 people with a total sample of 139 people according to inclusion.

Results: Based on the results of univariate analysis, it was found that 67.6% of adolescents were heterosexual and 32.4% at risk non heterosexual. Meanwhile, the results of the bivariate analysis found that the variables of perception, attitude and intensity of pornographic access had a significant relationship with sexual orientation with P Value values of 0.000, 0.009 and 0.003.

Conclusions: Students at Barunawati 1 Junior High School Jakarta have a sexual orientation that is in accordance with community norms. The perception, attitude and intensity of access to pornography have a significant relationship to the formation of sexual orientation. It is hoped that midwives can detect changes in sexual orientation in adolescents from an early age so that they can be treated immediately.

Keywords: adolescent, heterosexual, non-heterosexual, sexual orientation

Introduction

A common sexual orientation in society is heterosexuality, while homosexuality is considered a deviation from the sexual orientation of society ¹. Deviant sexual orientation followed by deviant sexual behavior will have a very detrimental impact, especially the health impact on both the perpetrator and society ².

Current estimates of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) cases in America show that from 11 million people in the United States there has been an increase from 4.5% in 2017 to about 5.6% of the U.S. adult population in 2020 (Jones, 2021). In Canada the number of homosexuals is about 1% of the total population from the age of 18–59 years ¹. Based on a CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) survey in 2015 Indonesia is the country with the 5th largest LGBT population in the world after China, India, Europe, and America.

The Indonesian Ministry of Health stated that the number of sexual orientations in Indonesia reached 780 thousand people, statiska data described 58.3% of men classified as bisexual, 5.6% of women are lesbians and 0.7% are transgender ³. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia stated that there are 5 provinces with the highest number of LGBT people in Indonesia, namely West Sumatra recorded approximately 18 thousand people, DKI Jakarta there are around 43 thousand people, Central Java around 218 thousand people, East Java around 300 thousand people and West Java there are around 302 thousand people as LGBT ⁴.

Based on the estimated cause of death of the world's population by 2030, deaths from HIV/AIDS continue to increase. Effective HIV/AIDS prevention strategies can be applied when the main risk factors for the spread of HIV/AIDS are correctly identified ¹.

Gays, bisexuals, and other men who have sex with men (MSM) are the highest risk groups for HIV infection (Cherry et al., 2017). Based on WHO data in 2019, there are 78% of new HIV infections in the Asia Pacific region. For AIDS cases the highest for the last eleven years in 2013, which was 12,214 cases. UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS) stated that the incident had a major impact on the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia reaching its peak in 2019, which was 50,282 cases.

Based on initial observations at Barunawati 1 Junior High School Jakarta, there are female students who look like male students (tomboys), there are 2 female students who are often together both in class and outside the classroom, and when PJOK (Physical Education, Sports, and Health) subjects, both male and female students often change clothes in groups and not infrequently female students defecate in the toilet in groups.

Based on the survey above, researchers are interested in the phenomenon that occurs in schools to conduct a study entitled "Analysis of Sexual Orientation In Junior High School Adolescents In Jakarta".

Method

1. Research design

This research uses a descriptive type of research with a Cross sectional research design where independent variables (causal / risk factors) and dependent variables (effect factors / influence factors), are collected at the same time which means that the measurement of subject variables is carried out at the time of examination and the researcher does not follow up on the measurements made.

2. Settings and samples

The study was conducted in January 2023 at Barunawati 1 Junior High School Jakarta. The population in this study was all students of grades VII and VIII at Barunawati 1 Junior High School Jakarta which amounted to 214 people and obtained a total sample of 139 people using Proportionate stratified random sampling and Simple random sampling techniques.

3. Measurement and data collection

The research instrument used in this study is in the form of a questionnaire or questionnaire adopted and modified from Wijayanti's research (2022) ⁵. The instrument used in this study is intended to produce accurate data, namely by using the Likert scale. There are 7 categories of questionnaires, namely about sexual orientation, perceptions about LGBT, attitudes about LGBT, parenting, intensity of pornography access, environment and trauma. Validity and Reliability The instrument used in this study is the validity of Corrected Item-Total Correlation. With the results of the r-table calculation

of 0.361 and the value of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.6 with the number of respondents 30 people. The collection of research data was carried out by the researchers themselves by distributing questionnaires accompanied by BK (Counseling Guidance) teachers.

