

Premarital Sex Behaviour of Adolescents in Makassar, Indonesia

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Abstract

Based on projections of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) the number of population Indonesia in 2018 reached 265 million people. The number consists of 133,17 million men and 131,88 million women and 44,10 million are teenagers. The population data in South Sulawesi in 2018 was 8,771,970 people and in 2015 the population of South Sulawesi was 8,520 million people and 1,56 million people were teenagers. Adolescent sexual behavior, especially premarital sexual behavior, still dominates the debate in terms of moral, psychological, and physical. Premarital sex in adolescents is a serious problem because it relates to the low use of contraception and adolescents tend to have more sexual partners if they start having premarital sex at an earlier age. This article aims to find out knowledge, attitudes, actions of premarital sexual behavior and its relationship with the environment promiscuity in adolescents in Makassar, Indonesia. This research is an observational analytic study with cross-sectional study design. The time used in this study is 8 months. The location of the study will be conducted in high school students 17 & 19 in Makassar, one of the Metropolitan cities in Indonesia. The population in this study is high school students 17 & 19 in Makassar City as many as 200 students. In this study, researchers used the proportionate random sampling method, a sample consists of 134 students. The analysis used in the study was the Chi-Square test. This study results that there was a significant relationship between premarital sex knowledge with a social circle of friends with p-value = 0.029 and also a significant relationship between knowledge with a place to hang out with p-value = 0.009. There was a significant relationship between premarital sex attitudes with the social environment of friends with p-value = 0.034 and there was also a significant relationship between attitudes with the place to hang out with p-value = 0.020. There is a significant relationship between premarital sex behavior with the community's social environment with p-value = 0.003.

Keywords: *Premarital sex, Social environment, Adolescents.*

Introduction

The population number of Indonesia in 2018 reached 265 million people. The number consists of 133,17 million men and 131,88 million women and 44,10 million are teenagers. The population data in South

Sulawesi in 2018 was 8,771,970 people and in 2015 the population of South Sulawesi was 8,520 million people and 1,56 million people were teenagers.¹

Adolescence is a rapid period of growth and development both physically, psychologically, and intellectually. This is influenced by the maturation of the hormonal system in adolescents, changes in height, weight, and body development of adolescents who show signs of puberty developing rapidly. The age limit for unmarried adolescent boys or girls aged 15 to 24 years. The need for improved health and social services for adolescents is increasingly becoming a worldwide concern since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo Egypt

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in 1994. The conference agreed on a paradigm shift in the management of population and development issues from an approach to population control and fertility reduction to an approach focused on reproductive health and efforts to fulfill reproductive rights.²

Adolescent sexual behavior, especially premarital sexual behavior, still dominates the debate in terms of moral, psychological, and physical. Premarital sex in adolescents is a serious problem because it relates to the low use of contraception and adolescents tend to have more sexual partners if they start having premarital sex at an earlier age.³ Unsafe sex is the second most important risk factor for the emergence of disability and death in poor countries, as well as the 9th most important risk factor in developed countries.⁴ Premarital sex in adolescents experienced an increase during the 20th century. The age of adolescents starting to have premarital sex varies from country to country, ranging from 12-17.5 years and on average starting at the age of 15 years.⁵

Previous studies in Indonesia on adolescent premarital sexual behavior obtained results about 25-51% of adolescents had premarital sex.⁶ The results of the Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey (SKRRI) in 2007 showed 6.4% of adolescent boys and 1.3% of adolescent girls have had premarital sex. Studies in Bali obtained the results of adolescent boys in high school and in junior high school more who had premarital sex (40.3% and 29.4%) compared to adolescent girls (3.6% and 12.5%). Male adolescents in Bali are more permissive towards premarital sexual behavior compared to adolescent girls and about 5% of adolescents have had premarital sex.⁷

Issues that are still being debated to date include the primary motivation of adolescents to initiate premarital sex at an earlier age in addition to the link between limited sources of sexual information and adolescent sexual behavior.⁸ The previous research showed premarital sex behavior caused by continuous stimulation through sexual material in print media, the internet, and through peers.⁶ Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior, Social Learning Theory, Diffusion of Innovation Theory, and Ideation Model, peers play an important role as the main determinant of behavior.

Adolescents who communicate with friends about sex tend to increase the incidence of premarital sex initiation among adolescents aged 14-16 years in

Philadelphia.⁹ Therefore it is essential to understand the influence of knowledge, attitude, and premarital sexual behavior and their relationship with social associating of adolescents in Makassar, Indonesia.

