

# The Influence of Internet Addiction and Family Communication Patterns on Sexual Violence in Adolescents at Senior High School 3 Palu and Vocational High School 1 Sigi

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**Abstract:-** This research aims to examine the influence of internet addiction and family communication patterns on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi. The design of this research is quantitative research. The sample size in this research was 150 students. The sampling technique is cluster random sampling. The measuring instruments used are the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (CSAQ), Internet Addiction Test (IAT), and a family communication patterns questionnaire which has been modified by the author. The analysis used was linear regression analysis using SPSS version 25. The results of research based on simultaneous tests obtained an F value = 12.041 and p-value = 0.000 < 0.05, these results indicate that internet addiction and family communication patterns simultaneously have a very significant influence against sexual violence against teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK 1 Sigi. Internet addiction plays an important role in the likelihood of experiencing sexual violence. This means that the higher the habit of teenagers using the internet and the lack of family communication patterns, the greater the possibility that they will experience sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK 1 Sigi.

**Keywords:-** Sexual Violence, Adolescents.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a public health problem and is a violation of human rights. As defined by the World Health Organization, sexual violence is any sexual act or attempt to commit a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts directed at a person's sexuality using violence [1]. Sexual violence is a serious public health problem and has become a global concern ([2]. Sexual violence causes psychological harm both in the short and

long term with social impacts. It has significant reproductive health implications such as increased risk of sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies [1], [2]. Sexual violence can happen to anyone and at any age, but most often experienced by women and adolescent girls. Acts of violence can be carried out by parents, caregivers, acquaintances, strangers, and intimate partners [3]. Globally, one in 3 (35%) women have experienced both physical and sexual violence from an intimate partner or non-partner [4]. Around 20% of women and 8% of men worldwide report experiencing sexual violence before the age of 18. Sexual violence is an act that violates norms and values because in practice it is carried out with violence, which of course does not comply with applicable legal provisions and deviates from religious teachings [5].

Several factors related to sexual violence are internet use and family communication patterns. The internet is a communication network that connects millions of people separated by distance and time from all over the world [6]. Internet usage behavior will cause addiction. People tend to become addicted to certain applications that encourage excessive internet use, such as cybersexual addiction, cyber-relational, cyberbullying [6]. In addition to being used to do schoolwork or watch, play online games, the internet is also used by teenagers to connect with someone, meet new people for friendship, love and/or sex (Jonsson et al., 2019). The study results of Kim et al.'s, (2017) found that sexual victimization was related to problematic internet use in adolescents. The tendency for sexual abuse occurs in groups with mild levels of internet addiction. Communication patterns in the family are also very important, especially communication between parents and children [7]. According to Widman, et al (2017), parent-adolescent sexual communication is one of the factors that can have a positive impact on adolescent sexual behavior. Practically and

theoretically, parents can be involved as agents in socializing sexual understanding for teenagers [8].

Cases of violence against women and children are a problem that needs special attention. According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, cases of sexual violence against children were most dominant in 2023, namely 3,000 cases. Based on data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children, the number of victims of sexual violence in Central Sulawesi Province reached 194 cases. Palu City and Sigi Regency were the highest contributors to sexual violence with 38 cases and 24 cases consisted of physical, psychological, sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking, neglect, and other violence (Hidayat, 2024). Therefore, this study was conducted to measure the extent to which internet addiction and family communication patterns influence sexual violence against adolescents at Senior High School 3 Palu And Vocational High School 1 Sigi.

## II. METODOLOGY

### A. Research Fokus

This study focuses on sexual violence experienced by adolescents at Senior High School 3 Palu And Vocational High School 1 Sigi by looking at how much influence internet addiction and family communication patterns have. The subjects of the study were students at Senior High School 3 Palu And Vocational High School 1 Sigi, both those who had experienced sexual violence and those who had never experienced sexual violence.

The research approach used is quantitative. The quantitative approach allows researchers to collect numerical data analysis through statistical analysis of samples using predetermined instruments. The research design used in the study is a survey research design. Survey research design is a quantitative research procedure to obtain a picture of the attitudes, behaviors, and characteristics of the population obtained through samples [9]. This study was conducted to measure the role of internet addiction and family communication patterns on sexual violence in adolescents at Senior High School 3 Palu And Vocational High School 1 Sigi.

### B. Participant

The population of this study was all adolescents at Senior High School 3 Palu And 3 Vocational High School 1 Sigi Regency. The number of samples was 150 students divided into 73 students at SMA Palu City (SMA Negeri 3) and 77 students at SMK Sigi Regency (SMK Negeri 1). The sampling technique used cluster random sampling area and purposive sampling [10].

