



Description of premarital sexual behavior in high school students in Jabodetabek

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ABSTRACT

Talking openly about sexual behavior in adolescents is still a taboo thing to do, but it's actually not taboo to do, especially among high school students. Dating has become something that is commonly done by high school students nowadays, most high school students have engaged in sexual behavior when dating. A number of studies in cities in Indonesia have shown that high school students have engaged in premarital sexual behavior. On the other hand, Jabodetabek is the area with the most rapid progress. This research wants to know about premarital sexual behavior among high school students in Jabodetabek. The research was conducted using a descriptive research strategy with a survey design. The results of the study show that students in Jabodetabek engage in sexual behavior from low intimacy, namely touching (65%) to the highest intimacy, namely sexual intercourse (0.83%). It can be concluded that the sexual behavior of high school students in Jabodetabek occurs sequentially from low intimacy to high intimacy.

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INTRODUCTION

Talking openly about sexual behavior in adolescents is still a taboo thing to do, but it's actually not a taboo thing to do (Yulianto, 2022). At this time high school students experience puberty with the occurrence of biological development along with emotional and social development. Changes in the reproductive organs and the formation of hormones in the body are signs of biological development (Susmiarsih et al., 2019). Data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health show that among adolescents aged 15 to 24, eight percent of men and two percent of women admit to having had sexual intercourse. (National Population and Family Planning Agency, 2018). Currently, many high school students are already interested in the opposite sex, not a few of them are already dating. Dating has become something that is commonly done by high school students nowadays,

most high school students have engaged in sexual behavior when dating. Courtship and sexual behavior have a fairly close relationship with one another (Djama, 2017).

Sexual behavior is one of the descriptions of behavior caused by sexual desire between high school students when dating (Sarwono as quoted in Yulianto, 2020). The way a person expresses himself sexually which involves physical, biological processes, feelings, social, emotional and spiritual behavior is called human sexuality (Ben-Nun, 2020). Sexual behavior in high school students is usually called premarital sexual behavior. Premarital sexual behavior can occur due to being attracted to the opposite sex (heterosexual) or attracted to those of the same gender (homosexual). Premarital sexual behavior carried out by adolescents when dating is triggered by sexual desire, usually this behavior starts from holding hands, hugging, kissing, to sexual intercourse. (Amartha et al., 2018). Sexual behavior in adolescents is often due to wanting to show love to their boyfriends (Sari et al., 2020). The low level of knowledge about reproductive health in adolescents is related to dating behavior

Most high school adolescents first had premarital sex between the ages of 15-18 years (Soetiningsih, as quoted in Amartha et al., 2018). High school students who engage in premarital sexual behavior are considered contrary to the prevailing norms because high school students are inappropriate and do not have the experience to do so. (Ardina, 2017). Such sexual behavior can trigger adverse effects that can be caused after doing so, including unwanted pregnancies (KTD) which will trigger abortions. Premarital sexual behavior for high school students who have a permissive or too liberated environment will trigger a higher tendency to have sexual intercourse (Rahardjo et al., 2017). Yulianto et al., (2022) found that parenting style did not affect adolescent sexual behavior, and that male adolescent sexual behavior was higher than that of female adolescents. Study Sigalingging and Sianturi (2019) found that the worse the relationship with peers, the higher the sexual behavior of adolescents at SMK Medan Area 1 Medan Sunggal. Mulati and Lestari (2019) also found a relationship between social media use and peer influence with adolescent sexual behavior among students at SMPN X in East Jakarta.

Research that has been carried out previously in several high schools has stated results that are not much different, such as research by Siregar et al. (2020) in Medan City found the number of teenagers who had sexual activities with girlfriends, namely: holding hands (39.8%), walking around (21.8%), kissing cheeks (13.8%), hugging (3.7%), kissing the lips (4.62%), touching the body (3.7%), and having sex (1.85%). In high school students in the working area of the Tampak Siring Health Center, Bali, it was found that 98 students had dated, 81 students had hugged, 59 students kissed their lips, 33 students necked, 33 students held sensitive areas, 18 petted students, 11 students had sexual intercourse. (Dewi & Wirakusuma, 2017). Research on adolescents in Jakarta and South Tangerang shows that 23% have had sexual intercourse (Yulianto, 2019b). Study Primary and Notobroto (2017) shows that 47.2% of SMK students in Surabaya aged 16-18 engage in low-risk sexual behavior (holding hands, hugging, kissing cheeks, and kissing foreheads); 25.8% had medium-risk sexual behavior (kissing the neck and kissing the lips), and 27% had high sexual behavior (touching/stimulating sensitive body parts, touching genitals/petting to each other, having sex).