4. Data analysis

Data analysis using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software with a test using the Chi Square statistical test with a meaningfulness limit (α) = 0.05 provided that the null hypothesis is accepted when the p value ≥ 0.05 (p value $\geq \alpha$) means that the statistical test shows no significant relationship, while the null hypothesis is rejected if the p value < 0.05 (p value $< \alpha$) means that the statistical test shows a relationship between the free variable and the related variable.

Results

Based on the characteristics, it is known that the subjects of the study were mostly (61.9 %) had a positive perception (against) of sexual orientation, most (71.2 %) had a positive attitude (against) towards sexual orientation, most (66.2 %) had democratic parenting, most (66.9 %) had a low intensity of access to pornography, most (60.4 %) had a positive environment and most (66.9 %) did not experience trauma.

The results showed that the perception, attitude, and intensity of pornography access had a significant relationship with sexual orientation because the P Value < 0.05 .

Table 1
Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Sum (n)	Percentage (%)
Sexual Orientation		
Non heteroseksual risk	45	32,4
Heteroseksual	94	67,6
Total	139	100
Perception		
Negatif	53	38,1
Positif	86	61,9

Total	139	100
Attitude		
Negatif	40	28,8
Positif	99	71,2
Total	139	100
Parenting		
Authoritarian	16	11,5
Democratic	92	66,2
Permissive	31	22,3
Total	139	100
Intensity of pornographic access		
Hight	46	33,1
Low	93	66,9
Total	139	100
Milieu		
Negatif	55	39,6
Positif	84	60,4
Total	139	100
Trauma		
Yes	46	33,1
No	93	66,9
Total	139	100

Table 2
Characteristics of Respondents with Sexual Orientation

Characteristic	Sexual Orientation				P Value
	Non heterosexual risk		Heteroseksual		
	n=45	%	n=94	%	
Perception					
Negatif	32	60,4	21	39,6	0,000
Positif	13	13,1	73	84,9	
Attitude					
Negatif	20	50	20	50	0,009
Positif	25	25,3	74	74,4	

Parenting					
Authoritarian	1	6,3	15	93,8	0,055
Democratic	32	34,8	60	65,2	
Permissive	12	38,7	19	61,3	
Intensity of pornographic access					
Hight	23	50	23	50	0,003
Low	22	23,7	71	76,3	
Milieu					
Negatif	18	32,7	37	67,3	1,000
Positif	27	32,1	57	67,9	
Trauma					
Yes	19	41,3	27	58,7	0,165
No	26	28	67	72	

Information: P Value = Chi Square Test

Discussion

Characteristics of respondents

a. Perception

The results showed that some adolescents had a positive perception (against) of sexual orientation and bivariate analysis showed that the value of $P = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$) could be concluded that perception has a significant relationship with adolescent sexual orientation.

In research conducted by Andari & Astuti (2018) shows that there is a relationship between perception and LGBT stikma. The facts show a negative view that occurs more due to social constructions in society that consider that LGBT is deviant behavior⁶. The formation of perceptions is influenced by the environment (both social and family) and religion. Poor perceptions of LGBT people drive teens away from such deviant behavior. Based on research conducted by Mupangat & Permana (2018) Individuals who have LGBT identity are unable to understand their own religion⁷.

In terms of positive law and moral norms, there is no justification when sexual orientation deviations become legal in Indonesia⁸. In terms of LGBT religious law, it is contrary to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, that the essence of a marriage

is to obtain legal offspring by channeling biological desires led by Sharia law. While LGBT actions themselves are contrary to the principles and rules of marriage ⁹.

b. Attitude

The results showed that some adolescents had a positive attitude (against) towards sexual orientation and bivariate analysis showed that the P value = 0.009 ($P < 0.05$) could be concluded that attitudes have a significant relationship with adolescent sexual orientation.

In research conducted by Luthan et al., (2020) shows that a person who has friends with a sexual orientation will tend to be kind and tend to have significantly low sexual prejudices, compared to someone who has low contact or has no contact with sexually oriented friends at all, they tend to think badly gays and lesbians, and tend to have higher sexual prejudices ¹⁰.

