

Knowledge, Attitude, Parenting Against Sex Behavior Of Teen

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Abstract-Teen sexual behavior in the form of desire encourages adolescents to perform sexual behavior, both with the opposite sex or same sex. So there are still many teenage girls who drop out due to sexual behavior that deviates. The purpose of this study was to investigate factor analysis related to female teen sexual behavior in SMA N 10 Kota Bengkulu. This research uses an analytic survey method, a cross-sectional approach. The population used are girls of class X and IX SMA N 10 Kota Bengkulu. Samples were taken by stratified random sampling by lottery technique; the number of respondents was 124 students. The result of Chi-Square test is known that knowledge less heavy sexual behavior as much as (98,4%), whereas good knowledge of behavior of light sex as much (81,5%), unfavorable attitude on adolescent girls do heavy sexual behavior as much (80%), While favorable attitude of female teenagers who engage in light sexual behavior as much as (52,5%). Unfavorable parental parenting pattern toward adolescent girls do hard sex behavior as much as 53 (77,9%), while parenting pattern favorable in adolescent Daughter performed sexual behavior light as much as (51,8%). There was a significant correlation between knowledge and sexual behavior of adolescent girls $p=0,000$, attitude with female teen sex behavior $p=0,000$ $OR=4,429$ and pattern of parenting with female teen sex behavior $p=0,001$ $OR=4,429$. Multivariate analysis result obtained that the most dominant factor is knowledge $p=0,000$, $OR=11,515$. To the School is expected to conduct counseling, counseling to provide knowledge to adolescents about the dangers of sexual behavior and parents should further improve the supervision of their children.

Keywords: *Teen Girls Sex Behavior, Knowledge, Attitude, Parenting Patterns*

II. INTRODUCTION

Teenagers are the main phase of human development, with the age range of adolescents between 10 and 19 years. In adolescence, there is a rapid biological and psychological changes [1]. Biological changes in adolescence are influenced by the functioning of sexual hormones that encourage adolescents to engage in sexual desire by being attracted to the opposite sex [2]. Interest in adolescents to the opposite sex is a form of self-disclosure sexually if the self-disclosure is uncontrolled, it will cause the teenager to act at will so that there tend to be sexual deviations [3]. Sexual

behavior in adolescence has a form like falling in love, dating, holding hands, kissing on the cheeks, kissing lips, groping the chest, groping genitals, oral sex, and having sexual relations [4].

Sexual intercourse conducted by high school students in the United States as much (47%), had been actively engaged in sexual intercourse for three months (34%) and among them had had sexual intercourse with four or more during life (15%) [5]. Before teenagers have sexual intercourse, usually teenagers will first date (85%), hold hands (80%), kiss (30%), feel/stimulate sensitive body parts (6%) (2012 IDHS). Feeling / stimulating more sensitive parts of the body in adolescents is increasing at the age of 15-19 years with the reason of just happening (38%), and being forced by a partner in sexual behavior (12.6%) [6].

Based on Bengkulu Provincial Health Office report, 2014. Sexual relations committed by adolescents in Bengkulu Province had an impact on cases of HIV as many as 72 cases, AIDS 34 cases, Syphilis 22 cases, whereas in 2014 those with HIV with as many as 390 cases AIDS was 137, Syphilis was 529 cases.

Deviations in sexual behavior in adolescents are influenced by internal factors (knowledge and attitudes) and external factors (parents, peers, and sources of information) [7]. Other factors that also influence adolescent sexual behavior are gender, the age of puberty, knowledge, attitudes, parental marital status, parenting pattern, number of boyfriends, meetings with boyfriends, exposure to electronic media and printed media [8].

Sexual behavior is influenced by knowledge, namely the higher the level of one's knowledge, the lower the sexual behavior [9]. Besides, sexual behavior is not only influenced by knowledge but also influenced by attitudes. Growth attitudes starting from the knowledge that is perceived as positive or negative, then internalized into him, this is known to influence the behavior of someone who has a positive attitude will show positive behavior too. So, the tendency of teenagers to behave sexually will be influenced by their attitude [10]. The tendency of adolescents in sexual behavior can also occur due to parenting in educating or supervising their children, adolescents who are monitored by their parents will delay and even avoid sexual relations while in unattended adolescents, they will have first sexual intercourse at the earlier age [11].

