

Original Research

Factors Associated with Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Background: The increasing number of marriage annulments in cases of illegitimate child pregnancies is an iceberg phenomenon. Therefore, this is considered an emergency.

Objective : This study aims to determine the factors related to premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. This type of research is cross-sectional analytic. The independent variables are age, education level, occupation, knowledge of premarital sexual behavior, the role of parents, the role of information media and peer influence, while the dependent variable is premarital sexual behavior.

Methods: The study subjects were 48 adolescents in Karangkendal Village, Tamansari District, Boyolali Regency in June 2023. Bivariate data analysis used the chi-square test and multivariate data analysis used multiple linear regression, while data processing used the IBM SPSS 25 program.

Results : The results of the study obtained an R value of 0.569, so that the results obtained showed a relationship between age, education, occupation, knowledge of premarital sex, media exposure, parental roles, and peer influence on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The R square value was 32.4%,

Conclusion: There is an influence of age, level of education, occupation, knowledge about premarital sex, media exposure, parental role and peer influence on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, while other factors cause the rest.

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INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health problems in adolescents are closely related to risky adolescent behavior, including smoking, drinking alcohol, abusing drugs, and having premarital sex. Based on the results of the 2017 SDKI survey, it was shown that 55% of male adolescents and 1% of female adolescents smoked, 15% of male adolescents and 1% of female adolescents used drugs, 5% of male adolescents drank alcohol, and 8% of males and 1% of females had had sexual intercourse while dating (BKKBN, 2021)

Behavior in adolescents at risk is influenced by several factors including family in this case as parents must be able to control and communicate with each other to carry out effective supervision when children enter adolescence (Ibnu et al., 2020), in addition to family, peers, education, knowledge, social media. This difficulty is also possible due to the limited knowledge of parents to ask about the sexuality of adolescents and young adults, but information obtained from peers and through other media is always a good source of information for adolescents and young adults. As in a study in Ethiopia, adolescents who are often exposed to pornographic films can increase the likelihood of having early sexual intercourse. Limited access to sexual and reproductive health services can increase vulnerability to unwanted pregnancies.

Adolescence is an asexual period that turns into an active sexual period (Yani, L. I., Realita, F., & Surani, 2020). The increase in marriage dispensation, because cases of extramarital pregnancy in children are an iceberg phenomenon. So that the case is considered very urgent. Data from the East Java BKKBN shows that there are 15,212 applications for marriage dispensation, including. The applicant is pregnant. The Semarang High Religious Court, Central Java, reported 11,392 cases of marriage dispensation in Central Java during 2022, most of which were caused by pregnancies that occurred outside of marriage.

Based on the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), 81% of female adolescents and 84% of male adolescents have dated. Indonesian adolescents first date when they are 15-19 years old. Cici et al. (2020) in their research stated that the dating behavior carried out by adolescents is chatting or walking (87%), holding hands (74%), hugging (48%), kissing cheeks (43%), kissing lips (28%), kissing the neck or other sensitive parts (14%), touching the chest (14%), touching or sticking genitals (7%), oral sex (2%), and sexual intercourse (5%). According to the Child Protection Agency (LPA) in collaboration with the National Commission for Child Protection Survey, 93.7% of junior high and high school students have had sex, 62.7% of junior high school students have had sexual intercourse, and 21.2% of high school students have had abortions (Mulati, D., & Lestari, 2019).

Several behavioral factors in dating have been studied by several previous researchers (Cici et al., 2021) in their research found a relationship between knowledge of reproductive health, attitudes, religiosity, peer influence, social media influence with dating behavior in high school with the dominant factor being religiosity. Nababan (2020) in his study of 200 adolescents aged 14-21 years found a relationship between premarital sexual knowledge, access to pornographic media, family support, cultural values with dating behavior. Meanwhile, religious understanding was not found to have a relationship with dating behavior. This study examines the influence of age, education, occupation, knowledge, information media, parental roles and peer relationships on free sex behavior in adolescents where in previous studies the work factor has not been studied for its

influence on free sex behavior in adolescents. One of the roles of parents is to provide an understanding of sexual behavior and supervise adolescents. However, there are still many families who are closed and consider sexual knowledge to be something taboo to discuss so that adolescents often seek information privately without supervision. (Sari, 2021). The findings in this study can support the development of programs in efforts to reduce risky sexual behavior (including premarital sexual behavior) in adolescents and primary prevention of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents.