Materials and Method

This study was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional study design to develop a model for controlling psychosocial development problems in adolescents in Makassar City. The time used in this study was 8 months. The location of the study conducted in high school students 17 & 19 in Makassar City. The population in this study was high school students 17 & 19 in Makassar City as many as 200 students. In this study, researchers used the proportionate random sampling method, with the Slovin sampling formula, which was sampling in the population by taking into account the strata or levels that exist and the number of samples as many as 134 people. The instrument used was a questionnaire to measure students' knowledge, attitudes, and actions toward premarital sexual behavior. Univariate analysis was conducted to get a general description of the research problem by describing each variable used in this study, namely by looking at the frequency distribution and percentage of each independent variable (Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions of premarital sex behavior) and the dependent variable (social environment) desired from the distribution table. Bivariate analysis was performed to see the relationship or correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Data analysis was performed to determine the relationship of knowledge, attitudes, and actions towards the social environment by performing the Chi-Square test.

Results

Table 1: Results of Univariate Analysis for each Variable

Variables	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Knowledge		
Good	85	63.4
Poor	49	36.6
Attitude		
Positive	73	54.5
Negative	61	45.5
Action		
Risky	87	64.9
No risk	47	35.1

The results of the study in Table 1 showed that the knowledge group of premarital sex behavior found in the good knowledge group of 85 people or 63.4%, while the group with the poor knowledge is was 49 people or 36.6%. Most attitudes toward premarital sex behavior were in the positive attitude group with 73 people or 54.5%, while the negative attitude group was the smallest in the amount of 61 people or 45.5%. the Action toward premarital sex behavior in the risky category as many as 87 people or 64.9%, while the group action with no risk was 47 people or 35.1%.

Table 2: Results of Bivariate Analysis of Variables with Adolescents Association Environment in Makassar, Indonesia

Variables	Social environment	p-value
Knowledge	Towards friends	0.029*
	Towards family	0.210
	On personality	0.720
	Towards sociable places	0.009*
	Against Social Media	0.723
	Against hobbies	0.723
	Towards the community	0.113
Attitude	Towards friends	0.034*
	Towards family	0.864
	On personality	0.092
	Towards sociable places	0.020*
	Against Social Media	0.605
	Against hobbies	0.603
	Towards the community	0.241
Action	Towards friends	0.203
	Towards family	0.206
	On personality	0.559
	Towards sociable places	0.197
	Against Social Media	0.473
	Against hobbies	0.468
	Towards the community	0.003*

*Significantly at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 2 shows that the results of the analysis of knowledge of premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of friends using Chi-square obtained p-value= 0.029 ($p < 0.05$), this means that H_0 was rejected

and H_a was accepted. Then it could be interpreted that there was a relationship between knowledge of premarital sex behavior with the social environment of friends in High School students Makassar in 2019. The results of the analysis of knowledge of premarital sex behavior with the social environment of the place of association using Chi-square obtained $p = 0.009$ ($p < 0, 05$), this means that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Then it could be interpreted that there was a relationship between knowledge of premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of the place to hang out in High School students Makassar in 2019. While the results of the analysis of knowledge of premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of the family, personality, social media, hobbies, and communities have p-value > 0.005 . this means that H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected. So it could be interpreted that there was no relationship between knowledge of premarital sex behavior with the social environment of family, personality, social media, hobbies, and communities in High School students Makassar in 2019.

The results of the analysis of premarital sex attitudes with the social environment towards friends using Chi-square obtained $p = 0.034$ ($p < 0.05$), this means that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Then it could be interpreted that there was a relationship between premarital sexual behavior attitudes with the social environment of friends in High School students Makassar in 2019. The results of the analysis of premarital sexual behavior attitudes with the social environment towards the place of association using Chi-square obtained $p = 0.020$ ($p < 0.05$), this means that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Then it could be interpreted that there was a relationship between premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of the place to hang out in Makassar City High School students in 2019. While the results of the analysis of premarital sexual behavior attitudes with the family environment, personality, social media, hobbies, and communities had p-value > 0.05 . this means that H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected. Then it could be interpreted that there was no relationship between premarital sexual behavior attitudes with the social environment of family, personality, social media, hobbies, and communities in High School students Makassar in 2019.

The results of the analysis of premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of the community by using Chi-square obtained $p = 0.003$ ($p < 0.05$), this means that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Then

it could be interpreted that there was a relationship between acts of premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of the community in High School students Makassar in 2019. While the results of the analysis of premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of friends, family, personality, hangout, social media, and hobbies had $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. This means that H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected. Then it could be interpreted that there was no relationship between premarital sexual behavior with the social environment of friends, family, personality, social, social media, and hobbies among students in High school Makassar in 2019.

