

# Peer Influence, Family Dynamics, And Social Media in Risky Sexual Behaviors of Female Street Adolescents in Makassar: A Qualitative Study

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## KEYWORDS

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## ABSTRACT:

**Introduction:** As a developing city in Indonesia, Makassar faces various problems, with one of the prominent issues being promiscuous sexual behavior. This situation particularly affects young women living on the streets, where they face difficulties in accessing basic needs such as education, health services and security. This vulnerable condition has the potential to cause long-term impacts, including the emergence of sexual behavior trends among adolescent girls living on the streets.

**Objectives:** This study aims to examine in depth the free sexual behavior of adolescent girls in the street children community in Makassar City including the causes and experiences experienced.

**Methods:** The research used a qualitative approach with a case study design, involving three main informants (adolescent girls aged 14-18 years) and 12 supporting informants recruited using snowball sampling. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation, then analyzed using thematic descriptive analysis.

**Results:** The findings show that peers play a significant role through open sexual discussions and group pressure. Disharmonious family relationships and lack of sexual education create further vulnerability. In addition, social media facilitates access to inappropriate sexual content, magnifying the risk of risky behavior.

**Conclusions:** This study emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach, including appropriate sexual education, strengthening family roles, and social media surveillance to prevent promiscuous sexual behavior among adolescent girls of street children communities.

## 1. Introduction

Street children are a persistent issue in big cities, where they spend their time in crowded environments such as markets and streets. These children are vulnerable to various social and emotional problems, including low self-esteem, irrational decision-making, difficulty in self-control, drug use, and promiscuous sexual behavior (1). Despite having a place to live, they often experience poor family relationships that exacerbate their challenges (2). According to UNICEF, in 2019, approximately 150 million street children worldwide lived in urban and semi-urban areas, with factors like family problems, poverty, childhood trauma, and lack of family support contributing to this increase.

Indonesia is one of the countries with a high level of street children, the development of big cities in Indonesia has led to an increasing flow of urbanization for people with weak economies to get jobs in the city. However, this has not changed, instead it has led to a criminal act that ends up on the street so that the rise of street children is found in big cities at a relatively young age (3). Based on the results of the Indonesia Demographic Health Survey 2017, it is stated that there are 0.2% of unmarried adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who have had sexual intercourse more than once (4)

Makassar as one of the developing cities in Indonesia is inseparable from social problems, one of which is street children. The existence of street children in Makassar City has challenges in fulfilling their life needs such as education, health and security (5). The phenomenon of street children that

occurs in Makassar City shows a free life. Based on the results of a survey conducted by the Makassar City Social Service on street children, 6.9% have had sexual intercourse, changed partners among street children, had unprotected sex or even became sex workers (6).

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory states that the growth of a person's behavior arises due to dynamic interaction with the surrounding environment (7). Direct impact on individuals due to the first layer of environmental influence, an important factor affecting the development of social and emotional behavior of individuals in the environment is the quality of contact in the environment (8). Based on previous research, being on the streets intensifies free and unsafe sexual behavior. The proportion of individuals who stated that they did not have a permanent partner was 62.7% (9). This research is also in line with previous findings which shows that street children have poor sexual behavior, most of which are done at the age of 16 years. This study also states that one of the reinforcing factors for the formation of free sexual behavior in adolescents is caused by peers (10).

The results of previous the study also mentioned that exposure to sexual content increases risky sexual activity among adolescents. The development of dating apps also facilitates risky sexual behavior, including a possible increase in unprotected relationships between individuals seeking partners online. Negative media representations can reinforce gender stereotypes, normalize non-consensual behavior, and influence adolescents' sexual decision-making (11).

The increasing prevalence of risky sexual behavior among street children in Makassar, particularly adolescent girls, underscores the urgency of addressing this issue. These behaviors not only compromise their health and future prospects but also pose broader societal risks. Understanding the factors contributing to such behaviors, including peer influence, family dynamics, and media exposure, is essential to developing effective interventions. This study aims to provide in-depth insights into the promiscuous sexual behavior of adolescent girls in Makassar's street children community, contributing to efforts to protect this vulnerable population and foster a healthier, more resilient generation.

## **2. Methods**

### **Study Design**

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study design to observe the promiscuous sexual behavior of adolescent girls in Makassar City, including the causes and experiences experienced by the research subjects. This research was conducted in Makassar City, starting from September 2024 to October 2024.