METHOD

This study is a cross-sectional analytical study. The independent variables are age, education level, occupation, knowledge of premarital sexual behavior, the role of parents, the role of information media and peer influence, while the dependent variable is premarital sexual behavior. The subjects of the study were adolescents in Karangkendal Village, Tamansari District, Boyolali Regency in June 2023, totaling 48 people. The sampling technique used by researchers in this study was incidental sampling, namely adolescents in RW 01 Karangkendal Village, Tamansari District, Boyolali Regency who were met by researchers during routine activities of the Karang Rapat cadets in June 2023. Bivariate data analysis used the chi-square test and multivariate data analysis used multiple linear regression, while data processing used the IBM spss 25 program.

RESULTS

Based on the implementation of the research, the following results were obtained:

Respondent Characteristics	F people	%
Age		
early adolescence	35	73
late teens	13	37
Total	48	100
Level of education		
basic education	20	42
secondary education	27	56
higher education	1	2
Total	48	100
Work		
Doesn't work	30	63
Work	18	37
Total	48	100

Table 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Based on table 1, most of the teenagers are in their early teens, namely 35 people (73%), most of the education level is secondary education, namely 27 people (56%), most of the respondents are not working, namely 30 people (63%).

Premarital Sexual Behavior	F	%
	people	
Less	5	10
Enough	33	69
Good	10	21
Total	48	100
role of information media		
Less	22	46
Enough	5	10
Good	21	44
Total	48	100
role of parents		
Not good	11	23
Good	37	77
Total	48	100
peer influence		
Less	4	8
Enough	39	82
Good	5	10
Total	48	100
premarital sexual behavior		
Not good	32	67
Good	16	33
Total	48	100

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents Based on Prenatal Sexual Behavior Factors

Table 2 shows that the level of knowledge of adolescents about premarital sexual behavior in adolescents is mostly sufficient, namely 33 people (69%). The influence of information media based on table 3 is mostly lacking, namely 22 people (46%). The role of parents in providing information about premarital sexual behavior based on table 4 is mostly good, namely 37 people (77%). The majority of respondents are influenced by peers, namely 39% (82%). The majority of respondents' premarital sexual behavior is not good, namely 32 people (67%).

Information	premarital sexual behavior		P Value
	Not good F	Good F	
Age			
early adolescence	20	15	0.022
late teens	12	1	
Level of education			
basic education	13	7	0.769 years
secondary education	18	9	
higher education	1	number 0	
Work			
Doesn't work	16	14	0.343
Work	16	2	
Premarital Sexual Behavior			
Less	2	3	0.011
Enough	21	12	
Good	9	1	
role of information media			
Less	12	10	0.283
Enough	3	2	
Good	17	4	
role of parents			
Not good	6	5	0.139
Good	26	11	
peer influence			
Less	2	2	0.344 years
Enough	29	10	
Good	1	4	

Table 3 Results of bivariate statistical tests

In table 3 it can be seen that age and occupation have a relationship with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents with a p value <0.05, namely the age p value of 0.022 and the occupation p value of 0.011. While the factors of education level, knowledge about premarital sexual behavior, the influence of information media, the role of parents and the influence of peers are not related to premarital sexual behavior in adolescents with a p value > 0.05.

Model	R	R Square	Adjustment	Standard Error of Estimate
1	.569 ^a	.324	.206	.42463

Table 4 Results of statistical tests

Based on Table 4, the R value is 0.569 which indicates a correlation between age, education, occupation, knowledge about premarital sex, media exposure, parental influence, and peer influence on adolescent premarital sexual behavior. The R square value is 32.4% so it can be explained that the influence of age, education, occupation, knowledge about premarital sex, media exposure, parental role, and peer influence on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents while the rest is the influence of other factors.

DISCUSSION

This study reveals a relationship between age and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The results of the study show a relationship between age and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. the title Analysis of Factors Related to Premarital Sexual Behavior and Knowledge in Adolescents at SMAN 1 Cidahu, Kuningan Regency in 2022. Based on the results of the bivariate test using chi-square, the result was $p = 0.003$, which means that there is a relationship between age and premarital sexual behavior and knowledge in adolescents at SMAN 1 Cidahu, Kuningan Regency (Khaerudin et al., 2022) . This problem is influenced by changes and developments that occur during adolescence. The older the adolescent, the more their reproductive organs develop, which affects sexual drive which can appear in the form of attraction to the opposite sex and the desire to obtain sexual satisfaction (Fauziah & Maesaroh, 2017) . Based on age group, male adolescents aged 20-24 years are more likely to engage in premarital sexual behavior compared to male adolescents aged 15-19 years. This study also shows that male teenagers aged 20-24 years are 2.6 times more at risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior compared to male teenagers aged 15-24 years. (Pidah, A. S., Kalsum, U., Sitanggang, H. D., & Guspianto, 2021).

