

Premarital Sexual Behavior Among Male Adolescents

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Abstract: Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, the characteristics of adolescents are the desire to know more and the biological changes that include puberty, increased hormones, and sexual desire that begins to arise. Sexual desires that arise if not handled properly will cause problems for adolescents, one of which is premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. Knowledge, sources of information, peer influence, and fathers play an important role in premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, fathers can act as teachers and role models to provide information related to sexuality to male adolescents to avoid premarital sexual behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, sources of information, peer influence, and father's role on premarital sexual behavior in male adolescents.

Methods: This research is a quantitative study with an observational analytic design and a cross sectional type. The sample size used in this study was 144 people according to the inclusion criteria, this study used a total sampling technique from the population. In data collection used a questionnaire containing respondent data, knowledge questionnaire, information sources, peer influence, father's role, and premarital sexual behavior questionnaire. The analysis of this study uses the Chi Square test.

Results: The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0.000$), peer influence ($p=0.000$) and father's role ($p=0.000$) on sexual behavior, while there was no significant relationship between sources of knowledge ($p=0.236$) on premarital sexual behavior.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between knowledge, peer influence, and father's role on premarital sexual behavior in male adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent; Knowledge; Resource; Peer Influence; Father's Role; Premarital Sexual Behavior

1. Introduction

The adolescent period is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood, and during the adolescent period there will be many changes that occur from physical changes (puberty), psychological and cognitive. According to the Regulation of The Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 (2014), adolescents are residents aged between 10 to 18 years. The teenage population in Indonesia in 2020 was 46.303 million and in 2021 it reached 46.411 million for the percentage of teenage girls at 48% and boys at 52% (UNICEF, 2021). The typical characteristics of adolescents are high curiosity, such as being curious about things that they have never seen or heard of and finding out about them, like adventures and new challenges, such as starting to dare to do things they have never done before, dare to take risk without consideration, and as a result of the typical characteristics of adolescents it can cause problems, one of which is premarital sexual acts. Premarital sexual behavior is not only having sexual intimacy, but can include holding hands, kissing, embracing, as for heavy categories such as petting and sexual intercourse (Setijaningsih, 2019).

In Indonesia, most teenagers are dating with a percentage of 81% of young women and 84% of young men (BKKBN et al., 2018). The impact that arises as a result of premarital sexual behavior that is not handled by adolescents can be exposed to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS, pregnancy out of wedlock, and abortion which can endanger the teenagers or their babies (Rahma, 2019). Premarital sexual behavior arises due to adolescent's lack of knowledge, sources of information, negative peer influence and the role of the father that is not felt by adolescents.

According to Kumalasari's research, (2016) it shows that teenagers who have less knowledge tend to engage in premarital sexual behavior. Research conducted by Qomarasari, (2015) showed the results that dominantly adolescents use sources of health information negatively and tend to engage in premarital sexual behavior. Peers can be one of the significant causes in terms of sexuality, if teenagers have friends who are sexually active, they will follow their friends because as a teenager they have a desire to be accepted by their environment (Potard et al, 2008 in Andriyani and Al Muadudi, 2018). One study showed the results, that the father-child relationship tends to be felt more by women 67.05% while men 61.59% (Fatmasari, 2013 in Parmanti and Purnamasari, 2015).

Based on a preliminary study that was conducted by interviewing several students, it was found that many teenage boys start dating at the age of 16. Other adolescent peers have also started dating, the reason teenagers are dating is because they will feel like they have a close person that able to listen to their complaints apart from their parents and friends, besides that another reason for dating is because they feel like they are not close to their parents so they need someone who always accompany and listen to their complaints. Activities when they are dating like watching movies together while holding hands, eating together, hugging, walking around embracing their partner.

Based on the description of the background above and the phenomena the researcher wants to examine "what are the factors related to premarital sexual behavior in adolescent boys"

2. Methods

This research uses quantitative with observational analytic and cross sectional type. The purpose of this study is to see whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (knowledge, sources of information, peer influence, and father's role) on the dependent variable, namely premarital sexual behavior. This research was conducted at a public high school in South Tangerang with the inclusion criteria for male youth aged 15-18 years, have a girlfriend, and live with their father. The sample used was 144 respondents, the sampling technique used in this study was total sampling.

The research instrument uses primary data which contains the identity of adolescents using their initials and several questions in the form of a questionnaire directly and through the Google form. Respondents who agreed and met the inclusion criteria were given informed consent, then filled out a questionnaire.

The questionnaire in this study consisted of 11 knowledge questionnaires, 12 information sources questionnaires, 23 peer influence questionnaires, 32 paternal role questionnaires and 23 premarital sexual behavior questionnaires. The bivariate analysis technique in this study used the Chi-Square test. This research has received an ethically proper statement from the Health Research Ethics Commission of the Health Polytechnic Jakarta III with letter No. LB.02.02/KEPK/043/2022.