### **Informants and recruitment**

This research used snowball sampling to recruit informants, taking into account the sensitivity of the topic and the hard-to-reach character of the population. Informants were selected based on certain criteria compiled from theoretical considerations or operational constructs in accordance with the research objectives. These criteria include: (1) adolescents aged 10-19 years, (2) female, (3) have engaged in sexual behavior, and (4) lived or worked on the streets for at least the last 6 months. From these criteria, three adolescent girls were obtained as the main informants and there were 12 supporting informants who also provided information to add perspective to the information obtained previously from the main informants.

### **Data Collection and Analysis**

Data collected through semi-structured interviews adopted from the *Illustrative Core Instruments*, and the credibility of findings was enhanced through data triangulation, which included verification of information with significant others. Thematic analysis was conducted using a systematic coding process, including open coding, axial coding, and selective coding, based on verbatim transcribed interview transcripts.

### **Ethical considerations**

This study obtained permission from the Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, with number 2106/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2024.

### 3. Results

There were 15 informants who participated voluntarily in this study, consisting of several categories, namely main informants and supporting informants. The main informants with a total of 3 adolescent girls provided important information related to the topic under study (table 1), while there were 12 supporting informants who also provided information to add perspective to the information obtained previously from the main informants (table 2).

The interviews focused on five variables namely the role of peers, family, social media, and frequency of sexual activity. Through this approach, the researcher aimed to collect comprehensive data covering various important aspects of street girls' promiscuous sexual behavior.

#### Peers

##### a. Sexual Information

Peers give each other information about sexual content, talk dirty and it is considered a joke every day so they consider it normal. The quotes from informants are as follows:

*"My friends often speak in harsh words, they are used to sharing their experiences with their boyfriends."*

(AU, AY - adolescent girl).

*"That kind of thing is common here, often used as a joke too. When they get together, they often share stories about what they have done, because as close friends, it is only natural to confide in each other to attract attention."*

(UK, 15 Years old - adolescent girl).

Based on the results of this interview, it shows that there is open communication between peers regarding sexual matters by using local language in conveying this information. This shows that at a young age the informant has been exposed to sexual talk and information by his friendship environment, the informant is in a position as a passive listener, the openness of sexual talk as something common to be used as a joke, as well as the normalization of sexual behavior, lack of privacy boundaries in friendship, and the influence of friends in sharing experiences, this can form an early understanding of sexual activity.

*"Every day they talk about dirty things (sex) if someone comes here. They are very easily provoked if someone starts a story like that. In fact, when telling their first experience of sexual intercourse, many immediately interrupt and get involved in the discussion. Once the adult topic starts, their mouths don't stop talking about it. I hear things like that all the time, so it's like all the kids here already know the story."*

(P, 18 years old - AY's friend)

Based on the interview results, it shows that sharing stories about physical experiences with the opposite sex has become commonplace among these minors. This is further reinforced by the statement of a supporting informant who revealed the intensity and frequency of adult talk among teenagers. From his observations, it was revealed that conversations about adult contexts occur almost every day and are very easily triggered.

Based on observations, it was found that in the group of street girls, they often laugh when discussing sexual issues that are being discussed by many people and do not hesitate to use vulgar words in the Makassar language such as the use of the word *telaso* (male genitals), *telang* (a term for sexually related body parts), and expressions that refer to sexually sensitive body parts or conditions have been accepted and used very commonly in communication, without causing embarrassment or awkwardness in the daily lives of street girls.

##### b. Peer Pressure

Peer pressure can influence adolescents' sexual behavior in several ways, when adolescents want to be accepted in their group, they may feel compelled to follow social expectations from peers, including sexual behavior. There are also quotes from informants as follows:

*"They often introduce men to me, then tell me to meet this man. But if I refuse to approach them, they usually mock me by saying, 'you're so stupid, just get to know me.'"*

(UK, 15 years old – adolescent girl).

*I was always told to hang out with the boys there. Usually, they would all get together and call me and their friends. If I refused to go, my friends would pick me up."*

(AY, 18 years old - adolescent girl).

Based on the results of these interviews, it shows various levels and forms of peer pressure that influence adolescent sexual behavior, with different patterns based on age groups. At a young age, peer pressure is still in the form of indirect exposure through stories of personal experiences, but exposure to these stories can shape the perceptions of adolescents, while older adolescents reveal peer pressure that plays an active role in facilitating meetings with the opposite sex. This pressure has shown an urge to try even though initially refusing, this can erode the adolescent's stance to continue to refuse.