However, the results of the study (Cici et al., 2021) obtained the results that there was no relationship between age and dating behavior, the researcher's assumption that the age factor does not affect dating behavior because there are other factors that cause adolescents' own behavior in dating to be less risky, for example the high level of religiosity in these adolescents, the high role of parents in guiding and supervising children during their teenage years and the positive influence of peers.

Meanwhile, for the education factor, the results showed that there was no relationship between education level and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. This is not in accordance with the results of the study where the relationship between education and sexual behavior was significantly related. The results of the statistical test using the chi square test obtained a p value = 0.002, which means that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is an influence between sex education and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Lhoksukon, North Aceh (Fauziyah et al., 2021) . The importance of sex education for adolescents is one solution to dealing with the problems experienced by adolescents today. Sex education will teach and provide understanding and explain problems about sexuality, instincts and marriage to children from an early age, namely since their minds begin to grow and are ready to understand things about sex and inappropriate behavior to be accounted for (Nurlaeli, 2020). Personal development and human life depend a lot on the level (level) of education. Here the education received by teenagers in school will be reflected in their daily lives, especially in their social behavior both among family, friends and the environment around their residence, because social behavior that becomes a guideline for someone if deeply

experienced can provide a system of moral values in behaving. And then these moral values will provide guidelines for a person's behavior in acting. If education does not influence social behavior, then the morals of teenagers are very doubtful, so this requires a special study for the world of education to be better able to adapt to the development of the times.

The results of the study on the relationship between employment status and sexual behavior showed a relationship between employment status and premarital sexual behavior in adolescent girls, as evidenced by the results of none. There is a relationship between the employment status of respondents and the age of first sexual intercourse in adolescent girls in North Sumatra (p -value = 0.494). The results of field research showed that respondents who work tend to spend time at their workplace, and some work in a work environment that has a high level of permissiveness. This is due to the desire to help parents' businesses, curiosity and desire to know how to work and the desire to meet economic needs (Pakpahan et al., 2023). Working adolescents are more likely to engage in premarital sex compared to unemployed adolescents, based on employment status. Working adolescents are 2.73 times more likely to engage in premarital sexual behavior than unemployed adolescents, according to the study. There was no statistically significant relationship between employment status and premarital sexual activity in adolescents when multivariate tests were conducted with other factors. (Syafitriani, D., Trihandini, I., & Irfandi, 2022)

Adolescents who have limited knowledge about sexuality tend to exhibit negative behavior due to lack of information about reproductive health issues, such as unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections due to premarital sex. In contrast, adolescents who have accurate and balanced knowledge about reproductive health are more likely to use alternative methods to express their sexual urges in a healthy and responsible manner. The results of the study showed no correlation between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, contrary to previous studies which stated a relationship between knowledge and sexual behavior in adolescents. The results of the analysis obtained from the Chi Square test showed that the p value < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of adolescent girls and the sexual behavior of adolescent girls at SMA Negeri 2 Lhokseumawe. City. The results of the questionnaire on student knowledge found that adolescent girls know that unwanted pregnancies and abortions have an impact on risky social sexual behavior and students also know that sexually transmitted diseases and HIV / AIDS are one of the diseases resulting from risky sexual behavior (Kartini Putri & Elizar, 2023). This study is in line with the study conducted by Murdianingsih et al 2020, there is a significant relationship between reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual behavior, where reproductive health knowledge is the dominant factor in premarital sexual behavior (POR = 38.26 95% CI: 7.526-194.56) (Murdiningsih, R., & St Hindun, 2020)

Statistical testing shows no relationship between media exposure and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The results of this study are not in line with previous studies that produced a chi-square test p value of 0.016 indicating that the alternative hypothesis was accepted and the null hypothesis was rejected. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between social media and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Lhoksukon, North Aceh. At adolescence, it is possible to access various types of information including those that present implicit sexual scenes. The existing media, both electronic and print media for example, often present too many early or inappropriate

presentations for children and adolescents. We often see news about the increasing number of free sex among adolescents, one of which is due to the easy access of adolescents to things that smell of pornography. Another thing that is currently trending is the existence of social networks such as Facebook and Instagram which are widely known in society. In addition to bringing positive benefits, these social networks also have negative impacts on adolescents. The positive benefits, apart from strengthening ties, also allow for the latest information on other people's status, while the negative impacts are that it can interfere with privacy, cause addiction, which can interfere with study time, and can influence teenagers to have free sex (Fauziyah et al., 2021). Research result The same obtained results that There is connection meaningful between social media with behavior sex free in teenagers. Relationship This influenced by frequency, knowledge, and policy in using social media. However, still need study more further, moreover There is research that connects with type sex (Zendrato, N. J., Lestari, M. R., & Nurdiantami, 2022)

