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## Determinants of Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Cirebon Regency

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** This study aims to determine what factors are associated with adolescent sexual behavior in the district. **Methods:** This study uses analytical methods. The type of research used is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach, statistical tests, and data processing using Partial Least Square (SmartPLS 3.0). **Results:** The results of the study show that (1) Information media has a significant influence on knowledge; (2) Information media and the role of parents have a significant influence on the dating status of adolescents; (3) Information media, peer influence, knowledge, and demographic status have a significant influence on adolescent attitudes; (4) The influence of peers, demographic status, and courtship status have a significant influence on adolescent sexual behavior; (5) 10.88% of sexual behavior is influenced by factors in this study, while 89.12% of sexual behavior is influenced by other factors outside this study. **Conclusion:** Information media has a significant influence on knowledge. The influence of peers, demographic status, and dating status has a significant influence on adolescent sexual behavior.

### 1. Introduction

In 2016, it was estimated that 3000 teenagers died every day. More than 1.1 million adolescents died due to accidents, complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and HIV AIDS. Teenage pregnancy is a global problem that occurs in the world. Every year an estimated 21 million women aged 15-19 years and 2 million women under 15 years of age become pregnant in developing countries. Meanwhile, 16 million women aged 15-19 years and 2.5 million women under 16 years of age gave birth in developing countries.

Adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood that will pass through several stages of development, namely the stage of development of physical and sexual maturity. Besides that,

adolescents also experience stages towards social and economic independence, identity building, acquisition of abilities for adult life, and the ability to negotiate. The occurrence of significant physical and sexual changes makes sexual attraction to the opposite sex quite large, and sexual urges also develop. Problems that stand out among teenagers are about three issues of adolescent reproductive health (TRIAD KRR), namely sexuality, HIV and AIDS, and drug abuse. Adolescent sexual behavior is an important spotlight at this time with the many problems of sexuality that occur, especially in adolescents.<sup>1</sup>

Sexual behavior is behavior that arises due to sexual urges or activities to get pleasure from the

sexual organs through various behaviors such as fantasizing, holding hands, kissing, hugging to sexual intercourse. Based on the results of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey in the 2017 IDHS, by conducting interviews with adolescents who have had sexual intercourse, data is obtained that 12% of female adolescents have experienced an unwanted pregnancy, and 7% of male adolescents have known their partner had an unwanted pregnancy. The proportion of unwanted pregnancies in women aged 15-19 years (16%) is greater than in women aged 20-24 years (8%). Women and men who did not graduate from high school had a greater incidence of having an unwanted pregnancy, and women living in rural areas had almost twice the proportion of having an unwanted pregnancy.<sup>2</sup>

Sexual dating behavior in adolescents has increased by almost 20% within 5 years. Perceptions of virginity decreased in 2012 from 89% of girls to 77% and from 73% of boys to 66% but increased in 2017 to 99% of girls and 98% of boys who think it important to maintain virginity. This sexual behavior will cause various things, including unwanted pregnancy, which will lead to abortion, as well as the increasing threat of HIV/AIDS. incidence of pregnancies out of wedlock due to free sex, is 48.1% in adolescents, of which 800,000 abortions are performed by adolescents. In the city of Cirebon, 67.9% of teenagers have a girlfriend. Of them, 50% of teenagers have kissed, 23.8% groped the chest, 14.2% touched the genitals, 7.1% had oral sex, and 4.1% had sexual intercourse. Sexual intercourse. Meanwhile, for the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Cirebon City in 2016, there were 374 cases of HIV/AIDS, and 22 of them were experienced by teenagers. With the high cases of deviant adolescent sexual behavior, it is necessary to study adolescent sexual behavior in Cirebon Regency.<sup>3</sup>

This study aims to determine what factors are associated with adolescent sexual behavior in Cirebon Regency (demographic status factors, the role of parents, the role of peers, information media, knowledge, and attitudes) and to determine the most

dominant factors influencing behavior. Adolescent sex.