## **Family**

### **a. Family Conditions**

Family relationships are complex emotional bonds formed between family members, bonds that are influenced by genetics, environment, life experiences and values. There are also interview results regarding the informant's relationship in his family as follows:

*"I don't live at my parents' house. I don't really like being at home, so I'm often outside. Besides, if I'm at home, there's always a fight"*

(UK, 15 years-adolescent girl)

*"That's how it is, during the day my parents go to work, so they are not at home"*

(AY, 18 years old- adolescent girl).

Based on the results of these interviews, there are variations in the conditions of different family relationships that have an impact on the development of adolescent behavior. In the first informant, there was a positive family pattern while the situation was different for the other informants where there were unfavorable family conditions. Despite having parents, the second informant had a description of a less conducive home environment that encouraged adolescents to seek escape outside the home and look for a more supportive environment, indicating instability in the family structure. To add additional information, interviews with supporting informants were conducted as follows:

*"We are a poor family here, we don't have anything. If we just stay at home, we won't be able to eat. Whatever we can do, we just do it."*

(H, 35 years old – AU's family).

*"Poor kid, her relationship with her mother is not very good. But I don't know what caused her to be like that with her mother. I heard from her aunt that she often doesn't come home because she fights with her mother. So, instead of her wandering around outside or staying at someone else's house, I told her to come here, so that she has someone to accompany her."*

(LI, 60 years old – UK's family)

Based on the results of these interviews, it shows the justification for the situation that adolescents are experiencing in their families, this indicates the existence of different conflicts in the family, conflicts that occur in the family can have a serious impact on the lives of adolescents, creating vulnerable situations that affect their development and decision-making in everyday life. Overall, the informants' family situations illustrate complex problems, ranging from disharmonious families to the lack of giving attention and supervision to children, indirectly these conditions can be a factor that influences the development and behavior of adolescents in the emergence of risky behavior due to supervision and emotional support from the family.

### **b. Sexual Education**

Sexual education in families for vulnerable communities has its own challenges, the existence of a life situation full of vulnerabilities including the lack of family roles in the development process of street children, There is also a quote from the informant as follows:

*"My parents never talked about it at home."*

(AU, 14 years old - adolescent girl)

*"I didn't go to school, so I never had lessons like that. Not even at home."*

(UK, 15 years old - adolescent girl)

*"My mother and father never talked about it."*

(AY, 18 years old - adolescent girl)

Based on the interview results, it shows that they did not receive sexual education in the family. All three informants stated that they never discussed sexual topics with their parents. This shows that family members are not willing to have conversations about sexual education. This condition is exacerbated by the fact that informants also do not receive formal education at school, creating an information vacuum for adolescents. To add additional information, interviews with supporting informants were conducted as follows:

*"Never, she's still a kid. Can't be told things like that yet."*

(H, 35 years old – AU's family)

*If I'm advised, I just say, don't embarrass your family, don't make friends carelessly, and take good care of yourself."*

(LI, 60 years old – UK's family)

*"I never taught anything like that"*

(C, 19 years old – AY's family)

Based on the results of these interviews, it shows that the informants' families do not provide sexual education, overtly, but still have concern for the informants by reminding them to maintain their behavior and self-respect, warning them not to do careless things and be careful in their relationships, while informant H shows the view that sexual education is not considered important or taboo to be conveyed early to children, this indicates that parents are not ready to discuss sexuality issues with their children.

The overall interview reflects an imbalance in communication between parents and children regarding sexuality issues, where parents tend to avoid the discussion or only give general advice, which in turn can make adolescents seek information from other sources that may not be appropriate or even adolescents become unprepared if suddenly presented with a situation that makes them involved in sexual activity because of ignorance.

## **Social Media**

### **a. Exposure to Sexual Content**

Social media plays an increasingly important role in finding various information, especially in this digital era, many platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, X, Tiktok are accessible to various age groups, especially teenagers. There are also quotes from informants as follows:

*"I usually see people posting links in the comments, but I never open them."*

(AU, 14 years old - adolescent girl)

*"I don't actually search for adult information, but it appears on its own on FYP (For You Page or the first page when opening the app) or on my homepage."*

(UK, 15 Years old - adolescent girl)

*"For me, I never look for things like that, unless a friend tells me to look at photos or videos on Facebook reels."*

(AY, 18 - adolescent girl)

Based on the results of these interviews, it shows that there is a phenomenon related to the use of social media among teenagers. Social media can be accessed by teenagers and see suspicious links in the comments column. The wide access in playing social media with various sources of social media platforms such as Facebook, although informants stated that they did not intentionally find adult content, but the content often appears automatically on teenagers' social media accounts. Social media



algorithms are sometimes tailored to the interests of the account owner, but sometimes also follow content that is being searched by other users.

