

THE INFLUENCE OF SEX EDUCATION VIDEO ON PARENTS' SEX EDUCATION BEHAVIORS

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Nov 23th, 2018

Revised Jan 2nd, 2019

Accepted Jan 3rd, 2019

Keyword:

**Sex Education Video,
Behaviours of Sex Education**

ABSTRACT

In 2014, there were 455 cases which related to the violence against children. This kind of cases mostly happened in Yogyakarta and Sleman. The chief of BPPM DIY said that the majority victims of sexual violence were girls and there were 245 cases recorded. To avoid violence and discrimination against children, it requires the involvement of all components in society. One of the efforts is to encourage families to have knowledge and skills in parenting as a preliminary step to avoid it. It is because family is the foundation for character building, moral value, and education to children. This research aims to know the relationship between sex education video and parent's behavior of sex education at Nogosaren Elementary School. The current research used quasi-experiment pre- and post-test design with control and experimental groups. The samples of this research were 102 respondents. The average score of parent's behavior before watching sex education video was 66,76. Meanwhile, the respondents who had watched the sex education video had an average score of 77,59. According to data analysis using a paired t-test, it was known that there was a statistically significant gap with t-test $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). The results of the research indicated that sex education video influenced parent's sex education behaviors at SD N Nogosaren.

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INTRODUCTION

Children sexual violence cases in Indonesia are heartbreaking after a lot of similar cases happened in various places. The last case is about pedophilia case which involved numerous victims and also became public attention. This case occurred at Jakarta International School (JIS) in which the culprit was unexpectedly a man who worked as a cleaning service. According to Komnas PA (National Commission for Children Protection), the numbers of sexual violence against children have increased from year to year. In 2012, there were 124 cases recorded while in 2014, the numbers of victims became 200 cases.

Yogyakarta Agency of Woman and Community Empowerment (BPPM DIY) noted that the numbers of violence against children have increased from year to year. There was 455 violence against children cases recorded in 2014 and 50% of it was sexual violence against girls. The chief of BPPM DIY, Arida Oetami, said that the majority of sexual violence victims were girls. That was 245 cases. In addition, this kind of case

mostly occurred in Yogyakarta and Sleman (Harian jogja.com, Monday, 22/8/2016). She considered that the numbers of this case are shocking. Therefore, all of the components of society should work together in order to give children’s right to prevent any kind of violence and discriminations. One of the efforts that can we do is encouraging families to have knowledge and skills of parenting.

A family is the first environment for children to learn and to get know themselves as an individual and social.² Moreover, a family is the foundation for character building, moral value, and education to children.² One of the things which children have to know is about sex. Unfortunately, people believed that sex education for children is something which is taboo. They claimed that it is not the right time for them to know about it. This opinion is totally wrong since sex education helps children to go through adolescence. It is important because children now think and act critically and have unbelievable curiosity.³

Sex education is the instruction of issues relating to human sexuality which is taught to strengthen a family life which is to build self- understanding, and self- respect, to develop abilities to make healthy human relations, to build social and sexual responsibilities, and to develop time to get to know someone in a responsible manner and responsible parents.⁴

Based on the introduction of the research, it is found that some students suffer from sexual violence which distracts their concentration and confidence.

METHOD

This research belongs to quasi-experiment pre-test post-test design with the experimental and control group. The population of the research was parents of students at Nogosaren Public Elementary School (SD N Nogosaren) and the numbers of the population were 102 people. The samples of the research were collected through total sampling. To analyze univariate data, the researcher used interval data by comparing sex education behaviors on children before and after watching a video about sex education. Bivariate data analyzing was used to know the influence of using a video about sex education towards sex education behavior on children by using t-test with the value of $p < 0,05$ which mean there is an effect between those two variables. If the p-value is less than 0,05, H_1 is accepted.

RESULTS

The respondents of the research were 102 parents of students at SD N Nogosaren Gamping Sleman. The results of the research are presented as follows.

Respondents’ characteristics

Table 1. The Frequency Distribution of Respondents at SD N Nogosaren based on Their Characteristics (n= 102).