## **2. Methods**

This research method uses analytical methods to explore factors related to adolescent sexual behavior in Cirebon Regency, the type of research used is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach. The data analysis used is a univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis using SmartPLS. The population in this study were all junior high and high school students in Cirebon Regency, with as many as 92 junior high schools and 26 high schools with a total of 74,114 students. The sample in this study was taken by simple random sampling using the Slovin formula obtained by 438 students. Respondents were chosen randomly by taking 30% of the total schools so that there were 7 public high schools with a total of 159 students as respondents and 24 state junior high schools with 279 respondents.

## **3. Results**

The measurement model or outer model explains the relationship between latent variables and their indicators. The outer model with reflective indicators is evaluated with convergent and discriminant validity of the indicators and composite reliability for the indicator block. The initial model of this study is as follows: the demographic status construct is measured by 3 reflective indicators, namely gender, education, and age. The role of parents is measured by 2 indicators, namely communication, and parental supervision. The influence of peers is measured by 2 indicators, namely the influence on courtship and the influence on sexual behavior. Information media is measured by 2 indicators, namely print media and electronic media. Knowledge is measured by 3 reflective indicators, namely knowledge about reproductive organs, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections. Girlfriend status is measured by 1 indicator, namely having a boyfriend. Attitudes are measured by 2 reflective indicators, namely attitudes towards courtship and attitudes towards sexual behavior. Sexual behavior was measured by 8

reflective indicators, namely doing nothing, holding hands, hugging, kissing the forehead or cheek, kissing the lips, petting, oral sex, and having sex.

The validity of the convergence at the indicator level is called the reliability (item) of the indicator, which is assessed based on the outer loading. Outer loading above 0.70 is highly recommended. However, the value of the loading factor 0.50 – 0.60 can still be tolerated. All indicators on the demographic status variable have an outer loading value above 0.5, so all indicators are included in the modeling. All indicators on the parental role variable have an outer loading value above 0.5, so they are included in the modeling. On the peer influence variable, the influence of courtship has an outer loading value of less than 0.5, so it must be excluded from the modeling. All indicators on the information media variable have an outer loading value above 0.5, so they are used in modeling. In the attitude variable, there are 2 indicators that have an outer loading value below 0.5, namely knowledge about reproductive organs and knowledge about sexually transmitted infections, so they must be excluded from modeling. All indicators on the attitude variable have an outer loading value above 0.5, so they are included in the modeling. The indicator of having a boyfriend has an outer loading value above 0.5, so it is included in the modeling. In the sexual behavior variable, there are 2 indicators that have an outer loading value of less than 0.5, namely doing nothing and holding hands, so they must be excluded from modeling. Indicators that have an outer loading value are excluded from the modeling. Demographic status is measured by 3 indicators, namely gender, education, and age. The role of parents is measured by 2 indicators, namely

communication and parental supervision. The influence of peers is measured by 1 indicator, namely the influence on sexual behavior. Information media is measured by 2 indicators, namely print media and electronic media. Knowledge is measured by 1 indicator, namely knowledge about pregnancy. Courtship status is measured by 1 indicator, namely having a boyfriend. Attitudes are measured by 2 indicators, namely attitudes towards courtship and attitudes towards sexual behavior. Sexual behavior is measured by 6 indicators, namely hugging, kissing the cheek or forehead, kissing the lips, petting, oral sex, and having sex.

The overall value of cross-loading indicators of demographic status, parental role, peer influence, information media, knowledge, courtship status, sexual attitudes, and behavior is above the cross-loading of other variables so that the instrument is declared discriminantly valid. All variables have an AVE value > 0.50, so it can be said that each indicator that has been measured can reflect their respective variables validly. It can also be seen that the AVE value in each construct is greater than the other constructs, so it can be stated that the model has a good discriminant validity value.

Information media has a significant effect on knowledge because the value of t count > t table (1.96). The influence of peers, demographic status, and dating status has a significant influence on adolescent sexual behavior. Information media, peer influence, knowledge, and demographic status have a significant influence on adolescent attitudes. Media information and the role of parents have a significant influence on the dating status of adolescents.