### **b. Sharing Sexual Content**

Social media has become a vast platform for sharing any type of content, including sexual content, the presence of platforms such as Instagram, Tiktok, X, and Whatsapp has enabled easier and more open distribution and consumption of sexual content. The results of the informant interviews are as follows:

*"That's what went viral yesterday, about the schoolgirl and her teacher in Gorontalo. My friend sent it, so I looked at it. I was curious because everyone was talking about it, even on their WhatsApp stories. My friend asked, 'Have you watched it?' Then she asked me to send the video. Because she asked, I sent it."*

(UK, 15 Years old - adolescent girl)

*"I have sent videos to each other, especially if there is a video that is being discussed." (AY, 18 years old - adolescent girl)*

Based on the results of these interviews, it shows that social media facilitates the spread of inappropriate and risky sexual content such as teenage users are involved in sending sexual photos or videos through private messages because of curiosity due to sexual issues that are trending on social media. This makes the distribution of sexual content more widespread. Although some sites have strict rules in prohibiting sexual content, these contents are still often circulated through anonymous accounts or trick the content so that it is not read as a sexual content violation. To obtain additional information, interviews with supporting informants were conducted as follows:

*"If there are street children found, every time I conduct an assessment, more or less the answers are almost all the same. They will answer that they have watched porn. When asked where they know such things, they usually say, 'I watched it on Google,' or 'My friend sent it,' or 'I saw it on social media.'"*

(K, 42 years old – Social rehabilitation)

*"It's too easy to send videos to each other now. Usually, the video is sent from a friend or she watches it herself. The reason is always around that."*

(HD, 32 years old - caseworker)

Based on the results of interviews with supporting informants who have experience in handling children's cases, a consistent pattern was found regarding exposure to pornographic content in adolescents. Informants said that these children admitted to watching pornographic content freely and very easily accessible. This is particularly worrying because of the prevalence of adolescents who are just entering puberty who have engaged in sexual behavior with older people, triggered by exposure to pornographic content.

Based on the results of observations by looking at the activities of sharing and receiving sexual content on the informant's social media. In these observations, several images and links related to sexual images were found, although the images were disguised. This content was found on the informant's Facebook account which was shared by unknown people. This can happen because the informant's account is public, so anyone can interact with the informant.

### **Frequency of sexual activity**

#### **a. Sexual thinking and doing**

The frequency of thinking about and engaging in sexual activity in adolescents is usually due to hormonal changes during puberty that trigger stronger sexual urges, but the intensity and expression of urges vary greatly from individual to individual. There are also the results of the main informant interview as follows:

*"I rarely think about it, just a few times."*

(AU, 14 years old - adolescent girl)

*"Not every day, usually only once a month."*

(UK, 15 years old - adolescent girl)

*"Sometimes, with my current boyfriend, it's erratic. This month I've only done it once."*

(AY, 18 years old - adolescent girl)

Based on the results of these interviews, it shows the frequency of thinking and engaging in sexual activity, Informant AU revealed that these thoughts rarely come to mind after experiencing physical closeness with their partner, while UK stated that these thoughts arise spontaneously within a certain period of time. Meanwhile, AY provided a similar perspective but with a more specific context. To obtain additional information, interviews were conducted with supporting informants as follows:

*"Not necessarily, but lately I haven't slept with her. Usually 1 to 3 times, but more often if I want."*

(SU, 16 years old – AU's couple)

*"Usually 1 or 2 times"*

(DF, 16 years old – UK's couple)

*"It's erratic, sometimes once, sometimes twice, sometimes very often, because before we started dating, I had already had sex with her."*

(A, 25 years old - AY's couple)

Based on the interview results, it shows that there are variations in the frequency of their sexual activity. SU revealed that the frequency was erratic, especially at this time they never had sexual activity, but he explained that it really depended on his own desire or desire. Informants DF and A stated that the frequency was around 1 to 2 times. However, A's activity frequency pattern shows more variation where she admits that the frequency can change to be more very high, even strongest the fact that AY and A have had sexual activity before officially committing to dating.