Preliminary surveys conducted on young women on February 13, 2017, in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City, among the number of students 288, there were 4 (1.4%) students found who performed a deviant sexual behavior and resulted in teenagers dropping out of school due to pregnancy or wanting to marry.

Based on the data above, the researchers researched SMA 10 Bengkulu City. Besides because of the existence of cases of sexual behavior digression in adolescents, in SMA N 10 when conducting interviews about adolescent sex hazards of 8 respondents found six less knowledgeable and 2 with useful knowledge.

III. METHODS

This research used an analytic survey method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were female adolescents of class X and IX in SMAN 10 Bengkulu City and the samples were taken by stratified random sampling with lottery technique with 124 respondents. Collecting data is in two ways, namely secondary data used at the time of initial data collection and primary data at the time of the study. Data analysis was carried out by univariate, bivariate by using the Chi-Square test at $\alpha = 5\%$ and multivariate analysis to see the most dominant factors related to female adolescent sexual

behavior in SMA 10 Kota Bengkulu using multiple regression.

IV. RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Sexual Behavior, Knowledge, Attitudes and Parenting Pattern in SMAN 10 Bengkulu City

Variable	Frequency	
	Total	Percentage (%)
Female adolescent sexual behavior		
Heavy Sexual Behavior	80	64,5
Mild Sexual Behavior	44	35,5
Total	124	100
Knowledge		
Less	64	51,6
Enough	33	26,6
Good	27	21,8
Total	124	100
Attitude		
Unfavorable	65	52,4
Favorable	59	47,6
Total	124	100
Parenting of Parents		
Unfavorable	68	54,8
Favorable	56	45,2
Total	124	100

Table 2. Female Adolescents Sexual Behavior

Variable	Total	(%)
Mild Sexual Behavior		
Talking with both only	124	100
Watch a movie together	82	66.13
Holding hands	116	93.5
Take a walk together	113	91.13
Hugging	96	77.41
Kissing cheeks	103	83.06
Heavy Sexual Behavior		
Kissing lips	80	64.50
Kissing the mouth by playing the tongue	64	52.60
Kissing the neck	29	23.4
Feeling the erogenous region	8	6.40
Petting sex	0	0
Sex	0	0

Table 3. The relationship between Knowledge and Female Adolescent Sex Behavior in SMAN 10 Bengkulu City

Knowledge	Female adolescent sexual behavior				Total		p Value
	Grave		Undemanding		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Less	63	98,4	1	1,6	64	100	0.000
Enough	12	36,4	21	63,6	33	100	

Good	5	18,5	22	81,5	27	100
Total	80	64,5	44	35,5	124	100

The results of the chi-square test showed $p = 0,000$ (sig <0,05). It shows that there was a significant relationship between knowledge with female adolescent sexual behavior.

Table 4. The relationship between Attitude and Female Adolescent Sex Behavior in SMAN 10 Bengkulu City

Knowledg	Female adolescent sexual behavior				Knowledg		p Value	OR	95% C.I
	Grave		Undemanding		Total				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
Unfavorable	52	80,0	13	20,0	65	100	0,000	4,429	2,00-9,797
Favorable	28	47,5	31	52,5	59	100			
Total	80	64,5	44	35,5	124	100			

The results of statistical tests obtained $p = 0,000$ (sig <0.05), it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and teenage sexual behavior. The results of the analysis obtained OR = 4,429 (95% CI: 2,002-9,797), meaning that the hostile attitude was 4,429 times the chance to have sexual behavior in female teenagers.

Table 5. The relationship between Parenting of Parents and Female Adolescent Sex Behavior in SMAN 10 Bengkulu City

Parenting of parents	Female adolescent sexual behavior				Total		p Value	OR	95% C.I
	Grave		Undemanding		Total				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
Unfavorable	53	77,9	15	22,1	68	100	0,001	3,795	1,745-8,252
Favorable	27	48,2	29	51,8	56	100			
Total	80	64,5	44	35,5	124	100			

The results of statistical tests obtained $p = 0.001$ (sig <0.05). It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting parents with teenage sexual behavior. The results of the analysis obtained OR = 3.795 (95% CI: 1.745-8.252), meaning that the parenting style of unfavorable parents has an opportunity 3,795 times for young women to engage in sexual behavior.