The studies that have been presented show that many teenagers, especially high school students with an age range of 15-18 years, have engaged in premarital sexual behavior. There are two causes that can influence students to engage in sexual behavior, namely, internal and external causes. Several other causes can also have an impact on the emergence of sexual behavior in high school, such as gender, age, parental control and the attitude of high school students themselves towards the importance of knowledge of reproductive health. (Mahmudah et al., 2016). Having sufficient understanding of the factors that cause sexual behavior will influence adolescents and can assist them in gathering information and caring for adolescents who are involved in this behavior. (Pringle et al., 2018).

Based on the explanation above, it is known that premarital sexual behavior has been carried out by high school students. However, there is no recent research on premarital sexual behavior among high school students in Jabodetabek. Where Jabodetabek is an area that has rapid progress compared to other regions in Indonesia. Therefore, researchers want to conduct research on how sexual behavior is described in high school students in Jabodetabek. The researcher proposes a research problem, namely "What is the description of premarital sexual behavior that occurs in high school students in Jabodetabek?"

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive research strategy (Gravetter & Forzano, 2018) because they want to provide an overview of premarital sexual behavior in high school students. While the design used is a survey design (Gravetter & Forzano, 2018).

The characteristics of the respondents in this study were high school students in Jabodetabek aged 15-18 years who were or had been in dating relationships, with a minimum number of 120 respondents. The respondent collection technique used was convenience sampling (Gravetter & Forzano, 2018), i.e. who are the respondents who match the available characteristics and are willing to take part in this research.

The instrument used in this study was a scale of premarital sexual behavior (Yulianto, 2020). This scale measures 4 stages of premarital sexual behavior, namely: touching, kissing, petting, and intercourse. The scale uses the Guttman scale which can determine the order of premarital sexual behavior, starting from behavior with low intimacy (touching) to high intimacy (sexual intercourse). The Guttman scale can be used to see the hierarchical structure (levels) of certain behaviors (Yulianto, 2019a), in this case sexual behavior that has been done by high school students. This scale is proven to have good validity and reliability so that it can measure adolescent sexual behavior, including its sequence. From this scale, it can be seen that if an individual has had sexual intercourse (highest intimacy) he is certain to have engaged in other premarital sexual behavior with lower intimacy (touching, kissing, and petting). Respondents were given a total of 11 statements, in which they chose "Yes" for behavior that had been done with their boyfriend, or "No" if never. The total score of the scale is obtained by counting the number of Yes answers (score: 1), so that the range of respondents' scores ranges from 0 to 11 where the higher the score means the more intimate the sexual behavior that has been carried out with their boyfriend.

The technique used for data analysis using descriptive statistical analysis, in the form of percentages as well as the average and standard deviation. All data analysis was assisted by JASP software version 0.15.

The research procedure begins with planning to take high school students who are domiciled in Jabodetabek who can be reached by researchers to become respondents. After that, the researchers compiled a sexual behavior scale into an online questionnaire. The online questionnaire also added questions regarding: gender, domicile, age, class level, and age. The researcher then distributed the online questionnaire link via social media. After all the data was collected, the researchers processed the data to obtain descriptive statistics regarding sexual behavior among high school students in Jabodetabek.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents involved in this study were 120 high school students (27 boys and 93 girls) with an age range of 15 to 18 years who live in Greater Jakarta. Table 1 shows the demographic description of the research respondents, most of whom came from Tangerang (62.5%), most of the respondents were in class 12 (61.7%) and most were 17 years old (62.5%).

Table1.

Frequency of Gender, Domicile, Class, and Age of Respondents (N=120)			
Variable	<i>f</i>	%	
Gender			
Man	27	22.5%	
Woman	93	77.5%	
domicile			
Tangerang	75	62.5%	
Jakarta	38	31.67%	
Bekasi	5	4.167%	
Depok	1	0.83%	
Bogor	1	0.83%	
Class			
10	13	10.8%	
11	33	27.5%	
12	74	61.67%	
Age (years)			
18	10	8.3%	
17	75	62.5%	
16	26	21.67%	
15	9	7.5%	

Table 2 displays descriptive statistics for the scale statement. From these results it can be seen that the behavior of holding a girlfriend's hand (touching) is the most common sexual behavior (65%). One high school student (0.83%) had sexual intercourse with his girlfriend. There is no high school student (0%) who has touched his girlfriend's chest when fully clothed or unclothed. In addition, it is also known that sexual behavior is sequential from low intimacy (touching) to high intimacy.