#### **b. Relationship pressure**

The natural urge to explore and understand the body and interpersonal relationships can trigger interest in sexual activity. The results of the in-depth interviews regarding the reasons that influence the sexual frequency of adolescent girls are as follows:

*"Because he forced me and told me to do it. I refused at first, but I didn't know what to do."*

(AU, 14 years old - adolescent girl)

*"I feel very loved by my boyfriend. He's always there to help me when I have problems."*

(UK, 15 years old - adolescent girl)

*"If he wants me to, I don't really want to, but I feel like I can't refuse him. It's like he's threatening to leave me, so I don't want to lose him. He also said he wanted to marry me."*

(AY, 18 years old - adolescent girl)

Based on the results of the interview, it reflects the element of coercive seduction, the need for affection and a sense of indecision or hesitation in the relationship. Informant AU revealed a lack of ability to resist or overcome the situation. This illustrates the helplessness of adolescents in the face of pressure or coercion from their partners. Meanwhile, informant UK shows the need for affection and acceptance that encourages the teenager to accept sexual behavior from her partner. Informant AY who is experiencing a period of confusion because on the other hand she is afraid of losing the relationship. Overall, informants revealed how adolescents are trapped in unhealthy situations, such as sexual advances and emotional dependence influenced by the need for affection in the face of pressure from partners. This emphasizes the importance of education, support and a good environment to develop critical thinking skills in building healthy relationships. There are also the results of interviews conducted with supporting informants as follows:

*"I didn't force her. I just asked her beforehand. At first she said she didn't want to, but after a while she agreed."*

(SU, 16 years old – AU's couple)

*"I just asked and said, 'If you love me, you will.'"*

(DF, 16 years old – UK's couple)

*"I didn't force her. She was also willing. Besides, as far as I know, AY is a widow. If a woman has been there, there is no need to force her again."*

(A, 25 years old – AY's couple)

Based on these interviews, there is a very concerning pattern of behavior in relation to the understanding of consent in sexual relationships. SU stated that she did not feel coerced, but it was clear that there was subtle intimidation or manipulation where the consent obtained may not have been real consent. Similarly, DF's statement used feelings as a manipulation tool to gain sexual consent which led to physical acts. It is even more worrying in A's statement who considers her partner's status as a justification for sexual intercourse.

#### **4. Discussion**

##### **Peers**

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory (1979) considers peers as part of the microsystem that has direct and intensive interactions with adolescents that create a space for sharing information, including sexual. This process shows how peers play an active role as a primary source of sexual information, seen in the openness of discussions about sexuality in peer friendship groups. Granovetter's Social Network Theory explains how social relationships affect the dissemination of information in a group of friends forming a process of transmitting information in social networks through direct communication between groups, exchanging stories and personal experiences (12).

These findings are supported by previous research, which highlights that adolescents' need to fit in with their group is quite large, making peers the main reference in sharing personal stories, life experiences, and finding solutions to problems being faced (13). Similarly, adolescents tend to participate in every activity of their friendship group, where discussions about sexuality and sexual behavior are no longer seen as taboo but are considered part of efforts to follow trends and gain popular status (14). Adolescents also spend more time with their peers to share interests, experiences, and behaviors, which directly impact their development (15).

Furthermore, adolescents often engage with their peers daily, sharing activities, stories, watching content, making decisions, and dominating opinions within their group (16). Information sharing by adolescents is a crucial way to ensure the validity of their choices and actions, as they tend to exchange information and opinions to validate their decisions and foster mutual understanding in various aspects of social life (17). This is also consistent with findings that adolescents with high peer roles are at greater risk of engaging in promiscuous sexual behavior. Easy access to information through peers serves as a significant driving factor in the formation of sexual behavior, particularly when the information shared contradicts cultural norms and religious values (18).

##### **Family**

The family acts as a microsystem that directly affects their growth, in accordance with Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory in the family, especially harmony, quality of communication and emotional support have contributed to the formation of adolescent sexual behavior, interactions between individuals and the social environment in shaping adolescent attitudes and behavior shows that lack of supervision and attention from parents/ family can increase the risk of free sexual behavior. Various scientific studies support this perspective by showing an accurate relationship between family relationships and adolescent sexual behavior. Research indicates that the more harmonious a family is, the lower the tendency of adolescents to engage in premarital sexual behavior (19). Conversely, disharmonious families experience more conflicts, leading to feelings of insecurity and influencing adolescents to commit sexual deviations (20). Adolescents from families with good roles tend to exhibit lighter sexual behavior (21), whereas those from families with poor roles tend to engage in heavier sexual behavior (22). This means that the better the role of the family, the less likely adolescents are to engage in risky sexual behavior, the family has an influence in shaping and directing adolescent sexual behavior, a positive and supportive role can be a protective factor for adolescents (23).