Respondents’ characteristics	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)
Age				
20 Years old – 35 years old	4	7,84	15	29,41
>35 tahun	47	92,16	36	70,58
Sex				
Male	13	25,49	7	42,54
Female	38	74,51	44	86,27

Respondents' characteristics	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)
Education				
Elementary School (SD)	3	5,88	5	9,80
Junior High School (SLTP)	4	7,84	3	5,88
Senior High School (SLTA)	31	60,78	37	72,54
Diploma III (D3)	3	5,88	5	9,80
Bachelor (S1)	10	19,60	1	1,96
Income				
< Rp 1.000.000	12	23,52	8	15,68
>Rp 1.000.000-Rp 2.000.000	4	7,84	20	39,21
>Rp 2.000.000-Rp 3.000.000	10	19,60	12	23,52
>Rp 3.000.000-	17	33,33	11	21,56
Religion				
Islam	45	88,23	46	90,19
Catholic	2	3,92	2	3,92
Christian	4	7,84	3	5,88
Occupation				
Housewife	15	29,41	20	39,21
Labor	6	11,76	5	9,80
Entrepreneur	16	31,37	14	27,45
Farmer	3	5,88	1	1,96
Civil Servant/ Army	11	5,88	11	21,56
Total	51	100	51	100

According to Table 1, the majority of experimental group respondents are older than 35 years old. Most of them are also female and their last educational is mostly SLTA. The income of this group range from 1 million rupiah to 2 million rupiah while in the control group, their income is more Rp 1 million rupiah. Moreover, both experimental and control group respondents are Islam. For the occupation, experimental group respondents mostly work as entrepreneurs while in the control group, they work as housewives.

The Results of Statistical Test

Descriptive statistics

Table 2. The Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Sex Education Behaviors at SD N Nogosaren before Getting Treatment. (n=102)

Category	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
Good	2	3,92	6	11,76
Fair	39	76,47	41	80,39
Poor	10	19,60	3	5,88
Total	51	100	51	100

Based on Table 2, it shows that the respondents of the experimental group before getting treatment had sex education behaviors which were categorised as

”fair” and the respondents in the control group were also categorized to the same category.

Table 3. The Frequency of Sex Education Behaviors based on Respondents’ Characteristics in 2017 (n= 102)

Respondents’ characteristics	Sex Education Behaviors Category											
	Experimental Group						Control Group					
	Good		Fair		Poor		Good		Fair		Poor	
	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)
Age												
• 21- 35 Years old	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	27	9	60	2	13
• >35 tahun	2	4,2	39	82,9	6	12,7	2	5,5	33	91,6	1	2,7
Sex												
• Male	0	0	10	77	3	23	1	14,2	6	85,7	0	0
• Female	2	5,2	29	76,3	7	18,4	5	11,3	37	84,9	2	0,45
Education												
• SD	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	4	80	1	20
• SLTP	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	1	33,3	2	66,6
• SLTA	0	0	28	90,3	3	9,6	2	5,4	35	94,5	0	0
• D3	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	60	2	40	0	0
• S1	2	20	8	80	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Income												
• < Rp 1.000.000	0	0	8	67	4	33	0	0	7	87,5	1	12,5
• >Rp 1.000.000- Rp 2.000.000	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	18	90	2	10
• >Rp 2.000.000- Rp 3.000.000	0	0	8	80	2	20	2	16,6	10	83,3	0	0
• >Rp 3.000.000	2	12	15	88	0	0	4	36,3	7	63,6	0	0
Religion												
• Islam	2	4,4	34	75,5	9	20	6	13	37	80,4	3	6,5
• Catholic	0	0	1	50	1	50	0	0	2	100	0	0
• Christian	0	0	4	100	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0
Occupation												
• Housewife	0	0	9	60	6	40	1	5	16	80	3	15
• Labor	0	0	3	50	3	50	0	0	5	100	0	0
• Entrepreneur	0	0	2	66	1	34	0	0	1	100	0	0
• Farmer	0	0	15	93	1	17	4	28,5	10	71,4	0	0
• Civil Servant/TNI	2	18	9	82	0	0	1	10	10	90	0	0

The data on Table 3 showed that the respondents of the experimental group aged >35 years old had sex education behaviors which were mostly categorized as “fair” before getting treatment while all the respondents aged 20-35 years old were categorized as “poor”. The respondents of the control group aged 20-35 years old and >35 years old were mostly categorized as “fair” category.

On the characteristic of sex, the majority of experimental group respondents who had not to get a treatment had sex education behaviors which were categorized as “fair” on both male and female. This also happened in the control group where the majority of the respondents’ sex education behaviors were categorized as “fair”.

On the characteristics of education, it showed that all the experimental group respondents whose education is SD and SMP had sex education behaviors were categorized as “poor” before getting a treatment and the respondents whose education are SMA, D3 and S1 were mostly categorized as “fair”. In addition, the majority of respondents in the control group whose education is SMP were categorized as “poor”. Besides, respondents whose education is SD and SMA were mostly categorized as “fair” while those whose education is D3 and S1 had sex education behaviors which were categorized as “good”.