Table 6. Analysis Results of Logistic Regression Test for Teen Girls Sex Behavior

Variable	B	Wald	Sig	Exp(B)	95% C.I
Knowledge	2,444	31,488	0,000	11,515	4,904-27,035
Attitude	0,761	1,729	0,188	2,141	0,688-6,657
Parenting Style of Parents	0,632	1,220	0,269	1,880	0,613-5,768

The most significant OR value is knowledge 11,515 which means that knowledge has a chance of 11,515 times influencing female sexual behavior with p -value = 0,000 (sig <0,25).

V. DISCUSSION

A. Knowledge Relationship with Teen Girls Sexual Behavior

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between knowledge with female adolescent sexual behavior. The chi-square test results showed $p = 0,000$ (sig <0,05).

Lack of teenage knowledge about sexual behavior and the impact of sexual behavior causes adolescents to engage in sexual behavior earlier, lack of knowledge such as knowledge about the stages of adolescence (47.58%), definition of sexual behavior (46.77%), how to channel sexual drive (47.58%), and the risk of abortion (47.58%). Insufficient knowledge due to harmful environmental influences, teenagers are still very thirsty for information, so they often seek information that is not necessarily good and right for him, adolescents are still very taboo about sexual behavior. The growing knowledge is less able to do counseling or socialization about reproductive health and the dangers of female adolescent sexual behavior.

This research is in line with other studies showing that there is a meaningful relationship between knowledge and sexual behavior, the lower / worse the knowledge of a teenager, the higher the chances of sexual behavior are substantial [12].

This research is supported by the results of previous studies of low knowledge in adolescents due to the lack of information received by teenagers so that teenagers receive more information from electronic media such as television [8]. Information on most information is limited to PMS and HIV-AIDS, while reproductive health information is rare.

The assumption that talking about sexual health is a shameful thing, taboos for family and society make information-hungry teenagers seek their information, sometimes the information obtained is misleading and half-hearted.

This research is also supported by previous research, the absence of learning about reproductive health and sexual behavior in SMK Bhineka Karawang so that students do not know the adverse effects of risky sexual behavior [7]. Aritonang in his research said Lack of knowledge about sexual behavior is caused by a lack of parental role and the existence of a supportive situation, therefore the need for information about meeting the needs of adolescents through appropriate programs including education and counseling, protection of youth against sexual violence, providing information on reproductive health, and prevent PMS (Premenstrual syndrome), HIV / AIDS prevention, prevention programs and treatment of adolescent sexual abuse, so that teenagers can understand the need to maintain reproductive health and understand the impact of irresponsible behavior [13].

As stated by experts that true sexual knowledge can lead a person toward rational and responsible sexual behavior, and it can make critical personnel decisions related to sexuality. Otherwise wrong sexual knowledge can lead to misperceptions about sexuality so that it will lead to sexual behavior what is wrong with all the causes, wrong information causes the understanding and perception of society, especially teenagers about sex to be wrong [14].

Other studies also say that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about sexual behavior in adolescents [15]. The results of the study also have a significant relationship between knowledge with sexual behavior, knowledge less likely to have three times risky sexual behavior compared with respondents who have good knowledge [16]. Other studies say that factors that can influence adolescent sexual behavior, for example, want to try high and lack self-awareness, so adolescents will be able to behave sexually at risk [17].

B. The relationship between Attitudes and Teen Girls Sexual Behavior

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between hostile adolescent attitudes with adolescent female sexual behavior with chi-square test showing $p = 0,000$ ($\text{sig} < 0.05$).

Unfavorable attitudes occur because they still think that they are not fit to receive knowledge about reproductive health (44.35%), sexual education in school is not needed (30.65%), kissing on the cheeks and lips with girlfriends can be done (25.00%) Teenagers who do sexual behavior are influenced by their attitude, because adolescents who have unfavorable thoughts tend to act unfavorably as well, so that with unfavorable attitudes, teens are more at risk for sexual behavior than teenagers who have favorable attitudes. How to change one's attitude can be done with positive activities such as FIK-R activities.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Engeng. There is a significant relationship between attitudes with adolescent sexual behavior, students who do not support adolescent sexual behavior and have less risky sexual behavior compared to students who support teen sexual behavior and have risky sexual behavior [7]. This research is also supported by previous research attitudes which are closed responses whose manifestations cannot be seen directly and are predisposing to behavior.

