

The Tendency Of Same-Sexual Orientation In Adolescents Judging From The Intention To Access LGBT Content On Social Media

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Abstract. *Adolescence is a critical period in which individuals begin to explore and identify their sexual orientation as part of their developing sexual identity. Teenagers often seek to express themselves and demonstrate their presence in the world, frequently through social media platforms. However, excessive or unmoderated use of social media can lead to miscommunication or exposure to inappropriate content, including content related to LGBT issues. This study aims to examine the influence of adolescents' intention to access LGBT content on social media on the development of same-sex sexual orientation tendencies. A quantitative approach was employed, focusing on two variables: intention to access LGBT content and same-sex sexual orientation. Data were collected from 181 respondents aged 15–22 years using a Likert-scale questionnaire to measure both sexual orientation and intentions. The results reveal a significant positive relationship between same-sex sexual orientation and the intention to access LGBT content, with a correlation coefficient of 0.903 and an effective contribution of 81.6%. The significance test yielded a p-value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. These findings suggest that adolescents' engagement with LGBT content on social media is strongly associated with tendencies toward same-sex sexual orientation, highlighting the influential role of social media in sexual identity development during adolescence.*

Keywords: *intention, LGBT, same-sex sexual orientation, adolescents*

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a critical developmental period in which individuals transition from childhood to adulthood, characterized by significant physiological, psychological, and psychosocial changes (Sofia & Adiyanti, 2013). According to Piaget (in Hanifah, 2013), adolescents perceive themselves as equal to older individuals while simultaneously integrating with them, reflecting their growing cognitive and social maturity. Erikson's developmental theory further classifies adolescence into three stages: early adolescence (13–15 years for females, 15–17 years for males), middle adolescence (15–18 years for females, 17–19 years for males), and late adolescence (18–21 years for females, 19–21 years for males) (Thalib, 2017). This stage involves identity exploration, which may trigger conflicts, stress, and risk-taking behavior (Hurlock, 2011; Octavia, 2020).

Social media has become a key avenue for adolescents to express their identity and seek recognition (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010; Atila, 2018). Platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, and Facebook facilitate communication, information sharing, and identity construction (Iswah, 2011; Hermansyah, 2020). However, unregulated exposure may introduce inappropriate content, including material related to the LGBT community, which can influence

adolescent behavior and sexual identity formation (Hidayanto, 2015; Crisnapati et al., 2017). Surveys indicate rapid growth in social media usage among Indonesian youth, with millions accessing content daily (Kemp, 2015; Irso, 2020).

The dissemination of LGBT-related content has sparked debates in Indonesia, as societal norms often stigmatize non-heterosexual orientations (Maryani, 2019; Prabowo, 2014). Adolescents accessing LGBT content may be exposed to conflicting messages due to misinformation, potentially affecting identity development and social perceptions (Asyik, 2007; Tirtayasa, 2020). Despite historical presence of LGBT communities and advocacy efforts, including the Yogyakarta Principles emphasizing human rights protection for sexual and gender minorities (Onapajo & Isike, 2016), societal acceptance remains limited.

Emerging evidence suggests that adolescents increasingly engage with LGBT communities online, sometimes mirroring behaviors of peers or idols, which may influence sexual orientation exploration (Supriadin, 2018). Consequently, understanding the relationship between social media engagement and adolescent sexual orientation is crucial for guiding educational, social, and parental interventions.

2. METODE

This study employed a quantitative research design, which focuses on the analysis of numerical data processed using statistical methods (Azwar, 2012). This approach is particularly suitable for inferential research through hypothesis testing, allowing researchers to draw conclusions regarding the probability of committing a Type I error in rejecting the null hypothesis. Using this method, the researcher can determine the significance of relationships or differences among the study variables.

Quantitative research is appropriate when the researcher aims to provide statistical descriptions, establish empirical facts, test theories, examine relationships between variables, or estimate research outcomes. In quantitative studies, the research design must be formal, standardized, structured, and carefully planned. The design should be detailed and specific, serving as a blueprint for the actual study. The primary objective of this research is to examine the effect of Variable X (Same-Sex Sexual Orientation) on Variable Y (Intention to Access LGBT Content). By applying a quantitative approach, the study seeks to identify the magnitude and significance of the relationship between these variables, providing empirical evidence to support or refute theoretical assumptions regarding adolescent sexual behavior and media engagement

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Result

This section discusses the research results and analysis of the thesis entitled “Same-Sex Sexual Orientation Tendencies Among Adolescents in Relation to the Intention to Access LGBT Content on Social Media.” In this study, the independent variable is same-sex sexual orientation tendencies, while the dependent variable is the intention to access LGBT content. The study employed accidental sampling, a technique in which samples are selected based on convenience and characteristics of the research subjects, meaning that participants were those who happened to encounter the study, which was distributed by the researcher via Google Forms using a Likert scale. The subjects were adolescents aged 15 to 22 years, totaling 181 respondents who actively use the internet and social media.

Table 1. Distribution of Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	1	0.6%
High	86	47.5%
Medium	94	51.9%
Low	0	0%
Very Low	0	0%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that among adolescents who access LGBT content, 1 adolescent falls into the very high category of same-sex sexual orientation tendencies, 86 adolescents fall into the high category, 94 into the medium category, and none fall into the low or very low categories.

Table 2. Distribution of Intention

Intention	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	71	39.2%
High	37	20.4%
Medium	40	22.1%
Low	30	16.6%
Very Low	3	1.7%

From the table above, it can be observed that 71 adolescents fall into the very high category of intention to access LGBT content, 37 in the high category, 40 in the medium category, 30 in the low category, and 3 in the very low category.