3. Results and Discussions

The results of the normality test that has been carried out show that the skewness calculation value is 1.321, this value is included in the range -1.98 to 1.98, means that the data is normally distributed so that the cut off point on this variable uses the mean value.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Characteristics Based on Knowledge, Sources of Information, Peer Influence, Father's Role and Premarital Sexual Behavior (n=144).

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1. Knowledge		
Good	123	85,4%
Less	21	14,6%
2. Information Sources		
Many	83	57,6%
Less	61	42,4%
3. Peer Influence		
Strong	89	61,8%

Weak	55	38,2%
4. Father's Role		
Role	40	27,8%
No role	104	72,2%
5. Premarital Sexual Behavior		
Not risk	101	70,1%
Risk	43	29,9%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 1, the results show that teenagers who have good knowledge are 85.4%, teenagers who access many sources of information are 57.6%, strong peer influence is 61.8%, dominant teenagers do not feel the father's role in their lives by 72.2% and adolescents who have dominant sexual behavior are not at risk of 70.1%.

The knowledge of adolescents in this study was dominated by adolescents who had good knowledge. Research in accordance with this study was conducted by Pratama, Suindrayasa and Valentine, (2021) in Bali with 100 students. The results of the univariate analysis showed that 58% had good knowledge. Another similar study was conducted by Untari, (2017) in Surabaya with a sample of 159 people. The univariate results showed that 40.4% had good knowledge, 46.8% had sufficient knowledge, and 12.8% had poor knowledge. According to Nurul (2018) in Rahmah (2021), knowledge is a result of human thought processes that are received by the five senses, which can produce a conclusion that is subjective.

The description of information sources in this study shows that the preponderance of adolescents often access information sources. Research that supports this research was conducted by Sari, Ramadhaniati and Hardianti, (2019) at Bengkulu SMKN with a sample of 64 people. Data analysis used the Chi Square test. Univariate results show that 78.1% are exposed to social media, while 21.9% are less exposed. Similar research was conducted by Qomarasari, (2015) in Surakarta with a sample of 384 people. The univariate results show that 53.1% of teenagers mostly get information, while 46.9% of teenagers are low in accessing information media. The level of someone's knowledge is influenced by the information obtained, the more information someone gets, the wider someone's knowledge (Notoatmodjo in Suriani and Mulyaningsih, 2022).

The description of peer influence in this study shows that the dominance of peer influence is strong. Research that is in line with this research was conducted by Qomarasari, (2015) in Surakarta, the sample used was 384 people. The results of the univariate analysis showed that the role of a strong peer in adolescents was 53.6%, while the role of a weak peer in adolescents was 46.4%. Friends are the second place after family for adolescents to provide input on themselves, this can have a positive or negative impact on these adolescents (Simarmata, 2018). According to Suriani and Mulyaningsih (2022) explained that peer influence can affect a person's behavior both positively and negatively.

The description of the father's role in this study shows that the dominant one is the adolescents who do not feel the father's role in guiding them. Other appropriate research was conducted by Zowani, (2018) in North Sumatra, with 151 teenagers as respondents. Univariate results show that 43% of adolescents feel a father's role in their life, while 57% of adolescents do not feel a father's role in their life. The role of the father or fathering can be drawn as a function in the task of guiding children to become more independent, the role of the father is as important as the role of the mother and can influence the development of the child, because the role of the father has several aspects needed by boys such as economic provider, friend and playmate, caregiver, teacher and role model, monitor and disciplinary, protector, advocate, and resource (Suriani & Mulyaningsih, 2022).

The description of premarital sexual behavior in this study shows that dominantly adolescents have premarital sexual behavior that is not at risk. This study is supported by research conducted by Rahman, Pramudiani and Raudhoh, (2020) in the city of Jambi using 5 high schools, with a total of 255 teenagers as respondents. Univariate results showed that 9.80% of adolescents had high sexual behavior, while 90.20% had low sexual behavior. Adolescence experiences maturity in the reproductive organs, for example, when the hormone testosterone in adolescent boys and estrogen in adolescent girls increases, these hormones can cause desire (sexual libido) in adolescents. This increase in sexual desire requires channeling in the form of certain sexual behavior (Sarwono, 2016).

Table 2. Relationship between Adolescent Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Male Adolescent

Knowledge	Sexual Behavior				OR (CI= 95%)	<i>p-value</i>
	No Risk		Risk			
	n	%	n	%		
Good	98	79,7	25	20,3	23,520	0,000
Less	3	14,3	18	85,7		

Based on the results of the chi-square test, the p-value was 0.000 ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior. Based on the OR value of 23.520, it means that teenagers who have less knowledge have a 23.520 times the risk of premarital sexual behavior compared to those who have good knowledge. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Andriani, Yasnani and Arum, (2016) conducted in Kendari. Analysis used the Chi Square test, with the results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge ($p\text{-value} = 0.003$) and sexual behavior. Other research that supports the results of this study is the results of research conducted by Pratama, Suindrayasa and Valentine, (2021) conducted at SMA X Negara Bali. The data analysis used was the Spearman Correlation test with $p\text{ value} = 0.005$, the results of this study were that there was a relationship between sexual knowledge and adolescent sexual behavior, with a negative relationship and a weak correlation strength. There is a relationship between knowledge and sexual behavior, because knowledge is a process of thinking of a human being that can produce a conclusion that can underlie humans to behave towards other people and act (Siswati, 2017 in Rahmah, 2021).

