

Determinants of Sexual Behavior

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Abstract—Adolescent sexual behavior is part of the process of adolescent reproductive development. Adolescent sexual behavior that is not healthy can lead to serious psychosocial problems, such as depression and social role confusion due to teenage pregnancy. This study aims to determine the determinants of risky sexual behavior among adolescents at Rise vocational high school Cirebon District in 2015. This study used a quantitative study with cross sectional approach. The samples in this study were male and female students of Rise VHS Cirebon as many as 331 students who were selected with a total population sampling techniques. Data collection used a questionnaire with interview technique. The results showed that 29% of respondents did risky sexual behaviors. 92 respondents hugged each other with the opposite sex, 71 respondents touched sensitive parts of the partner and 12 respondents had ever done masturbation. Predisposing factors associated with risky sexual behaviors were parental education, knowledge and attitude. Enabling factors associated with risky sexual behaviors were having a girlfriend or boyfriend and residence. Reinforcing factors associated with risky sexual behaviors were peer influence and mass media information. The dominant factor associated with risky sexual behaviors among adolescents was peer influence factor with OR = 4.9.

Keywords— *Determinants, Sexual Behavior*

I. INTRODUCTION

National development requires strong, intelligent and morally human resources. To create human resources with integrity, a superior generation is needed which is started from adolescent education. To form a superior teenager some involvement of the community component is needed, both within the family and outside the family environments, such as the school environment and the neighborhood environment.

According to Basic Health Research in 2010, it was found that 86.7% of the total adolescents aged 10-24 year were not married. In the group of adolescents who were not married 3.0% of men and 1.1% of women answered that they ever had sex. Data from BKKBN in 2010 showed that 51% of adolescents in Jabodetabek, 54% of adolescents in Surabaya, 47% of adolescents in Bandung and 52% of adolescents in Medan had premarital sexual intercourse.

Lack of knowledge about safe time for sexual intercourse has resulted in teenage pregnancy which is largely undesirable. Pregnancy has given rise to the position of adolescents in go awry situations and cause inner stress due by several factors. Meanwhile, there is a

lack of understanding on sexual behaviors during adolescence period and important developments namely cognitive, emotional, social, and sexual. [1]

Adolescent sexual behavior can result in serious psychosocial problems, such as depression and confusion of social roles due to teenage pregnancy. Scorn and rejection of the surrounding community also adds to the psychological burden on adolescents. There are other consequences such as the disruption of health or the risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), the risk of pregnancy, and high infant mortality rate, in addition adolescents are also at risk of dropping out of school and there is economic consequence due to an increase in treatment rate[2]. Meanwhile according to a study conducted by Darmasih (2009), some forms of sex problems among adolescents in Surakarta included kissing lips as many as 93 people (81.6%), Masturbation as many as 23 people (20.2%), watching porn videos as many as 101 people (88.6%), and having sexual intercourse as many as 6 people (5.2%).[3] These problems would certainly have a negative impact on adolescent reproductive health, including unwanted pregnancy, attempted abortion, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS (Ratnadkk, 2012).

The study results of the Doctor of Public Health study program conducted by Damayanti showed that regarding dating behavior among high school adolescents in Jakarta, 3.2% of the samples had ever had sex.[4] The Center for Criminology Studies at the Islamic University of Indonesia in Yogyakarta found that 26.35% of 846 incidents of marriage had sexual intercourse before marriage, and 50% of which caused pregnancy.

In this study the authors focused on vocational high school students because the age of the population was still classified as adolescents. The results of a preliminary study conducted among students at Rise Vocational High School in Cirebon District on November 26, 2014 showed that there were still many students who did not know about the risk of sexual behavior. From the interviews conducted on eleven female students at Rise VHS Cirebon there was no student who had sexual intercourse before marriage, but 5 respondents claimed to have a boyfriend and some respondents said that they had friends who were pregnant.

II. METHODS

The design of this study was non-experimental using quantitative type. Data were collected in a cross sectional manner where the independent and dependent variables were assessed at the same time. This study was conducted at Rise Vocational High School in Cirebon District from March-April 2015. The samples in this study were all students of Rise Vocational High School Cirebon as many as 331 students.

III. RESULTS

A. Risky Sexual Behaviors among Adolescents

TABLE 1. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

| Risky Sexual Behaviors | F | % |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Risky | 96 | 29.0 |
| No Risk | 235 | 71.0 |
| Total | 331 | 100.0 |

Based on the table above, it is known that 3 out of 10 adolescents had risky sexual behaviors. 92 of 96 respondents (27.8%) engaged in risky sexual behaviors namely hugging, 71 respondents (21.5%) touched the sensitive part and 12 respondents (3.63%) performed masturbation.

