

## Factors Associated with Risky Sexual Behavior in Adolescent Boys in Indonesia

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**Abstract-** According to World Organization World, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years. According to Hurlock puberty is a phase of the range of children's development changing from asexual beings to sexual beings. One of the symptoms that arise at this time is preoccupation with sex (starting to arise interest in sex). This study aims to compare the factors associated with risky sexual behavior in adolescent boys in Indonesia. This research is a quantitative analysis and statistical analysis. Quantitative analysis of risky sexual behavior in adolescent school boys using secondary data. The secondary data used is a global school based student health survey in Indonesia in 2015. Statistical analysis uses SPSS to find out factors related to risky sexual behavior in adolescent boys. The sample used was 3,536 junior and senior high school students in Indonesia. The results from multivariate variables that were significantly related to the incidence of risky sexual behavior in adolescent boys were variables consuming alcohol, using drugs and the role of parent. Adolescent boys who use drugs will have twice the risk of sexual behavior than young men who do not use drugs. Adolescent boys who use drugs have the most influence on the incidence of risky sexual behavior in adolescent boys. It is expected that parents can provide more supervision and attention to their children so as not to consume alcohol or drugs because it can affect their sexual behavior.

**Keywords:** risky sexual, behavior, adolescent boys

### I. INTRODUCTION

Teenagers are residents in the age range of 10-19 years. The total age group of 10-19 years in Indonesia according to the 2010 Population Census is 43.5 million or around 18% of the total education. Youth groups in the world number 1.2 billion or 18% of the world's population. [1]

Health at school age is one of the targets of sustainable development related to reproductive health in an effort to reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality. [2] Middle and high school age adolescents are an important period for reproductive health because at that time it was a period of behavior formation where adolescents had begun trying something, including one related to health behavior. As many as 5.3% of adolescents in Indonesia said they had sexual intercourse, 126 adolescents had sexual relations with more than 1 person, and as many as 64 adolescents did not use condoms during sexual intercourse. This certainly will affect their future and potentially exposed to sexually transmitted diseases. [3]

The results of the Health Research Survey in collaboration with UNESCO show as many as 5.6% of Indonesian youth have had premarital sexual intercourse. According to the 2007 and 2012 IDHS, more boys said they had premarital sex than women. The percentage of teenagers who have had premarital sex tends to increase in 2012.[1]

Premarital active sex in adolescents is at risk for teenage pregnancy and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Unplanned pregnancies for adolescent girls can lead to teenage abortion and marriage. Abortion and adolescent marriage will have an impact on the fetus and the family it contains. Transmission of sexually transmitted diseases in Indonesia is still relatively high, especially in the productive age. BKKBN develops various programs for teenagers known as Genre or Generation Planning. The genre was developed in the context of preparing and planning family life for teenagers.[1]

The results of a survey of Indonesian adolescent reproductive health in 2007 (in BKKBN, 2012) stated that more adolescents who had had premarital sexual intercourse were boys than girls who were 6: 1. In general, male adolescents had a higher proportion in smoking, consuming alcohol, using drugs and sexual relations than women. This is because teenage boys

live more freely and are easier to get permission from their parents or family to look for fun outside the home, while women get tighter supervision. [2]

According to Maryane's research About a quarter of adolescents who have had sexual intercourse, most often boys. Among adolescents who declare sexual initiation, most have the first sexual relationship at the age of 13 years or younger. Nearly 21% did not use protection when they last had sex. The greater the number of risk factors involved, the higher the incidence of protected and unprotected sex. In a family context, living with only one or no parents and low parental supervision increases the frequency of unprotected and unprotected sex.[4]

Doku's research states that risk behaviors such as smoking, maximum alcohol, and drug abuse become the gateways for risky sexual behavior.[5] In addition, Chiao's research states that behaviors such as smoking, drinking alcohol and sexual relations before marriage tend to behavior carried out by teenagers. Sexual behavior in adolescents must be increasingly monitored to create an intelligent and virtuous generation. Therefore, the authors are interested in conducting research on risk sexual behavior factors in adolescent boys in Indonesia. [6]

## II. METHOD

This research is an analytical analysis with a quantitative approach that aims to determine the factors associated with sexual behavior in adolescent boys in Indonesia. The data collection method in this study was to use secondary data from a global school-based student health survey in Indonesia according to WHO in 2015. The study population was teenage boys who were still in school at the age of 10-18 years. The sample in this study used total sampling with a total of 3,536 junior and senior high school students in Indonesia.

The dependent variable in this study was the sexual behavior of adolescent boys in Indonesia and the independent variables in this study were age, education, smoking, consuming alcohol, using drugs, and the role of parents. The analysis used in this study is univariate analysis, bivariate analysis, and multivariate analysis using SPSS 15.

## III. RESULTS

### 1. Behavior Characteristics of Adolescent Boys

Characteristics of respondents in this study were teenage boys. Most of the age of respondents included early adolescents, namely 2146 (60.7%) with an average junior high school level of 2546 people (72%).