Table 1. Value of R-square

	R Square
Knowledge	0.0355
Sexual Behavior	0.1088
Attitude	0.1935
Dating Status	0.0570

Based on the results in table 1 it is obtained that the R<sup>2</sup> value of knowledge is 0.0355, which means 3.55% of knowledge is influenced by demographic status, information media, peer influence, and the role of parents. The R<sup>2</sup> value of attitudes is 0.1935, which means that 19.35% of attitudes are influenced by demographic status, information media, peer influence, parental roles, knowledge, and courtship status. The R<sup>2</sup> value of dating status is 0.0570, which means that 5.70% of dating status is influenced by demographic status, information media, peer influence, and the role of parents. The R<sup>2</sup> value of sexual behavior is 0.1088. This means that 10.88% of sexual behavior is influenced by demographic status, information media, peer influence, parental roles, knowledge, courtship status, and attitudes, while 89.12% of sexual behavior is influenced by other factors outside of this study. Before testing the research hypothesis, one of the tests that need to be done is Predictive Relevance (Q<sup>2</sup>). A model is considered to have a relevant predictor if the value of Q<sup>2</sup> is greater than 0 with a range of 0 < Q<sup>2</sup> < 1. The value of Q<sup>2</sup> in this study was obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q^2 &= 1 - (1 - R_1^2)(1 - R_2^2) \dots (1 - R_p^2) \\
 &= 1 - (1 - 0.0355)(1 - 0.1088)(1 - 0.1935)(1 - 0.0570) \\
 &= 1 - 0.9605 = 0.0395
 \end{aligned}$$

Value calculation result predictive-relevance (Q<sup>2</sup>) = 0.0395 or 3.95%. This means that the accuracy or accuracy of this research model can explain adolescent sexual behavior by 3.95%. The remaining 96.05% is explained by other variables outside of this study.

#### 4. Discussion

Teenagers' knowledge about sexuality is still very lacking. This factor is coupled with erroneous information obtained from wrong sources, such as myths about sex, pornographic VCDs, pornographic sites on the internet, and others that will make children's understanding and perception of sex wrong. In addition, teenagers have the perception that sex is

a way of expressing love, so for the sake of love, someone gives up sexual relations with their boyfriends before marriage. The existence of good and correct information can reduce reproductive problems in adolescents. So that it can be said that adolescents with a high level of knowledge will have better behavior because one's actions (overt behavior) are shaped by knowledge. Although many teenagers know about sex, cultural factors prohibit talking about sexuality in public because it is considered taboo, causing teenagers to not have complete knowledge of sexuality, causing teenagers to only know how to have sex but do not know the impact that will result. Sexual behavior.<sup>4-7</sup>

Sexual behavior is all behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether done alone with the opposite sex or the same sex without any religious ties to marriage. The active role of parents in preventing adolescent sexual behavior is to carry out monitoring activities on how often children access social media (can be a father and or a mother) for their adolescent children regarding the topic of adolescent reproductive health. The role of the mass media also contributes to adolescents engaging in early sexual activity or when there is an opportunity. On the other hand, the ease of obtaining media related to pornography is a reality that cannot be avoided. Not only in big cities but pornography can also be obtained in remote villages, of course, in different ways. Parents as educators who also function as parents are family components consisting of a father and mother and are the result of a legal marriage bond to be able to form a family. The importance of the role of parents in shaping children's behavior, the better the role of parents in providing education, especially sexual health, the better sexual behavior in children.<sup>8-11</sup>

Social interactions in high school have a major effect on sexual initiation. The emergence of deviant sexual behavior is influenced by friends who are not good. The desire to be recognized by peers makes teenagers make inappropriate choices just because they want to be with their friends, even though sometimes the teenager realizes his choice is not right.

However, the need for recognition by peers is greater, so adolescents tend to prioritize peer choices over their own choices. The influence of peers is so strong that the emergence of sexual behavior deviations is associated with peer group norms. One of the negative influences of peers is the style of promiscuity. The things that are done by peers become a kind of reference or standard of behavioral norms that are expected in friendship. For example, the dating style of peers becomes a kind of model or reference used by a teenager in dating.<sup>12-17</sup>

## 5. Conclusion

Information media has a significant influence on knowledge. The influence of peers, demographic status, and dating status has a significant influence on adolescent sexual behavior.

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