B. Parental Education

TABLE 2. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON PARENTAL EDUCATION

| Parental Education | F | % |
|--------------------|-----|------|
| Low | 113 | 34.1 |

TABLE 5. ASSOCIATED VARIABLES

| | | Risky Sexual Behaviors among Adolescents | | | | OR (95%CI) | ρ value |
|--------------------|-------------|--|------|---------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | Risky | | No Risk | | | |
| | | n | % | N | % | | |
| Parental education | Low | 45 | 39.8 | 68 | 60.2 | 2.167 (1.327- | 0.002 |
| | High | 51 | 23.4 | 167 | 76.6 | | |
| Knowledge | Low | 54 | 45.0 | 66 | 55.0 | 3.292 (2.010-5.393) | 0.0001 |
| | High | 42 | 19.9 | 169 | 80.1 | | |
| Attitude | Not approve | 55 | 38.5 | 88 | 61.5 | 2.241 (1.382-3.632) | 0.001 |
| | Approve | 41 | 21.8 | 147 | 78.2 | | |

Based on the table above, parental education obtained ρ value = 0.002 or (ρ value <0.05, which meant there was a significant relationship between parental education and risky sexual behavior among adolescents.

45.0% of adolescents had low knowledge and risky sexual behaviors while 19.9% of adolescents had high knowledge and risky sexual behaviors. The difference in proportion showed a proven relationship as seen from the result of chi square test with $\alpha = 0.05$ which obtained ρ value = 0.0001 or ρ value <0.05. It indicated that there

| | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| High | 218 | 65.9 |
| Total | 331 | 100.0 |

Based on the table above, it is known that most of the parents of adolescents at Rise VHS Cirebon District had a high level of education as much as 65.9%.

C. Knowledge of Respondents

TABLE 3. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE

| | F | % |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Low | 120 | 36.3 |
| High | 211 | 63.7 |
| Total | 331 | 100.0 |

Based on the above table, it is known that more than half (63.7%) of adolescents had high level of knowledge about adolescent sexual behaviors.

D. Respondent's Attitude

TABLE 4. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON ATTITUDE

| Sikap | F | % |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| Dissagree | 143 | 43.2 |
| Agree | 188 | 56.8 |
| Jumlah | 331 | 100.0 |

Based on the table above, it is known that more than half (56.8%) of adolescents had a positive attitude or agreed towards adolescent sexual behavior.

was a relationship between knowledge and risky sexual behaviors among adolescents.

38.5% of adolescents disagreed and had risky sexual behaviors while 21.8% of adolescents agreed and had risky sexual behaviors. The difference in proportion showed a proven relationship as seen from the results of chi square test with $\alpha = 0.05$ which obtained ρ value = 0.001 or ρ value <0.05. It indicated that there was a relationship between attitude and risky sexual behaviors among adolescents.

TABLE 6. DOMINANT VARIABLES

| Variable | ρ value | OR (95% CI) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Parental education | 0.038 | 1.861 (1.033-3.351) |
| Residence | 0.041 | 1.908 (1.028-3.540) |
| Communication media ownership | 0.000 | 3.926 (2.133-7.225) |
| Peer influence | 0.000 | 4.908 (2.691-8.953) |
| Knowledge | 0.000 | 3.268 (1.807-5.910) |
| Attitude | 0.010 | 2.133 (1.201-3.789) |

Based on the results of the logistic regression analysis, there were six variables that could be entered into the final model. The final result in the modelling showed that risky sexual behaviors among adolescents were influenced by parental education variable.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on univariate analysis, it was known that 29% of adolescents had risky sexual behavior. The majority of adolescents had no-risk sexual behaviors such as holding hands and kissing on the cheek. However, risky sexual behaviors performed by adolescents were mostly done by those who had already had girl friends sor boy friends uch as kissing the lips, hugging, and touching certain parts of the opposite sex. Of the 331 respondents 188 respondents (56.8%) stated holding hands with the opposite sex, 251 respondents (75.8%) stated kissing the cheeks, 225 respondents (68%) claimed kissing lips, 92 respondents (27.8%) stated hugging, 71 respondents (21.5%) stated touching the sensitive part and 12 respondents (3.63%) performed masturbation.