Based on the theory proposed by Fahmi (2021) states that the perception process will affect attitudes and behavior. Perceptions and attitudes are things that become an interconnected whole. In adolescents who have a positive perception (oppose) tend to have a positive attitude (against) also towards deviations in sexual orientation and vice versa ¹¹.

c. Parenting

The results showed that some adolescents had democratic parenting and bivariate analysis showed that the value of $P = 0.055$ ($P > 0.05$) could be concluded that parenting did not have a significant relationship with adolescent sexual orientation.

This is contrary to research conducted by Reviani (2019) showing a relationship between parental parenting and sexual orientation tendencies, students who have democratic parenting with sexual orientation tend to be low ¹². However, according to research conducted by Gautama (2020) states that the relationship level of respondents raised with democratic parenting tends to be low, indicating that parenting is not the only factor that causes a person to deviate sexual orientation. ¹³.

Other external factors such as the search for parenting after adulthood, because the parenting style applied by children who were taken care of as a child was taken care of

with neglectful (neglectful/ negligent) patterns. Parenting by ignoring the role of one of the parents also increases the chances of sexual orientation deviations. The role of parental education is no less important, John Locke said that the purpose of education is the formation of disposition, human development as moral, physical and mental roundness. Individual behavior can also be obtained through a continuous learning process. In the hope that individuals who receive higher education will not have the potential for homosexual orientation ¹³.

d. Intensity of Pornography Access

The results showed that some adolescents had a low intensity of access to pornography and bivariate analysis showed that the value of $P = 0.003$ ($P < 0.05$) can be concluded that the intensity of access to pornography has a significant relationship with the sexual orientation of adolescents.

This is in line with a research survey conducted by Hawskin states that people who watch porn once a week are at 13.09% risk of being bisexual. While those who watch movies several times a week are at 19.73% risk of being bisexual, and those who watch porn every day are at 23.01% risk of liking the same sex and the opposite sex ¹⁴.

Theory shows that there is a spread of information media and sexual stimulation through mass media, namely with the existence of sophisticated technology such as the internet, magazines, television, video. Teenagers tend to be curious and eager to dabble and want to imitate what they see and hear, especially because teenagers in general do not know the full sexual problems of their parents. Hormonal development in adolescents is spurred by exposure to mass media that invites curiosity and provokes the desire to experiment in sexual activity ¹⁵.

e. Milieu

The results showed that some adolescents had a positive environment and bivariate analysis showed that the value of $P = 1.000$ ($P > 0.05$) could be concluded that the environment did not have a significant relationship with the sexual orientation of adolescents.

This is in line with research conducted by Nurhayati & Rosaria (2017) which states

that there is no meaningful relationship between the social environment and sexual orientation in adolescents¹. However, contrary to research conducted by Sopiattunnida et al. (2022) states that the environment has a significant effect on sexual orientation¹⁶.

In theory, the environment triggers the occurrence of deviations in sexual orientation, for example due to wrong associations. In making friends, it is appropriate for us to "choose" friends who have good behavior. When someone befriends a person who belongs to LGBT, there is a tendency that he or she will become a member of LGBT¹⁷. However, the questionnaire instrument used by the researcher did not specifically discuss the social environment with someone who tends to have a deviant sexual orientation but rather general activities carried out by respondents both in family, social and school settings.

f. Trauma

The results showed that some adolescents did not have trauma and bivariate analysis showed that the value of $P = 0,165$ ($P > 0,05$) can be concluded that trauma does not have a significant relationship with adolescent sexual orientation.

This is contrary to the results of a literature study conducted by Mukhid (2018) states that experiences or traumas in childhood such as, the violence experienced by children in terms of physical, mental and sexual aspects that make a woman hate all men. Trauma to social and environmental habits such as when the child is in a separate school dormitory between men and women can invite gay and lesbian relationships¹⁸.