### 2. Analysis Univariate

#### Description of Age in Adolescent Boys

Based on the research data, there are more early teens at 2146 people (60.7%) while late teens at 1390 (39.3%).

#### Description of Education in Adolescent Boys

Based on the research data, the frequency of teenage boys with more junior high school education is 2546 people (72%) while high school education is 990 people (28%).

#### Description of Smoking in Adolescent Boys

Based on the research data, the number of male teenagers who did not smoke more was 2177 people (61.6%) while the adolescent boys smoked 1359 people (38.4%).

#### Description of consuming alcohol in Adolescent Boys

Based on research data, there are 3089 male teenagers who do not consume alcohol (87.4%) while 447 male teenagers consume alcohol (12.6%).

#### Description of Using Drugs in Adolescent Boys

Based on research data, the number of adolescent boys who do not use drugs is more than 3500 people (99%) while adolescent boys who use drugs 36 people (1%).

### Description of the Role of Parents in Adolescent Boys

Based on research data, there are 1211 people (34.2%) good parents, while 2325 (65.8%) parents are not good.

### Description of Sexual Behavior in Adolescent Boys

Based on research data, 194 (5.5%) adolescent males are at risk of sexual behavior while 33,42% males (94.5%) are at risk for males.

### 3. Analysis Bivariate

Table 3.1 Bivariate Analysis of sexual behavior factors in adolescent boys

Variable	Sexual Behavior				P value
	Risk		No Risk		
	n	%	N	%	
Age					
Early	124	5,8	2022	94,2	.384
Final	70	5	1320	95	
Educational					
JHS	146	5,7	2400	94,3	.339
SHS	48	4,8	942	95,2	
Smoke					
Yes	93	6,8	1266	93,2	.006
No	101	4,6	2076	95,4	
Alcohol					
Yes	51	11,4	396	88,6	.000
No	143	4,6	2946	95,4	
Drug					
Yes	10	27,8	26	72,2	.000
No	184	5,3	3316	94,7	
The role of parent					
Yes	41	3,4	1170	96,6	.000
No	153	6,6	2172	93,4	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between age and sexual behavior of adolescent boys found that as

many as 124 (5.8%) adolescents with early adolescents behave at risk of sexual behavior. Whereas adolescent males with late adolescence behave at risk of 70 people (5%). Chi-square test results obtained p value = 0.384, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between age and sexual behavior.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between education and sexual behavior of adolescent boys found that as many as 146 (5.7%) of junior high school adolescents behaved at risk sexual behavior. Whereas teenage boys with high school education are at risk of 48 people (4.8%). Chi-square test results obtained p value = 0.339, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between age and sexual behavior

The results of the analysis of the relationship between smoking and sexual behavior of adolescent boys found that as many as 93 (6.8%) adolescent boys smoking sexual behavior at risk. While adolescent boys who don't smoke have sexual behaviors at risk of 101 people (4.6%). Chi-square test results obtained p value = 0.006, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between smoking and sexual behavior.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between consuming alcohol with sexual behavior of adolescent boys

obtained that as many as 51 (11.4%) adolescent boys consuming alcohol risky sexual behavior. While adolescent boys who do not consume alcohol behave at risk as many as 143 people (4.6%). Chi-square test results obtained  $p = 0,000$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between consuming alcohol with sexual behavior.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between drug use and sexual behavior of adolescent boys found that as many as 10 (27.8%) teenage boys using drugs having sexual behavior were at risk. While adolescent boys who do not use drugs have sexual behavior at risk of 184 people (5.3%). Chi-square test results obtained  $p = 0,000$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between using drugs with sexual behavior.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the role of parents with the sexual behavior of adolescent boys found that as many as 41 (3.4%) adolescent boys with the role of parents who behave sexually at risk. While adolescent boys with the role of parents who are not good at sexual behavior are at risk as many as 153 people (6.6%). Chi-square test results obtained  $p = 0,000$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between using drugs with sexual behavior.

#### 4. Multivariate Analysis

The result of selection bivariate of smoking, consuming alcohol, using drugs and the role of parents that  $p \text{ value} < 0.25$  so that it can be continued in the multivariate analysis process, but age and education  $p \text{ value} > 0.25$  so that the variable is not continued in the multivariate analysis.

Table 3.2 The Results of Logistic Regression Modeling

Variable	B	P Value	OR	95 % CI
Alcohol	0.789	0.000	2.202	1.537-3.154
Drug	1.338	0.001	3.811	1.725-8.423
The role of parent	-.657	0.000	0.519	0.364-0.739

From the results of the first modeling only the  $p \text{ value}$  variable smoking  $> 0.05$ . After the smoking variable is removed from the model, then an evaluation of the Odd Ratio value of each variable is carried out. From the results of the evaluation of changes in the OR value, it turns out that there are no variables that change more than 10%.