Discussion

Relationship of Knowledge of Premarital Sex Behavior with Friends and Social Relationships:

Behavior is a mental state or thinking and so on from someone to respond to situations outside the subject. These responses are two kinds that are active (with action) and passive (without action). Sex in Latin is *sexus*, which refers to the genitals. Sex only has an understanding of gender, anatomy, and physiology, whereas Sexual is something that related to sex and reproduction also associated with the pleasure associated with reproductive actions.¹⁰

Sexual behavior can be defined as a form of behavior that is driven by sexual desire with the opposite sex or the same sex. According to Simkin, sexual behavior is any behavior that is driven by sexual desire with the opposite sex and with the same sex. This form of behavior varies from feelings of attraction to dating behavior, making out and having sex.¹¹

Statistical test results using the Chi-Square test showed a relationship of knowledge about Premarital Sex Behavior with a social environment towards friends with a $p\text{-value} = 0.029$ (< 0.005) and the relationship of knowledge with the social environment to a social setting that was 0.009 means that there was a significant relationship between knowledge with the social environment towards friends and traveling environment to the place to hang out.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people sensing a certain object.¹² Good knowledge is supported by a good level of parental knowledge in providing information about premarital sex.¹³ Half-knowledge is more dangerous than not knowing at all. The formation of knowledge itself is influenced by

internal factors, namely the way individuals respond to that knowledge and externally which is a stimulus to change that knowledge for the better. Good knowledge is that respondents understand and understand about premarital sex.¹⁴

Relationship between Attitudes toward Premarital Sex Behavior with Friends and Social Relationships: Pre-marital sexual attitudes of adolescents are influenced by many things, apart from knowledge factors are also influenced by cultural factors, other people considered important, mass media, personal experiences, educational institutions, religious institutions, and emotions from within individuals. Adolescent premarital sexual attitudes can be positive or negative, the positive attitude of the action tendency is to support premarital sex while the negative attitude of the action tendency is to avoid adolescent premarital sex.¹⁵

Teenagers begin to prepare themselves for adult life, including in their sexual aspects. Thus it is necessary to have a wise attitude from parents, educators, and the community in general and of course the adolescents themselves, so that they can pass the transition period safely towards the hang out with $p\text{-value} = 0.020$ (< 0.005).

In adolescents, the influence of the environment in determining behavior is recognized as strong enough. Although adolescents have reached an adequate stage of cognitive development to determine their actions, adolescent self-determination in behavior is much influenced by pressure from peer groups.¹⁶ It is not wrong if teenagers hang out with their peers, as long as their friends can make a positive contribution to the development of adolescents. It's just that there tends to be a problem if a teenager interacts with peers who have a free lifestyle and lack of parental supervision.

Relationship of Premarital Sex Acts with the Community Relationship Environment:

Actions are rules that are carried out or hold rules to deal with something or an action. There is a close relationship between knowledge and attitude which is a tendency to act. Actions appear to be more consistent, harmonious, following the attitude when the individual's attitude is the same as the group's attitude, which he is part of or the group. This is following the theory of action that human actions arise from their consciousness as subjects and from external situations in positions as objects. As human subjects act or behave to achieve certain goals. Humans choose and evaluate the actions that will, are,

and have been done. Teenagers do actions based on purpose.

If it is associated with adolescent actions in premarital sex, it certainly will not be separated from what knowledge they have and how they are responding. It has been said before, that adolescents who have more knowledge about sex as a whole will be better able to control what will be done, the more teenagers get the knowledge about sexuality, the more careful they will be in their behavior and will have the ability to make decisions regarding their sexuality. Conversely, adolescents who lack understanding about sex will have sex before marriage without thinking. This knowledge is the beginning of someone in addressing and acting in premarital sex.

Based on these results because the actions of adolescents who engage in premarital sex, generally do negative things or things that lead to sexual deviations. According to Sarwono, this happened because of a shift in norms about sexual behavior among adolescents. Things that were considered taboo among adolescents in the 1950s such as kissing and joking are now even justified by today's teens. There is even a small percentage who agree on free sex. Not only that, but even many of them have also had sex. Teenagers who do this, are no longer lowering the views or opinions of society anymore.¹⁷

Based on the results of research that has been done, the relationship of adolescent actions has a significant relationship to the community's social environment. The social environment in this case the community is very influential on the actions of adolescents engaging in premarital sexual behavior because the strong influence of people around the community allows teens to commit deviant acts such as premarital sexual behavior. The impact of premarital sex on adolescent social life can be seen from the interaction of sex offenders premarital against others, as well as their educational conditions. This is consistent with statements regarding deviant behavior originating from subcultures or among deviant peers. Teenagers deviate because the social environment also deviates. Adolescents behave astray because they are more open with friends than with more mature people. The confirmation they received was wrong because they were looking for confirmation of the wrong person.¹⁸

Conclusion

This study concludes that there was a significant relationship between premarital sex knowledge with

friends' social environment with p-value = 0.029 and also a significant relationship between knowledge and socializing with p-value = 0.009. There was a significant relationship between premarital sex attitudes with the social environment of friends with p-value = 0.034 and there was also a significant relationship between attitudes with the place to hang out with p-value = 0.020. There was a significant relationship between premarital sex action with the community's social environment with p-value = 0.003.

The advice given based on the results of this study is expected to provide socialization to adolescents to increase knowledge of psychosocial problems in adolescents specifically regarding premarital sexual behavior, as well as an intervention model that can control premarital sex in adolescents in the city of Makassar.

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