Based on the theory, trauma in general is the emotional and psychological stress that results from unpleasant or violence-related events or experiences that cause undue stress¹⁹. But from the view of psychology, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) removed the diagnosis of homosexuality as a mental disorder from the reference diagnosis of mental health experts or the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) edition II. In Indonesia, according to the Guidelines for the Classification and Diagnosis of Mental Disorders (PPDGJ) also does not consider sexual orientation including homosexuals to be mental disorders or disorders. The condition that a phenomenon is considered a disorder or mental disorder is characterized by the presence of suffering (distress) and inability (disability). Homosexuals can be called mental health disorders, if a person feels

uncomfortable with their sexual orientation ²⁰.

Research Limitations

In this study, there are still limitations with the large number of variables and questionnaires of questions being less specific.

Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between the perception, attitude and intensity of pornography access and the sexual orientation of adolescents. What can be recommended for both the social and family environment is to shape adolescent perceptions and attitudes that sexual orientation is something that deviates and is not legalized from both positive laws and religious norms. And teachers and parents should always pay attention to children's consumption of spectacles so as not to fall into deviant orientation behavior.

For BK (Guidance Counseling) teachers in the future, they can work with counselors who have competence (professional) to provide more in-depth counseling related to sexual orientation in adolescents at the junior high school level. Further researchers are expected to discuss more specifically one of the variables so that the questionnaire of questions can be more specific and with this research it is hoped that the midwife profession will be able to reduce the rate of HIV / AIDS transmission that occurs due to this sexual orientation phenomenon.

Ethical Considerations

This research has earned an ethically worthy statement from Komisi Etik Penelitian Kesehatan (KEPK) Prima Indonesia University.

Acknowledgments

Alhamdulillah, a big thank you to my extended family, friends, all lecturers and staff employees of the Faculty of Health Sciences, National University and my supervisors

who have helped provide advice, direction and review the research "Analysis of Sexual Orientation in Junior High School Adolescents in Jakarta".

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

Author's contribution

AHP compiles and designs research analyzes and interprets data and prepares a draft of the manuscript. AHP, PA, and VS were involved in the analysis and interpretation of the data. PA and VS mutually reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References

1. Nurhayati T, Rosaria YW. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja. *J Ilm Bidan*. 2017;02(3):22–31.
2. Kharisma R. Peran Dan Tantangan Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat (SKM) Dalam Penanggulangan Penyimpangan Orientasi Seksual (Homoseksual dan Biseksual) di Indonesia. *Peminatan Kesehat Reproduksi dan Kesehat Ibu Anak Dep Biostat dan Kependud Univ Airlangga*. 2020;1–4.
3. Manik ES, Purwanti A, Wijaningsih D. Pengaturan LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, dan Transgender) dalam perspektif Pancasila di Indonesia. *Law Justice*. 2016;5(2):1–13.
4. Samsiah E. Inilah Provinsi Di Indonesia Dengan Jumlah LGBT Terbanyak. *RuanganInfo.com*. 2022.
5. Wijayanti E. Analisis Prediksi Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja Di SLTPN 2 Cisauk Tangerang Tahun 2022. *Univ Nas*. 2022;
6. Andari AD, Astuti DA. Hubungan persepsi mahasiswa tentang LGBT dengan stigma LGBT pada mahasiswa kebidanan semester IV di Universitas 'Aisyiyah