Table 2.

Descriptive Statistical Statements of the Sexual Behavior Scale (N=120)				
Statement	<i>f</i>	%	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
<i>touching</i>				
1. "I hold my girlfriend's hand when I walk around."	78	65.00%	0.650	0.479
7. "I hold hands with my girlfriend while walking."	67	55.83%	0.558	0.499
3. "I hugged my girlfriend."	63	52.50%	0.525	0.501
<i>Kissing</i>				
4. "I kissed my girlfriend on the cheek."	38	31.67%	0.317	0.467
2. "I kissed my girlfriend on the forehead."	25	20.83%	0.208	0.408
10. "I kissed my boyfriend on the lips."	12	10.00%	0.100	0.301
<i>Petting</i>				
5. "I felt my boyfriend's chest when he was fully clothed."	1	0.83%	0.008	0.091
9. "I touch my boyfriend's chest when he's not dressed."	0	0	0	0
6. "I kiss my boyfriend on the chest when he's not dressed."	0	0	0	0

8. "I kissed my boyfriend's chest when he was fully clothed."	1	0.83%	0.008	0.091
<i>Intercourse</i>				
11. "I had sex with my boyfriend."	1	0.83%	0.008	0.091

The results in table 2 show results that are slightly different from the research Siregar et al. (2020) in Medan and research Dewi and Wirakusuma (2017) in Bali. In the activity of holding hands, the results show that the percentage of high school students in Jabodetabek who have done this activity is more (52.50% -65%) than in the study Siregar et al. (2020) which amounted to 39.8%. Similar results were also found in kissing behavior, namely kissing the cheeks and kissing the lips, which had a greater percentage than in the study Siregar et al. (2020), namely 13.8% and 4.62%. Even so, fewer high school students in Jabodetabek have had sexual intercourse compared to the results in the study Siregar et al. (2020) and research Dewi and Wirakusuma (2017). These results indicate that high school students in Jabodetabek have engaged in sexual behavior even though more are in the category of mild sexual behavior.

These results also show that sexual behavior among high school students in Jabodetabek occurs in the following order Yulianto (2020). Touching behavior, as a low intimacy behavior, has been carried out by 52.50% to 65% of high school students in Greater Jakarta. Kissing behavior, as a behavior that is more intimate than touching, is carried out by 10% - 31.67% of high school students in Jabodetabek. Sexual intercourse, as the most intimate sexual behavior, was carried out by 0.83% of students. This means that high school students in Jabodetabek have engaged in sexual behavior from the less intimate (touching), such as holding hands, to the most intimate (sexual intercourse).

Table 3 displays the interpretation of the scores from the sexual behavior based scale Yulianto (2020). Even though they have or are currently in a relationship with a girlfriend, 24.17% of respondents have never engaged in sexual behavior, even if they only hold their boyfriend's hand. Most of the respondents (46.67%) had committed one or a number of sexual behaviors including touching behavior. Although from table 2 it is known that there was one respondent who had sexual intercourse, none of the respondents got a score of 11 (performed all sexual behavior). The results of this study have slightly different results with the research (Yulianto, 2019b).

Table 3.

Frequency Total Score of Respondents' Sexual Behavior (N=120)

Score	Interpretation	f	%
0	Do not engage in sexual behavior.	29	24.17%
1 - 3	Have done touching behavior with girlfriends.	56	46.67%
4 - 6	Have done touching and kissing behavior with girlfriends.	34	28.33%
7- 10	Have done touching, kissing, and petting behavior with girlfriends.	1	0.83%
11	Has performed sexual behavior from touching to sexual intercourse with a girlfriend.	0	0.00%

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine premarital sexual behavior among high school students in Jabodetabek. The results showed that high school students in Jabodetabek had engaged in sexual behavior from a low level of intimacy (touching) to sexual intercourse, as the most intimate sexual

behavior. It can be concluded that the sexual behavior of high school students in Jabodetabek occurs sequentially from low intimacy to high intimacy.

This research still has a number of limitations, one of which is the small number of respondents. The number of participants which is only 120 people can cause the results of this study cannot be generalized to all high school students in Jabodetabek with a population of more than 200 thousand students (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022). Therefore, it is better for further research to take participants at least 270 students (Sugiyono, 2016). Apart from that, the researcher also suggested that in the next research they could examine sexual behavior in junior high school students, considering that sexual behavior has also been carried out by them a lot.

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