Thus, the smoking variable was permanently excluded from the multivariate model. Furthermore, from the last model, there were no variables whose  $\text{value} > 0.05$ . Thus the variable expenditure process is complete, and the result is a variable that is significantly related to sexual behavior in adolescent boys is the

variable consuming alcohol, using drugs and the role of parents.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The results showed that in Indonesia was in an alarming situation because adolescents began to be exposed to smoking, drinking alcohol, using drugs and sexual relations / In this study it was found 5.5% of teenage boys who behaved at risk of claiming to have had intercourse sexual. This is because during adolescence, sexual hormones have begun to be active even more so in adolescents who have experienced puberty. In addition to physical changes also occur hormonal changes that encourage adolescents to engage in sexual behavior. In adolescence has begun to arise a sense of attraction to the opposite sex.

Age factor is not related to premarital sexual behavior. So that age does not affect sexual behavior in adolescent boys. The research result of Putri Devianti also states that there is no relationship between age and premarital sexual behavior.[7] The results of this study different from the results of research conducted by Nurhayati that the older the teenagers eat, the greater the likelihood that adolescents have sexual behavior at risk of premarital sex.[8]

Educational factors are not related to premarital sexual behavior. So the educational variable does not affect sexual behavior in adolescent boys. The research

result of Putri Devianti also states that there is no relationship between education and premarital sexual behavior.[7]

The smoking factor is related to risky sexual behavior, this is because teenagers who smoke are more vulnerable to risky sexual behavior than non-smokers. Mulyandari's research results also stated that the more adolescent exposure to smoking behavior, the higher the risk of having sexual relations. [9]

Factors consuming alcohol have a significant relationship with sexual behavior in adolescent boys. From the results of the study found that adolescent boys who consume alcohol are more vulnerable to risky sexual behavior, this is because adolescents who are consuming alcohol tend not to use condoms during sexual intercourse, not using condoms during intercourse will be at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Strandberg Research shows that 61.7% of adolescents who consume alcohol are at risk and 41.8% have tried illegal drugs. Risk sexual behavior is more common among respondents who consume risky alcohol. The findings show that most visitors at adolescent health clinics in the Stockholm area have risky alcohol consumption and drugs, consuming alcohol is also at risk associated with risky sexual behavior. [10]

Narcotics factors have a relationship with risky sexual behavior, this is because adolescents who use drugs are more vulnerable to risky sexual behavior than adolescents who do not use drugs. Mulyandari's research results also stated that the more adolescent exposure to drug use behavior, the higher the risk of sexual intercourse. [9]

Parental Role Factors there is a significant relationship between the role of parents with sexual behavior in adolescent boys. According to Sarwono argues that premarital sexual behavior committed by adolescents is caused by parents who are not open to their teens in the delivery of information related to sexuality.[11] Communication between parents and teenagers is said to be of quality if both parties have a good relationship in the sense of being able to understand each other, understand each other, trust each other and love one another. Communication between parents and children about sexuality is an attempt to provide information to children about physical conditions, human relationships, sexual health and psychological consequences associated with these conditions, so that understanding and appreciation of adolescents about sexual identity in themselves is displayed through attitudes and their behavior according to their sexual type so that it can be accepted

by the community.[12] This is in line with research conducted by Mahardika that there is a significant relationship between the role of parents with sexual behavior in adolescents.[13]

Research conducted by Maryatun states that there is a relationship between parental attention with premarital sexual behavior by adolescents. Based on the results of the interview, it is known that respondents who are cared for authoritatively have a tendency to obey everything said by those closest to them, including boyfriends. He did not have the strength to refuse and refute their girlfriends, as a result of his habit of living with the care of parents who restrained them. In contrast to authoritarians, adolescents who are permissively cared for tend to act as invaders for kissing, groping, even having sex while dating. This authoritarian parenting is more experienced by adolescent girls, while permissive parenting is more experienced by adolescent boys. [14]

In the multivariate analysis process the age and education variables were not analyzed, this is because the age and education variables did not pass the bivariate selection ie  $p \text{ value} > 0.05$ . Furthermore, after the multivariate analysis process, it was found that only variables consuming alcohol, using drugs and the role of parents had a significant

relationship with risky sexual behavior in adolescent boys while smoking was excluded during the analysis process because the p value of smoking  $> 0.05$  and there was no change in OR  $> 10\%$ . The most dominant variable related to sexual behavior in adolescents is the drug Odds Ratio (OR) results from the drug variable is 3.8 meaning that boys who use drugs will have a risk of sexual behavior at risk 3.8 times greater than adolescents. men who don't use drugs. Then after the interaction test between variables there was no significant relationship, so the modeling results returned as before there was an interaction test.

Doku's research also stated that risk behaviors such as smoking, maximum alcohol, and drug abuse become the gateways for risky sexual behavior.[5] In addition, Chiao's research states that behaviors such as smoking, drinking alcohol and sexual relations before marriage tend to behavior carried out by teenagers. Sexual behavior in adolescents must be increasingly monitored to create an intelligent and virtuous generation. Therefore, the authors are interested in conducting research on risk sexual behavior factors in adolescent boys in Indonesia. [6]

## V. CONCLUSION

Teenage boys who use drugs have the most influence on the incidence of

risky sexual behavior in boys. It is expected that parents can provide more supervision and attention to their children so as not to consume alcohol and drugs because it can affect their sexual behavior.

## VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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