On the characteristic of income, the majority of experimental group respondents whose income belongs to <1.5 million, 2.5 million -3.5 million, and > 3.5 million had sex education behaviors categorized as “fair” while the respondents whose income belongs to 1.5- 2,5 million were categorized as “poor” before getting a treatment. In contrast, respondents in the control group whose income belongs to <11.5 until 3.5 million mostly had sex education behaviors which were categorized as “fair” before getting treatment.

On the characteristic of religion, all respondents on both experimental and control group whose religion are Islam, Catholic and Christian mostly had sex education behaviors which were categorized as “fair” before getting treatment.

Finally, on the characteristic of occupation, all respondents in the experimental and control group who work as housewives, labors, farmers, entrepreneurs, and civil servants had sex education behaviors which were also categorized as “fair” before getting treatment.

Statistic Paired-sample

Table 4. Sex Education Behaviors on Children Before and After Getting A Treatment using Video.

No		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
1	Pre Video	66,76	51	9,891	1,385
2	Post Video	77,59	51	7,261	1,017

In the control group, the numbers of the sample were 51 respondents in which the obtained average score on pre-video was 66, 76 with its standard deviation 9,891 while on the post- video with the same number of sample, the average score was 77, 59 with standard deviation 7, 261. It indicates that there is an increase in the value of the average score, that was 10, 83 after the respondents watched sex education through video. It can be concluded that there were significant differences that were brought by the video about sex education on children by those samples.

Table 5. Sex Education Behaviors on Children Before and After Getting A Treatment using Leaflet.

No		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
1	Pre- Leaflet	73,35	51	8,534	1,195
2	Post- Leaflet	79,35	51	7,200	1,008

The table showed that 51 samples of control group got 73, 35 for the average score on pre- leaflet and the obtained standard deviation was 8, 534 while on the post- leaflet, with the same numbers of the sample, the average score was 79, 35 with the standard deviation 7, 200. It showed that there was an increase in the value of the average score on the post-leaflet. It can be concluded that there were significant differences that were brought by the leaflet about sex education behaviors on children by those samples.

Paired Sample Correlation

Table 6. Sex Education Behaviors on Children Before and After Getting A Treatment using Leaflet

No		N	Correlation	Sig
1	Pre Video dan Post Video	51	0.202	0,154
2	Pre Leaflet dan Post Leaflet	51	-0,208	0,142

The Results of the Statistical Test

Hypothesis test results

Table 7. The Influence Of Sex Education Video On Sex Education Behaviors

	Paired Difference					t	Df	Sig (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. error mean	95% confidence Interval of the difference				
				lower	upper			
Pre-post video	-10,824	11,021	1,543	-13,923	-7,724	7,013	50	0,000

The table above showed that the t-value for sex education behaviors was 7, 013 with p-value 0,000. It indicated that H0 was rejected since the p-value was less than the significance level of 0,05 and can be concluded that sex education video influenced parents' sex education behaviors.

Table 8. The Influence of Sex Education Video On Sex Education Behaviors.

	Paired Difference					t	Df	Sig (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. error mean	95% confidence Interval of the difference				
				lower	upper			
Pre-post leaflet	-6,000	12,259	1,717	-9,448	-2,552	3,495	50	0,001

The t-value of sex education behaviors was 3, 495 with p-value 0,001. Because the p-value was less than the significance level of 0,05, H0 was rejected. It can be concluded that leaflet influenced parents' sex education behaviors.

Independent sample test

Table 9. The Results of The Independent Sample Test: The Differences Between Video and Leaflet as The Media on Sex Education Behaviors.

	Levene's test equality or variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean difference	Std. error difference	95% confidence Interval of the difference	
								lower	upper
Parents' sex education behaviors at	0,347	0,557	-2,090	100	0,039	-4,824	2,308	-9,403	-0,244
				98,888	0,039	-4,824	2,308		

SD	-	-	-
Nogosaren	2,090	9,404	0,244

From the table, it was known that the F-value of sex education behavior when using video and leaflet was 0,347 with the p-value of Levene's test 0,557. It means that H₀ was accepted because the p-value was higher than the significance level of 0,05. It can be concluded that the variances of sex education behaviors when using video and leaflet were the same.

The t- value of sex education behaviors when treated using video and leaflet was 2,090 with p-value 0,039. Because the p-value was less than the significance level of 0,05, H₀ was rejected. It means that there was a significant difference between the result of sex education behaviors between video and leaflet. In conclusion, the result of sex education behaviors using video brings many effects than using leaflet. This was based on the evidence that there was an increase in the mean distribution which was higher than mean distribution on a leaflet.