- Yogyakarta. Univ 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta. 2018;1–11.
7. Mupangat I, Permana I. Persepsi Remaja di SMA N 2 Purwokerto Terhadap Fenomena LGBT. FKIK Univ Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. 2018;1–13.
 8. Sofyarto K. Abu-Abu Regulasi LGBT di Indonesia. J Huk dan Bisnis. 2018;4(6):84–94.
 9. Ikhsan M, Riswanto D. Intervensi Konseling REBT terhadap Pelaku LGBT di Provinsi Banten. *Innov Educ J*. 2022;4(1):107–14.
 10. Luthan AFR, Nurfajar AP, Safitri DE, Damanik EP, Dawangi FD, Purba FM, et al. Hubungan antara kontak dan sikap terhadap individu homoseksual di kalangan mahasiswa Jabodetabek. *J KSM EKa Prasetya UI*. 2020;2(1):1–16.
 11. Fahmi D. *Bagaimana Sejatinya Persepsi Membentuk Konstruksi Berpikir Kita*. Yogyakarta: Anak Hebat Indonesia; 2021.
 12. Reviani S. Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kecenderungan Orientasi Seksual Menyimpang: Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual, Transgender (LGBT) Pada Siswa di SMA Negeri 6 Padang. Univ Andalas. 2019;
 13. Gautama J. Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang tua Terhadap Pilihan Orientasi Seksual Anak pada Saat Dewasa. Univ Paramadina. 2020;1–6.
 14. Sulaiman MR, Firsta. Keseringan Nonton Film Porno Bisa Bikin Seseorang Jadi Biseksual? Suara.com. 2019.
 15. Mariani NN, Arsy DF. Faktor Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seksual Remaja di SMP Negeri 15 Kota Cirebon Tahun 2017. *J Ilm Ilmu Kesehat*. 2017;5(3):393–402.
 16. Sopiattunnida UA, Azzahroh P, Silawati V. Analisis Orientasi Seksual Pada Remaja di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. *J Ilm Kesehat Komplementer*. 2023;1(1):1–11.
 17. Chaecyandini RLN. LGBT, Faktor Penyebab, Dampak Dan Cara Mengatasinya [Internet]. publika.rmol.id. 2018. Available from: <https://publika.rmol.id/read/2018/02/06/325739/lgbt-faktor-penyebab-dampak-dan-cara-mengatasinya>
 18. Mukhid A. Kajian Teoritis Tentang Perilaku Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual, Transgender (LGBT) Dalam Perspektif Psikologis dan Teologis. *J Sos Polit Kaji Islam Dan*

- Tafsir. 2018;1(1):53–75.
19. Anggadewi BET. Dampak Psikologis Trauma Masa Kanak-kanak Pada Remaja. J Couns Pers Dev. 2020;2(2):1–7.
 20. Rosa MC. Homoseksual Bukan Kelainan Jiwa? Ini Penjelasan dari sisi Psikologi. Kompas. 2021 Sep 18;





**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MIDWIFERY
AND HEALTH SCIENCES**

Email: editorialijmhs@gmail.com Webpage <https://journal.tulipmedika.org/>

No. : 001/IJMHS/RTM/TMN/II/2023
Attachment : 1 (one) page
Subject : Conditional LoA (Letter of Acceptance)

Dear,
Mr/Mrs/Miss
Aginta Haryuni Putri, Putri Azzahroh, and Vivi Silawati

Based on your article submitted to the editor of the International Journal of Midwifery and Health Sciences with the title:

**ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF ADOLESCENTS IN JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL JAKARTA**

We hereby inform you that the results of the evaluation by the editorial team and reviewers decided that your article deserved to be published in the International Journal of Midwifery and Health Sciences after you re-submitted the results of your review to the journal's website. Your article will be published in Vol. 1 No.1 (2023) in next March.

Thank you for submitting your article to our journal. We wish you all possible success in the future.

Jakarta, February 14th 2023

Editor in Chief


Akhtar Al Ghaniyy



Submission date: 01-Mar-2023 03:25PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2026038071

File name: di_SMP_1_Barunawati_Jakarta_cek_turnitin_kirim_email_unas.docx (32.28K)

Word count: 268

Character count: 1555

Abstrak

ORIGINALITY REPORT

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id
Internet Source

5%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off





ANALISIS ORIENTASI SEKSUAL
PADA REMAJA DI SMP 1
BARUNAWATI JAKARTA TAHUN

2023

by Aginta 1

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

Submission date: 01-Mar-2023 02:51PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2026025977

File name: i_SMP_1_Barunawati_Jakarta_cek_turnitin_kirim_email_unas-1.docx (318.69K)

Word count: 11062

Character count: 69721

ANALISIS ORIENTASI SEKSUAL PADA REMAJA DI SMP 1 BARUNAWATI JAKARTA TAHUN 2023

ORIGINALITY REPORT



PRIMARY SOURCES



Rank	Source	Percentage
1	www.scribd.com Internet Source	2%
2	123dok.com Internet Source	2%
3	fr.scribd.com Internet Source	2%
4	repo.stikesperintis.ac.id Internet Source	1%
5	etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id Internet Source	1%
6	e-campus.iainbukittinggi.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	repository.stikesbcm.ac.id Internet Source	1%
8	docplayer.info Internet Source	1%