Furthermore, Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory emphasizes that child development is strongly influenced by interactions within the microsystem, especially the family (24). Family functions that are not optimal in transferring knowledge and values related to sexuality are hampered. As well as the condition that families do not want to discuss sexual education openly with their children is higher than parents who talk about sex with children. This finding aligns with research acknowledging that parents often avoid conversations about sexuality due to concerns that it may cause discomfort (25). Sexual discussions are not common in ordinary conversation in family culture in Indonesia, talking about sexuality is inappropriate, even though this is contrary to the developmental needs of children (26).

### **Social Media**

The role of social media has a huge impact on adolescent behavior, with the existence of social media, adolescents obtain a variety of sexual information without limits. The existence of information in social media is one of the entrances that can lead adolescents to unwanted content. The wide access to social media platforms shows how easily teenagers are connected to various types of content and digital social interactions.

The way social media algorithms work to match interests and general search trends creates an interesting yet worrisome situation. The lack of restrictions on social media also raises concerns about the long-term impact on the morals and sexual behavior of the younger generation. The actions taken by teenagers are basically not intended for any other reason but only because of the FOMO (Fear of missing out) of sexual content that appears on other public social media platforms.

McLuhan's Technological Determinants Theory states that technology creates space and convenience for self-expression, with digital technologies and social media facilitating the formation of content-sharing behavior (27). Research further suggests that technology functions as a tool for the formation and distribution of socially constructed news under specific conditions (28). Motivations for sharing videos and photos of sexual issues are often explained as stemming from fun or jokes and are generally perceived as unproblematic (29).

Additionally, sexual content sharing activities are identified as a form of interpersonal need satisfaction in the online world. Curiosity, the constant need to stay connected and get the latest information about what others are doing sourced from social media (30). Social media has become a powerful tool in the dissemination of sexual content among adolescents (31). Hence, the need for content monitoring on social media platforms, detecting and blocking offending content through anonymous users who spread sexual issues by modifying the content in such a way that it is detected as an offense.

### **Frequency of Sexual Activity**

Kinsey's Sexuality Theory (1953) emphasizes that sexuality is a complex and diverse spectrum that cannot be categorized in black and white or generalized, as each individual has unique mindsets and sexual responses (32). Previous research has shown that relationship factors with partners, age differences, and social context influence the frequency of adolescent sexual behavior, with adolescents who have older partners exhibiting a higher frequency of sexual activity (33). Similarly, Bowlby's Attachment Theory (1980) explains that attachment and emotional responses in the context of relationship pressure play a crucial role, as the quality of intimacy between partners serves to communicate feelings and desires, leading to satisfaction (34).

Despite being aware of the risks, young women continue to engage in risky behaviors because the perceived benefits of affection and security in relationships often trump awareness of the risks of promiscuous sexual behavior (35). The need for affection and attention is the main drive, reflecting a strong emotional dependence on the partner (36). Adolescent girls feel bound to repay their partner's kindness by providing sexual access. Loving and romantic notions are formed in providing assurance of attention and heightened feelings of love reflected in love and passionate relationships imitated from soap operas romance (37).

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**Tables**

**Table 1. Characteristics of Key Informants**

<b>Initials</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Age (year)</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Jobs</b>	<b>Stay with</b>
<b>AU</b>	Female	14	Not in school	Tissue Seller	Parents
<b>UK</b>	Female	15	Elementary school	Buskers	Grandma
<b>AY</b>	Female	18	Not in school	Clown Doll	Parents

**Table 2: Characteristics of supporting informants**

<b>Initials</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Age (year)</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Jobs</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>M</b>	Female	14	Not in school	Buskers	AU's friend
<b>SA</b>	Female	15	Not in school	Buskers	UK's friend
<b>P</b>	Female	18	Elementary school	Clown Doll	AY's friend
<b>H</b>	Male	35	Junior high school	Fishpond Keeper	AU's father
<b>LI</b>	Female	60	Elementary school	Merchant	UK's grandma
<b>C</b>	Female	19	Elementary school	Not Working	AY's brother
<b>SU</b>	Male	16	Elementary school	Buskers	AU's couple
<b>DF</b>	Male	16	Elementary school	Buskers	UK's couple
<b>A</b>	Male	25	Junior high school	Buskers	AY couple
<b>AM</b>	Male	26	Bachelor's degree	Culture Watcher	Key informant
<b>HD</b>	Male	34	Bachelor's degree	Caseworker	Key informant
<b>K</b>	Male	42	Bachelor's degree	Social rehabilitation	Key informant