The results of this study are in accordance with the study conducted by Darmasih (2009) among high school adolescents in Surakarta regarding sexual behaviors among adolescents which showed that 50 people (43.9%) were included in the good category, 46 people (40.4%) were included in moderate category and 18 people (15.8%) were included in bad category. The forms of sexual behaviors performed by adolescents included 93 people kissed lips (81.6%), 23 people had masturbation (20.2%), 101 (88.6%) watched porn videos and 6 (5.2%) had sexual intercourse.[3]

A. Parental Education

Based on univariate analysis it was known that most of the parents of adolescents at Rise VHS Cirebon had high level of education as much (65.9%). The results of bivariate analysis showed that 39.8% of adolescents had parents with low level of education and had risky sexual behaviors and 23.4% of adolescents had parents with high level of education and had risky sexual behaviors. The test results showed that there was a relationship between parental education and risky sexual behaviors among adolescents. Low level of parental education had a 2.5 times greater chance of having risky sexual

behaviors compared to parents with high level of education.

The results of this study are in line with the study conducted by Asamoah (2018) which show that parental education level, was significantly associated with sexual intercourse on the first night and early sexual debut solely among Swedish bornyouth[5]. Beside that the study by Sekarini (2011) which stated that there was a relationship between parental education and sexual behaviors among adolescents. Low parental education caused the low educational pattern and low level of coaching among their children so that their children may feel that there was freedom and ultimately falled into bad behaviors. [6]

In contrast to the results of a study conducted by Trisnawati (1999) in Soejoeti (2001), adolescent boys had negative, open, persistent, easily aroused, blatant sexual behaviors and tended to control themselves compared to adolescent girls. According to Hurlock (1999) it due to male libido will quickly surge when there are stimulations both physically and psychologically, while libido in women has gentler emergence, so that from several studies it was found that male adolescents were more permissive than adolescent girls towards premarital sex behavior.[7]

Based on the results of univariate analysis, it was known that the majority of the parents of the students at Rise VHS Cirebon District had high economics level namely 67.7%. Meanwhile, bivariate analysis showed that 24.3% of adolescents had low family economics level and risky sexual behaviors and 31.3% of respondents had high family economics level and risky sexual behaviors.

The results of this study are in line with the study conducted by Tarkang dkk (2018) which resulted that adolescents who have mothers who earn less than 200 000 XAF (US \$ 13.00 a day), have experienced sexual relations than those who The mother's monthly income is more than 200 000 XAF, because mothers find it difficult to meet the needs of their children so these children may have unwanted sexual intercourse to obtain financial benefits to meet their needs.[8]

B. Knowledge of Respondents on Sexual Behaviors

Based on the results of univariate analysis, it was known that more than half of adolescents had good knowledge

about sexual behavior among adolescents. Meanwhile, the results of the bivariate analysis showed that 45.0% of adolescents had low level of knowledge and had risky sexual behaviors while 19.9% of adolescents had high level of knowledgeable and had risky sexual behaviors. The test results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and risky sexual behaviors among adolescents. Adolescents who had low level of knowledge had a 3.2 times greater risk of risky sexual behaviors compared to adolescents who had high level of knowledge. According to study by James dkk (2015) indicate that low comprehensive knowledge on HIC/AIDS increased significantly chances for engaging in high risk sexual behaviour. [9]

C. Attitudes of Respondents towards Sexual Behaviors

Based on the results of the study it was noted that more than half of adolescents had a positive attitude or agreed adolescent sexual behaviors. Meanwhile, the results of the bivariate analysis showed that 38.5% of adolescents disagreed and had risky sexual behaviors while 21.8% of adolescents agreed and had risky sexual behaviors. Test results showed that there was a relationship between attitudes and risky sexual behavior among adolescents and adolescents who behaved negatively (disagreed) had a chance or risk of 2.2 times more likely to have risky sexual behaviors compared to adolescents who behaved positively (agreed).

The results of this study are in line with a study conducted by Puspita (2012) which showed that there was a relationship between attitude towards sexual behavior among adolescents at State VHS 4 Jeneponto, and attitude towards sexual behavior contributed 53.0% to sexual behaviors among adolescents. [10]

Based on the results of the study it was noted that risky sexual behaviors among adolescents were influenced by parental education variable, and their attitudes were controlled by the variables of parental education, knowledge and attitudes.

V. CONCLUSION

29% of respondents did risky sexual behaviors. Risky sexual behaviors carried out by adolescents were mostly done by those who had already had girlfriends or boyfriends such as kissing the lips, hugging, and touching certain parts of the opposite sex.

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