The role of parents in this study has no relationship with premarital sexual behavior of adolescents. Alternative research The chi-square test produced a p value of 0.306 which indicates the rejection of the alternative hypothesis (H_a) and the acceptance of the null hypothesis (H_o). So it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the role of parents and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Lhoksukon North Aceh (Fauziyah et al., 2021). This in line with study Which done by Santikan Nurjanah (2021) the results of a study on premarital sexual behavior showed that 64% were low risk and 36% were not at risk with a correlation test result of ρ value > 0.05 , thus most people old own pattern foster authoritative, part big teenager have a low risk of premarital sexual behavior (Nurjanah, S., Mandiri, A., & Martini, 2021). Research others show that Respondent role parents with fairly good behavior as many as 21 respondents (40.4%), while those who have poor behavior as many as 3 respondents (5.8 Based on the statistical test obtained in this study, the p value = 0.927. Based on test chi-square statistics obtained a p value > 0.05 , so statistically There is no relationship between the role of parents and premarital sex behavior in students at SMA 1 Talippuki, Mamasa Regency in 2019. 2022 (Alwi, M. K., & Mahmud, 2023)

The importance of the role of parents in educating children about early childhood sex education so that children can understand the function of the reproductive organs and children can protect themselves when they are outside the home and children can be alert to the people around them, both people they do not know and people they know (Wulandari & Aini, 2020).

One of the causes that contributes to a teenager's sexual behavior is the role of peers. Along with the results of research in Parepare which states that there is an influence of peers on adolescent sexual behavior. The level of adolescent sexual behavior is influenced by how often or not a teenager interacts with peers. The strength of a friendship group also encourages individuals in it to have the same habits and behaviors. Because of social needs and the desire to be accepted in a group, adolescent sexual behavior decisions are often driven by peer pressure and tend to ignore their own decisions that realize that the decision is not right. There are several new experiences that are only obtained from peers so that adolescents tend to feel more comfortable spending time with peers (Tifa, 2020)

There is a significant correlation between peer influence and premarital sexual behavior. This is supported by the results of research that found a significant relationship.

The negative influence of peers is increasingly free in socializing. Peer behavior in groups becomes a reference or expected behavior in adolescent groups. Peer dating styles become a reference used by adolescents in dating. Normal adolescents kiss their girlfriends, so it is justified if peers kiss their girlfriends. Adolescents are very open to peer groups. They have discussions about romance, philosophy of life, recreation, jewelry, clothing, and even watches. Peer influence has two categories, namely positive and negative peer influence .

At an age where they are required to socialize and often spend time outside the home, adolescents often view their peers as role models and tend to follow the interests, appearance, behavior, attitudes and advice of their peers. There are several factors that cause peers to significantly influence adolescent sexual behavior. First, adolescents usually have a high level of curiosity, especially in sexual behavior. Second, adolescents tend to want to be accepted by a group so that they are easily influenced by the rules that apply in the group. Third, the increasing level of closeness of peers to adolescents tends to shift the role of the family in sharing information, especially regarding sexual behavior (Afriawati, A., & Situmorang, 2020). According to research by Puspita et al., adolescents prefer to spend weekends with friends rather than family, they are sometimes more comfortable talking about sexuality with their peers than with other people, and sometimes they see pornographic pictures/videos because they are shown by friends; Statistical results show that there is a relationship between the role of peers. who support dangerous premarital sexual activity (sig 0.05) sig = 0.001 (Puspita, I. A., Agushyana, F., & Dharminto, 2020).

Peers with a positive environment will invite other teenagers to do positive things such as studying together while gathering, while negative peers will form teenagers who do not have protection from the behavior of those around them. This behavior can be dangerous for teenagers because it will result in pregnancy outside of marriage, unsafe abortions that can cause death, and can transmit sexually transmitted diseases. For this reason, education and learning are needed from the school and family environment. Teenagers can learn about proper sex education and the possibility of premarital sex to form a good personality and positive parenting (Aulia & Winarti, 2020) .

CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that age and occupation were correlated with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, while education level, knowledge about premarital sexual behavior, media influence, parental role, and peer influence did not show any relationship with such behavior in adolescents. Age, education level, occupation, knowledge about premarital sexual behavior, information media, parental role, and peer influence influenced premarital sexual behavior by 32.4% while the rest was influenced by other factors. Suggestions for further research are to look for other factors that influence premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, for example in terms of religion and exposure to pornographic media.

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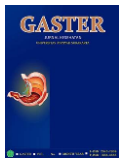
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