### C. Instrument

The study used a questionnaire to collect data on internet addiction using the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) measuring instrument with a Cronbach alpha coefficient value for the measurement scale of 0.913, family communication patterns using the Family Communication Patterns Questionnaire measuring instrument with a Cronbach alpha coefficient value for the measurement scale of 0.869. Measurement of sexual violence using the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (CSAQ) measuring instrument with a Cronbach Alpha coefficient scale of 0.763.

### D. Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques are data processing techniques that aim to obtain accurate conclusions. Descriptive analysis was conducted to determine the characteristics of sexual violence, internet usage habits, and family communication patterns. Statistical analysis used linear regression analysis, which is an approach to modeling the dependent variable Y and one or more independent variables called X (predictors) to see how much the independent variable can predict or influence the dependent variable, and to determine the magnitude of its contribution. Predictor variables to the dependent variable and analysis using SPSS version 25.

## III. RESULTS

Sexual violence against adolescents at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi showed that out of 150 respondents studied, 53 people (35.3%) experienced sexual violence, while 97 people (64.7%) did not experience sexual violence.

**Table 1** Distribution of Tendency to Experience Sexual Violence in in Adolescents at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi.

Tendency to Experience Sexual Violence	f	%
Experience	53	35.3
Not Experiencing	97	64.7
Total	150	100

Based on the F-test (simultaneous) and t-test (partial). The F test was used to determine the effect of the independent variables (internet addiction and family communication patterns) on the dependent variable (the tendency to experience sexual violence) in a study simultaneously or together. In the F and t-tests, use a significance value of 5% or 0.05; This means a significant impact between the independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the F test and t-test in this study are as follows:

**Table 2** The Role of Internet use Addiction and Family Communication Patterns on the Tendency to Experience Sexual Violence in Adolescents at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi.

Variable	Odds Ratio Test			Simultaneous Test (G-test)	
	Sig	Exp B	95% CI for exp B Lower-Upper	Che-square	Sig
Internet use addiction	0.000	5.829	0.205 – 0.475	12.401	0.000
Family communication patterns	0.002	3.163	0.075 – 0.324		

Based on the SPSS ANOVA output table above, the F value is 12.401 and the significance value is  $p = 0.000$  or  $p < 0.01$ , so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted or the variables of internet addiction and family communication patterns simultaneously influence sexual violence against adolescents in SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi.

The first hypothesis in this research is that internet addiction has an influence on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi. Based on the t test results in the SPSS output table "Coefficient" in table 2, the significance value of the internet addiction variable is  $p = 0.000$ . Therefore, the significance value is  $p < 0.01$ , it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, meaning that internet addiction has a very significant effect on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi. The second hypothesis in this research is that family communication patterns play a role in sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi. Based on the SPSS "coefficient" output table above, it is known that the significance value of the family communication pattern variable is 0.002. Because the p value  $< 0.01$ , it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between family communication patterns on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the major hypothesis, internet addiction and family communication patterns influence sexual violence. In families with high conformity communication, differences of opinion can cause conflict and cause many problems. Therefore, someone uses the Internet excessively to avoid difficulties [11]. Adolescents who are affected by problems in the family feel more interested in accessing the internet and its virtual space, enjoy watching social media more, and have an attachment to other groups of internet users in various shared content, including pornographic and cyber-sexual content, even invitations to engage in sexual activity, so that this condition has the potential to experience sexual violence [12].

##### A. The Influence of Addictive Internet Use on Sexual Violence

Based on hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it shows that internet addiction has an influence on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi. Goldberg (1996) describes internet addiction as a maladaptive pattern of internet use that leads to clinical disorders [13]. According to Beard & Wolf (2004), internet addiction is excessive use of the Internet which causes psychological disorders (both mental and emotional), education, work and social concepts in a person [13].

Research indicates that internet addiction among adolescents is associated with various negative outcomes, particularly related to exposure to pornographic content. Prolonged exposure to online pornography can lead to changes in cognition and affect, including obsessive thoughts about sexual content and difficulties in interpersonal relationships [14]. Internet addiction has been found to predict online sexual victimization, with symptoms of addiction and "geek behavior" being the strongest predictors of sexting, sextortion, and grooming victimization [15]. Factors contributing to internet addiction include age, time spent online, and temperament type, with those spending more than 3 hours daily online having an 8.2 times higher risk of developing addiction [16]. While the exact impact of internet pornography exposure on adolescent health remains uncertain, it is clear that sex education and open discussions about sexual matters can assist young people in decision-making [17].