Table 3. Relationship between Information Sources and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Male Adolescents

Information Sources	Sexual Behavior				<i>p-value</i>
	No Risk		Risk		
	n	%	n	%	
Many	55	66,3	28	33,7	0,236
Less	46	75,4	15	24,6	

Based on the results of the chi-square test, the p-value for information sources is 0.236 ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$), which means that there is no significant relationship between information sources and premarital sexual behavior. This study is reinforced by the research that conducted by Nuryasita, Anggie Nauli and Noor Prastia, (2022) at Madrasah Aliyah X Bogor Regency. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between sources of information ($p=0.096$) and premarital sex behavior. The level of someone's knowledge is influenced by the information obtained, the more information someone gets, the wider someone's knowledge (Notoatmodjo in Suriani and Mulyaningsih, 2022). Researchers argue that there is no relationship between information sources and premarital sexual behavior in male adolescents, this can occur because they use information sources for things that are less useful, they access social media not to obtain information relating to premarital sexual behavior.

Table 4. Relationship between Peer Influence and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Male Adolescents

Peer Influence	Sexual Behavior				OR (CI=95%)	<i>p-value</i>
	No Risk		Risk			
	n	%	n	%		
Weak	25	45,5	30	54,5	6,99	0,000
Strong	76	85,4	13	14,6		

Based on this study, it was found that the OR was 6.99, meaning that weak peer influence had a 6.99 chance that sexual behavior would not occur, the p-value is 0.000 ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). There is a relationship between peer influence and premarital sexual behavior in male adolescents. Research that agrees with this study was conducted by Qomarasari, (2015) in Surakarta. The results of the analysis showed that there was a negative and statistically significant relationship between peers ($p=0.001$) and adolescent sexual behavior. This research is reinforced by previous research conducted by Andriyani and Al Muadudi, (2018) at SMA X Jakarta. The results of the analysis show that there is a significant relationship between the role of peers on students' premarital sexual behavior. Friends are the second place after

family for adolescents to provide input to themselves, this will have a positive or negative impact on them (Simarmata & Karo Karo, 2018), if adolescents have friends who are sexually active then they will follow their friends because in adolescents they have a sense of wanting to be accepted by their environment (Potard et al, 2008 in Andriyani and Al Muadudi, 2018).

Table 5. Relationship between Father's Role and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Male Adolescent

Father's Role	Sexual Behavior				OR (CI=95%)	p-value
	No Risk		Risk			
	n	%	n	%		
Role	19	47,5	21	52,5	4,11	0,001
No Role	82	78,8	22	21,2		

The findings in this study showed an OR value of 4.11 which means that adolescents who felt a father's role had a 4.11 times chance of not being at risk in sexual behavior compared to adolescents who did not feel a father's role. The p-value is 0.000 (p-value <0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the father's role and premarital sexual behavior in male adolescents. Research that is in line with this research was conducted by Zowani, (2018) in North Sumatra. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between the role of the father (p=0.002) on premarital sexual behavior in male adolescents. Research that is in line with this research was conducted by Fajriah, Paransa and Hatta, (2021) in Bandung. The results of the analysis showed that there was a moderate and significant negative relationship between father's involvement in parenting (p=0.000) and adolescent sexual behavior in dating. The father's role is more felt in girls than boys (Fatmasari, 2013 in Parmanti and Purnamasari, 2015), so boys lose their direction and control over something they still don't understand, especially in controlling their sexuality. Sexual behavior arises as a result of interactions with parents that are not harmonious so that adolescents do not get observation and control from both parents.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that adolescents with good knowledge are 85.4%, adolescents who get many sources of information are 57.6%, adolescents who have strong peer influence are 61.8%, adolescents who do not feel the role of their father before -sar 72.2%, and finally teenagers who have non-risk sexual behavior by 70.1%. Related factors are knowledge, peer influence and father's role on pre-marital sexual behavior in male adolescents.

It is expected that adolescents will get insight regarding premarital sexual behavior, so that adolescents will know the impacts and losses that can be received by them if they engage in sexual behavior. Adolescents can remind each other and exchange information with other friends to not engage in premarital sexual behavior. It is hoped that parents, especially fathers, will guide their children in adolescent development and understand how adolescents are, and get insight regarding premarital sexual behavior so that fathers can control adolescent boys and can prevent sexual behavior that can occur in adolescent boys. Not only parents, schools can consider adding subjects related to sex education for teenagers, so that they can be better in understanding the impacts and losses on the acts of sexual behavior. All teachers can control and supervise teenagers in dating while at school. For future researchers, they can use methods that are in accordance with school conditions and school activities, if using an online system, it is better to hold a zoom to explain how to filling out the questionnaire and guide adolescents in filling it out.

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