

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Kekerasan seksual menjadi kasus kekerasan tertinggi di Indonesia. Remaja merupakan kelompok umur yang paling banyak menjadi korban kekerasan seksual. Apabila hal ini terus terjadi akan memberikan dampak negatif bagi remaja. Untuk mencegah terjadinya kekerasan seksual pada remaja diperlukan *self efficacy* sebagai salah satu cara untuk mencegah terjadinya kekerasan seksual.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara *self efficacy* dengan perilaku pencegahan kekerasan seksual pada remaja.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian menggunakan *random sampling* dengan sampel 209 siswa SMP dengan pemilihan sampel yang mempertimbangkan kriteria penelitian sesuai dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Terdapat dua instrumen penelitian yaitu ASESSA (*Adolescent Self Efficacy Scale*) dan kuesioner perilaku pencegahan kekerasan seksual. Uji *Spearman Rank* digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *self efficacy* dengan perilaku pencegahan kekerasan seksual.

Hasil : Sebanyak 119 responden (56,9%) memiliki *self efficacy* yang rendah terhadap kekerasan seksual dan 90 responden (34,1%) memiliki *self efficacy* yang tinggi terhadap kekerasan seksual. Ada hubungan bermakna antara *self efficacy* dengan perilaku pencegahan kekerasan seksual remaja ($r = 0,0171$; $p = 0,013$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara *self efficacy* dengan perilaku pencegahan kekerasan seksual pada remaja usia 10 – 19 tahun.

Kata Kunci : *self efficacy*, perilaku, pencegahan, kekerasan seksual, remaja

ABSTRACT

Introduction : Sexual violence is the highest number of cases of violence in Indonesia. Teenagers are the age group that is most often victims of sexual violence. If this continues to happen it will have a negative impact on teenagers. To prevent sexual violence in adolescents, self-efficacy is needed as one way to prevent sexual violence.

Objective : This research aims to determine the relationship between self efficacy and behaviour to prevent adolescent sexual violence

Method : This research uses a quantitative method with a cross sectional design. The research used random sampling with a sample of 209 junior high school students with sample selection taking into account research criteria according to the consecutive sampling technique. There are two research instruments, namely ASESSA (Adolescent Self Efficacy Scale) and a sexual violence prevention behavior questionnaire. The Spearman Rank test was used to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and sexual violence prevention behavior.

Results : A total of 119 respondents (56.9%) had low self-efficacy regarding sexual violence and 90 respondents (34.1%) had high self-efficacy regarding sexual violence. There is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and youth sexual violence prevention behavior ($r = 0.0171$; $p = 0.013$).

Conclusion : There is relationship between self efficacy and behavior to prevent sexual violence in adolescent aged 10 – 19 years.

Keyword : self efficacy, behavior, prevent, sexual violence, adolescent