Research indicates that internet addiction among adolescents is associated with various risks, particularly in the realm of sexual behavior and online victimization. Studies have found correlations between internet addiction and high-risk sexual attitudes in Chinese university students and increased vulnerability to online sexual victimization among adolescents [15], [18]. Factors such as male gender, drinking behavior, family dissatisfaction, and recent stressful events are associated with higher odds of internet addiction [19]. However, resilience has been shown to mitigate the negative effects of internet addiction and online risk exposure in teens [20]. The relationship between internet addiction and online sexual victimization is mediated by factors such as body self-esteem and sexting behavior [15]. These findings underscore the importance of addressing adolescent mental health in relation to online behavior and developing

interventions that foster resilience to protect against online risks.

### *B. The Influence of Family Communication Patterns on Sexual Violence*

Based on hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it shows that family communication patterns have no effect on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi.

The indifference of parents and families in communication patterns can encourage children to behave negatively and even engage in sexual violence as perpetrators and victims. The involvement of children in sexual activities is not fully understood, and for that, children cannot give informed consent ([21]. According to Ritchie (1991), parents use their power to force children's conformity to their parents in the family environment. In addition, parents reject the competence of children, impose their strength, and want an absolute agreement. This means that family communication patterns show the concept of openly sharing feelings and ideas about parental support and motivation for children [22]. According to Koerner & Fitzpatrick (2002), Family Communication Patterns are a theory about the family that focuses on the communication patterns of parents and children related to building a shared social reality. Family communication patterns are an integral part of the family process of understanding family relationships, developing behavior, and interpreting and evaluating the behavior of oneself and other family members [23].

Research indicates that family communication patterns play a crucial role in adolescent sexual health and vulnerability to sexual violence. Open, two-way communication between parents and adolescents is associated with higher sexual self-efficacy and intentions to communicate about sex with partners [24]). However, many families struggle with discussing reproductive and sexual health due to lack of knowledge, communication skills, and cultural taboos [25]. Authoritarian or closed communication patterns can increase adolescents' vulnerability to sexual violence [26]. Factors such as parenting styles, family characteristics, and living arrangements also influence the risk of sexual violence in adolescents. Accepting parenting styles and living with nuclear families are associated with lower likelihood of experiencing sexual violence [27]. These findings highlight the importance of fostering open, supportive family communication and parenting practices to promote adolescent sexual health and reduce vulnerability to sexual violence.

Research consistently demonstrates the protective effects of positive parenting practices on adolescent risk behaviors. Open parent-child communication and parental monitoring are associated with reduced substance use, delayed sexual debut, and decreased risky sexual behaviors [28]. Families with high conversation orientation and low conformity tend to foster greater sexual self-efficacy and communication intentions in adolescents [24]. African American parents, particularly mothers, prioritize discussions about healthy relationships and intimate partner violence

prevention, while fathers often role model ideal partnership behaviors. These findings highlight the importance of family-focused interventions to promote healthy adolescent development and prevent risk behaviors, with a focus on enhancing parent-child communication, monitoring, and supervision [29].

Research consistently demonstrates the significant impact of family communication on adolescent sexual behavior and relationships. Hurst et al. (2021) found that families with high conversation and low conformity orientations fostered greater sexual self-efficacy in adolescents [24]. Grossman & Richer (2022) observed that family discussions about sex and relationships evolve from early adolescence to emerging adulthood, adapting to developmental changes [30]. Moschella-Smith et al. (2024) revealed that demographic factors influence adolescents' ability to recognize unhealthy relationships and communicate boundaries, with girls and older teens showing greater proficiency [31]. Pick & Palos (1995) highlighted the role of parent-child communication in predicting sexual initiation, contraceptive use, and pregnancy among adolescents. These studies collectively emphasize the importance of open, ongoing family communication about sex and relationships in promoting healthy sexual behaviors and decision-making among adolescents, suggesting the potential benefits of incorporating parent-child communication strategies into sex education programs [32].

## **V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

The research concluded that addiction to internet use and communication patterns simultaneously influence sexual violence among adolescent students at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi. Partially, internet addiction has an influence on sexual violence. This means that the higher a student's habit of using the Internet, the greater the possibility that they will experience sexual violence. Meanwhile, even though they play a simultaneous role, family communication patterns have no effect on sexual violence among teenagers at SMA Negeri 3 Palu and SMK Negeri 1 Sigi.

This research can be used as a guide for schools in approaching students who experience sexual violence to take preventive action so that it does not happen again, and psychotherapy can be used to treat mental and emotional disorders of students who experience psychological trauma due to sexual violence. violence experienced. The results of this research can be used as a basis for further research to explore the problem of sexual violence experienced by students, which can be seen from other variables which are thought to be closely related to adolescent sexual violence.

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