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The Surveillance of Pre-Marital Sexual Behavior in Malang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents are one of the age groups that need serious attention. Good or bad adolescent will have an impact on the life of the country in the future. About 4.5% of men and 0.8% of women aged 15-19 years have had premarital sexual intercourse. This study aims to determine premarital sexual behavior of adolescents who attend high school in Malang. The study design used an observational design with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in 2017 with a population of adolescents of high school students from urban and rural areas in Malang. The sample size was 114 students from 2 schools, which were selected by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through filling in standardized questionnaires that had been used in the IBBS 2011. The results of the analysis showed that there were differences in premarital sexual behavior between high school students in urban and rural areas. The role of the environment is very significant, especially the supervision of parents who can act as a protective factor at the beginning of adolescent premarital sexual behavior.

Keywords: Adolescent, Pre-marital behavior

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are one of the potential age groups, which need serious attention. Based on the 2010 population census data, the number of adolescents aged 10-24 years in Indonesia is quite large, which is 26.67% of the total population of Indonesia⁽¹⁾. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. In this period there is a maturity gap that is the difference in maturity physically and mentally. This difference in maturity can encourage adolescents to do deviant things, one of which is premarital sexual behavior⁽²⁾. In 2012, 4.5% of boys and 0.8% of girls aged 15-19 years had premarital sexual intercourse⁽³⁾.

Premarital sexual behavior in adolescents is one of them influenced by great curiosity and feeling like trying something new. The forms of teenage sexual behavior vary, such as: touching, kissing, dating, making out and having sex. According to Utomo and Mc. Donald, premarital sexual behavior is caused by continuous stimulation by material about sex in print, internet, and peers. About 5% of 1% of adolescent young women openly state that they have had sexual relations. This deviant behavior increases the risk for adolescents to suffer from sexually transmitted infections, including HIV / AIDS⁽⁴⁾.

Sexual aberrations occur a lot in cities. This deviation occurs because of economic factors, lifestyle, education, association and social culture. Synovate reports the sexual behavior of adolescents in four major cities namely Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya and Medan, with the result that houses and boarding houses are favorite places for sexual relations⁽⁵⁾. Urban areas with all available facilities make it easier for urban teens to get the opportunity to do premarital sexual behavior. BKKBN reports that 51% of adolescents in the Jabodetabek area are not virgins. There were 4% of respondents who claimed to have had sexual relations from the age of 16-18 years, 16% of them did this at the age of 13-15 years. Premarital sexual relations in Surabaya reached 47%, in Bandung and Medan it was 52%^{(6),(7)}. From the phenomena mentioned above, it is important to know the extent to which differences in sexual behavior deviation of adolescents in urban and rural areas.

METHODS

This type of research was observational, while the design used was cross sectional. This research was conducted in 2017 with a population of adolescents of high school students from urban and rural areas in Malang. The sample size was 114 students from 2 schools, which were selected by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through filling in standardized questionnaires that had been used in the IBBS 2011. Data is categorical, so that it is analyzed descriptively in the form of frequency and percentage⁽⁸⁾, which are presented using tables, then analyzed using Chi square test.

RESULTS

The results of the study show that the majority of respondents from urban areas were male, while the majority of respondents from rural areas were female (Table 1). Both adolescents from urban and rural areas, the majority have boyfriends or girlfriends (Table 2).

Table 1. Distribution of respondent's sex

Sex	High school student from urban		High school student from rural		total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	39	63	6	12	45	39
Female	23	37	46	88	69	61

Table 2. Distribution of boyfriend/girlfriend ownership

Boyfriend/girlfriend ownership	High school student from urban	High school student from rural
Have a boyfriend/girlfriend	94%	79%
Don't have a boyfriend/girlfriend	6%	21%

Table 3 shows that premarital sexual behavior is mostly carried out by adolescents in urban areas.

Table 3. Distribution of adolescent sexual behavior

Sexual behavior	High school student from urban	High school student from rural
Kissing	77%	45%
Do sexual stimulation	26%	9%
Masturbating	44%	6%
Sexual intercourse	15%	0%

Table 4 shows that there were significant differences in premarital sexual behavior, between adolescents in urban and rural areas (p-value <0.05).

Table 4. Differences in premarital sexual behavior according to location of school

Location of school	Premarital sexual behavior		Total	P-value	OR
	Negative	Positive			
Urban	158	149	307	0.000	2.67
Rural	77	186	260		
Total	235	335	570		

DISCUSSION

In general, most adolescents have a boyfriend / girlfriend, and this has the potential for adolescents to engage in risky sexual behavior. Adolescent sexual behavior is influenced by his/her views when he/she starts going into courtship. Dating period is defined as a time to learn to engage in sexual activity with the opposite sex, ranging from light kisses, deep kisses, masturbating to each other, oral sex, and even sexual intercourse. Based on the results of the adolescent reproductive health survey conducted by BKKBN in 2010, permissive dating behavior carried out by adolescents included holding hands during dating (92%), kissing (82%), petting (63%)⁽⁷⁾.

The results of this study indicate that male students who have more premarital sexual relations are those from urban areas. This is in accordance with the report Linda et al. that sexual behavior in the intimate category is mostly carried out by male adolescents compared to adolescent girls. In relation to courtship status, adolescents are permissive to dating styles that lead to premarital sexual behavior. A similar thing can happen to adolescents who undergo relationships with engaged status⁽⁹⁾.

In general, sexual behavior of adolescents in urban areas is more risky than in rural areas. Characteristics of urban society tend to be more permissive related to dating behavior. Adolescents are associated with high individualism. Permissive attitudes of urban people tend to be reluctant to interfere in other people's affairs, so that sights such as adolescents making out (doing mild sexual behavior such as holding hands, hugging and kissing lightly) in public places are commonplace. In addition, in large cities there are facilities such as dimly lit cafes,

nightclubs and discotheques that support the occurrence of risky sexual behavior in adolescents. This is different from in rural areas where community kinship is higher, so if there are adolescents with bad behavior, he will immediately get a warning response from the surrounding community.

The dominant factors that influence premarital sexual behavior include increasingly sophisticated mass media and peer relations. The above is interesting to be associated with the results of the research in Malang City, where Malang City is a city of students and cities of tourism with adolescents who are freer than in rural areas. There is a huge difference in terms of access to sophisticated information media.

The family environment is also a trigger factor. The family environment is very important in adolescent life. Supervision of girls is higher than supervision of boys⁽⁹⁾. Monitoring by parents can be a strong protective factor against premarital sexual behavior. No less important is character education to fortify adolescents from negative influences. In the family, eastern culture, moral formation, behavior, temperament, character and morality are built on good and wise character, based on a mixture of good reason and feeling, even avoiding despicable and bad behavior⁽¹⁰⁾.

The risk of negative sexual behavior and premarital sex should be the concern of all elements of society, both parents of students, teachers and the government to provide control over adolescent behavior. This concern aims to make adolescents more protected from negative sexual behavior, so that adolescents as the nation's successors can have more constructive behaviors in living their life stages.

In the results of Suryoputro's study, et al. several policies were formulated in order to improve various sexual and reproductive health service programs for adolescents in Central Java, including advocacy, education, and policies and programs⁽¹¹⁾.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that premarital sexual risk behavior is still a problem for adolescents in Malang. In this case, adolescents in urban areas have a greater risk than adolescents in rural areas.

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