DISCUSSION

According to data analysis, the obtained percentage of parents' sex education behaviors on children aged 6-12 years old was categorized as "fair" both on the experimental and control group. As table 4.3 shown, there were 39 respondents (89%) in the experimental group aged older than 35 years old had sex education behaviors on children which were categorized as "fair". Meanwhile, there were 4 respondents (100%) aged between 20 and 35 years old had sex education behaviors on children which were categorized as "poor".

In addition, on the control group, there were 33 respondents (91,6%) aged less than 35 years old whose sex education behaviors on children were categorized as "fair". This also happened on the respondents aged between 20 and 35 years old where the respondents were only 9 people (60%).

According to characteristic on sex, both female and male respondents in the experimental group had sex education behavior which was categorized as "fair" before getting treatment. This was the same with the respondents in the control group where their sex education behaviors were categorized as "fair" too.

According to respondents' characteristics on education, all experimental group respondents whose education is SD and SMP were categorized as "poor" before getting treatment. Meanwhile, the majority of experimental group respondents whose education is SMA, D3, and S1 had sex education behaviors which were categorized as "fair". In addition, on the control group, the respondents whose education is SMP were mostly categorized as "poor" while those whose education is SD and SMA were also categorized as "fair". Furthermore, the respondents whose education belongs to D3 and S1 were mostly categorized as "good".

According to respondents' characteristics on income, experimental group respondents whose income belongs to <1.5 million, 2.5 -3.5 million and > 3.5 million had sex education behaviors which were categorized as "fair" before getting treatment while those whose income belongs to 1,5-2,5 million were categorized as "poor". In addition, most respondents whose income is between <1.5 million to 3.5 million on the control group have sex education behaviors which were categorized as "fair".

According to respondents' characteristic on religion, the majority of respondents in the experimental and control group whose religion is Islam, Catholic, and Christian had sex education behaviors which were categorized as "fair" before getting treatment.

According to respondents' characteristics on occupation, respondents who work as housewives, labors, farmers, entrepreneurs and, civil servants were mostly categorized as

“fair”. This “fair” category happened on both experimental and control group before the respondents got a treatment.

According to data analysis, the obtained average score for pre-test with 51 samples was 66,76 with standard deviation 9,81 in the control group. In contrast, the average score for post-test that involved 51 samples was 77,59 with the standard deviation 7,261. It indicated that the average score increased 10,83 after respondents were treated using a video about sex education. It can be concluded that there were significant differences that were brought by the video about sex education behaviors on children by those samples.

According to Sadiman, the media that can be used in the education process for people to acquire experiences or knowledge is audiovisual (video, compact disk video, film, TV) 5. According to Effendi, the senses that are often transmitting information or knowledge into the brain are eyes (75-87%); ears (11-1%); nose (2-,5%); hands (1,56%); and tongue (1-3%)6. This statement is in line with Gablin who says that human learns something using 83% of their sight, 11% of hearing, 3,5% of smell, 1,5% of touch, and only 1% of taste.

CONCLUSION

1. The respondents who participated in the experimental group were mostly over 35 years old and their gender was female. In addition, the education of these respondents is mostly SMA and their religion is Islam. Most respondents also work as entrepreneurs and most of the respondents in this group earn more than 3 million a month. Compared to respondents in the experimental group, most respondents in the control group worked as housewives. Most respondents in this group also earn 1-2 million each month. However, other characteristics besides these two are the same with the characteristics in the experimental group.
2. The average score of parents' sex education behaviors at SD N Nogosaren was 66,76 before getting a treatment using a video about sex education.
3. The average score of parents' sex education behaviors at SD N Nogosaren was 77,59 after getting a treatment using a video about sex education.
4. The average score of parents' sex education behaviors at SD N Nogosaren was 73,35 before getting a treatment using a leaflet about sex education.
5. The average score of parents' sex education at SD N Nogosaren was 79,35 after getting a treatment using a leaflet about sex education.
6. There was a significant difference in parents' sex education behaviors after they were treated using video. It can be concluded that sex education video influences parents' sex education behaviors at SD N Nogosaren.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the research, parents need to explain correctly to their children about sex education. It aims to keep them away from sexual violence behaviors. In addition, principals can create a program as a means to increase parents' knowledge about sex education so parents would like to explain this issue to their children. If students understand this issue, they will be more careful to interact with others.

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