Table 3. Correlation Analysis Between Same-Sex Sexual Orientation Tendencies and Intention to Access LGBT Content on Social Media

		Orientasi Seksual	Itensi
Orientasi Seksual	Pearson Correlation	1	.903**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	181	181
Itensi	Pearson Correlation	.903**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	181	181
** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Referring to the table, the results of the Product Moment correlation test indicate that the significance value between sexual orientation and intention is 0.000 (<0.05). This means there is a significant correlation between the variables, and the research hypothesis, stating that there is a relationship between sexual orientation and intention, is accepted. Furthermore, the correlation coefficient is 0.903, indicating a strong positive relationship. This can be interpreted as follows: adolescents with a high intention to access LGBT content on social media also tend to have high same-sex sexual orientation tendencies.

b. Discussion

This correlational study aims to examine the relationship between the variables of same-sex sexual orientation and the intention to access LGBT content among adolescents. This aligns with Sukmadinata (2013), who states that the purpose of correlational research is to determine the relationship between research variables. In this study, the Product Moment correlation test was used to test the hypothesis regarding the relationship between same-sex sexual orientation and the intention to access LGBT content on social media. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS for Windows version 20, preceded by normality and linearity tests.

The subjects of this study were adolescents aged 15 to 22 years, including both male and female adolescents who actively use social media. The findings indicate a strong positive relationship between same-sex sexual orientation and the intention to access LGBT content on social media, thus confirming the research hypothesis. This positive correlation implies that a high intention to access LGBT content is associated with a high tendency toward same-sex sexual orientation. The correlation coefficient (r) was 0.903 with a significance of 0.000, indicating that the independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable.

Further analysis showed a significant effect on both variables, with an R-square value of 0.816, suggesting that 81.6% of adolescents' intention to access LGBT content can influence same-sex sexual orientation, while the remaining 18.4% is affected by other factors, such as genetic, biological, and environmental influences, which may affect males and females differently (Remafedi, 2017). Geme, Schor, and Behrman (2016) also noted that gender-role behavior in childhood and sexual orientation during adolescence are partly influenced by genetic and prenatal neuroendocrine factors. Social, cultural, and psychological factors also affect sexual development (LaHaye, 1978; Fadhillah, 2018).

Categorical analysis of same-sex sexual orientation among 181 adolescent respondents revealed that 1 adolescent (0.6%) had a very high tendency, 86 (47.5%) had a high tendency, and 94 (51.9%) had a moderate tendency.

Regarding intention, 71 adolescents (39.2%) were categorized as very high, 37 (20.4%) as high, 40 (22.1%) as moderate, 30 (16.6%) as low, and 3 (2%) as very low. Overall, the analysis indicates that the majority of adolescents have a high intention to access LGBT content, with sexual orientation acting as a driving factor.

Social media has a significant influence on social life, affecting social relationships and societal equilibrium, including behaviors, attitudes, and values adopted by communities. Positive impacts include economic and social benefits and the ease of disseminating and obtaining information, while negative impacts include the emergence of communities promoting behaviors that deviate from social norms (Cahyono, 2016).

Not all content on social media is positive, and parents often worry about negative content accessible to adolescents (Andriyani, 2020). Media frequently presents content related to LGBT, including portrayals of effeminate behavior packaged humorously, which increases adolescent interest and imitation (Crisnapati et al., 2017). Hyperactive adolescents on social media often access content reflecting contemporary lifestyles to gain popularity among peers, even if the content does not reflect their real lives (Putri et al., 2016).

Adolescents obtain information from diverse sources, including electronic media (TV, smartphones, apps like Google, YouTube, and TikTok) and educational institutions such as schools and religious programs. Interviews revealed that adolescents often unintentionally access LGBT-related content on TikTok, including videos depicting same-sex daily life, animated LGBT stories, or males dressing and behaving like females for entertainment purposes.

Chandra and Wae (2019) note that technological development contributes to the proliferation of LGBT-related behavior in Indonesia. Social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter present LGBT content in engaging formats, influencing adolescents' exposure and potentially gender identity development. Darmayanti and Fadhillah (2019) found that 77% of adolescents obtained information about homosexuality from TV, radio, and the internet.

In today's digital era, parental supervision is essential, especially for adolescents with high curiosity and emotional instability. Guidance and monitoring are critical to preventing misuse of technology. This aligns with Erickson's theory (Agustriyana et al., 2017), which states that adolescence is a transitional phase marked by susceptibility to external influence, as individuals are no longer children but not yet adults

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study involving 181 adolescents, the majority exhibited a moderate to high tendency toward same-sex sexual orientation, with 94 adolescents (51.9%) in the moderate category, 86 adolescents (47.5%) in the high category, and 1 adolescent (0.6%) in the very high category. Meanwhile, analysis of the intention to access LGBT content on social media showed that most adolescents had a relatively high intention, with 71 adolescents (39.2%) in the very high category, 37 adolescents (20.4%) in the high category, 40 adolescents (22.1%) in the moderate category, 30 adolescents (16.6%) in the low category, and 3 adolescents (2%) in the very low category. Correlation analysis revealed a very strong positive relationship between same-sex sexual orientation and the intention to access LGBT content, with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.903$ ($p < 0.01$), indicating that the higher the adolescents' intention to access LGBT content, the higher their tendency toward same-sex sexual orientation, and vice versa. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.816 indicates that 81.6% of the variation in adolescents' sexual orientation can be explained by their intention to access LGBT content, while the remaining 18.4% is influenced by other factors, such as social, cultural, and psychological aspects.

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