Rusmiati's research also supported the results of this study in 2015, a growing attitude beginning with perceived knowledge as a good/positive or not useful/negative, then internalized into him [10]. It affects behavior. If we are perceived to be positive, then a person tends to behave according to his perception because he feels agreed he knows, but on the contrary, if he perceives negatively, then he tends to avoid or not do what is perceived into his behavior, someone who has a positive attitude indicates positive behavior too. Their attitudes will influence the tendency of adolescents to behave sexually, namely likes and dislikes, or agree and disagree.

According to Aritonang's research in 2015, attitudes are a prepositional factor that includes components such as

beliefs, ideas, concepts and emotional expressions expressed by behaviors related to action, if someone has a positive (right) attitude, then it is less likely to have premarital sexual intercourse and vice versa [13].

C. Relationship of Parenting Style of Parents with Female Sexual Behavior (Behavior Theory)

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between unfavorable parenting parents and teenage sex behavior with chi-square test showing $p = 0.001$ ($\text{sig} < 0.05$).

Parenting unfavorable parenting causes teenagers to experience sexual behavior. Parenting is still many wrongs because the child must obey the orders of the parents and must not argue (58.87%), the child may choose friends at will (45.16%), and the child must obey parents if they do not want to be scolded (45.16%). Parenting parents who are wrong can be seen from the level of education of parents, jobs that result in lower levels of parental supervision or monitoring, so the risk of adolescents is increasingly risky for sexual behavior. Parents are a significant factor for the growth and development of adolescents, where adolescence is a volatile period to look for the true identity if, without supervision, children tend to try new things that are not necessarily good. Wrong parenting can be changed by way of parents participating, or peer groups in activities carried out by their children to establish closeness between children and parents.

This research is in line with Nurse's study in 2008; parental supervision is an essential factor influencing adolescent sexual behavior, adolescents who are monitored by their parents will delay and even avoid sexual relations while adolescents who are not supervised by parents will delay sexual intercourse first at an earlier age [8].

Yovanni et al. 's 2012 study supported this study, that there is a relationship between permissive parental parenting with students' sexual behavior, there is no supervision from parents as well as parents who are permissive or neglected will accelerate adolescents to have sexual intercourse [18].

Other research results also show that parenting patterns have a relationship with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, factors that influence parenting parents applied to their children, such as parental education and family economic status [19]. According to the results of Dahlan's research in 2013, adolescents were cared for in an authoritarian manner that tended to have more labor sexual behavior than teenagers raised by passive parenting [19]. Experts in adolescent behavior books also support this research, the more the level of monitoring of parents of adolescents, the lower the likelihood of deviant behavior affecting teenagers, parents need to develop adolescent trust in their parents so that teens are more open to parents so parents can monitor the association of teenage children [20].

Multivariate analysis was carried out in several stages. The first was the modeling phase using one by one test between knowledge with adolescent female sexual behavior, attitudes with teenage sexual behavior and parenting patterns with female teenage sexual behavior. After modeling, the three variables were entered into multivariate with a p -value < 0.25 . Then the second step was to do the multivariate test with the input as well as the independent variables to see the change in p -value. It turned out that after being tested with logistic regression, there was a change in the p -value of the attitude and upbringing more than p -value 0.05. Parents' parenting pattern was issued, and only the knowledge and attitude were tested, and there was a change in the OR value of (18.59%), then the attitude was taken, and parenting patterns were turned out after re-testing there was a change in OR value (22.28%). After a logistic regression test, the OR value of parents' attitudes and parenting is more than (10%), so the variable is not issued will still be included in the multivariate variable because the three variables are confounding variables.

Logistic regression test results can be concluded that from several factors related to female adolescent sexual behavior, knowledge with female adolescent sexual behavior is $p = 0,000$ with $OR = 11,515$, attitude with adolescent female sexual behavior that is $p = 0,188$ with $OR = 2,141$, while pattern foster parents with female teenage sexual behavior, namely $p = 0.269$ with $OR = 1.880$.

The most dominant variable is knowledge with the most considerable OR value obtained is 11.515 which means that knowledge has an opportunity of 11.515 times affecting the sexual behavior of young women with $p = 0.000$.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study and discussion of the analysis of factors related to female teenagers sex behavior, it can be concluded that the factors that have a relationship with female teenagers' sexual behavior is knowledge, attitudes and parenting parents. The most dominant factor related to teenagers' sexual behavior is knowledge. It is needed to continue research by adding some variables such as the school is expected to conduct counseling and counseling to provide knowledge about the dangers of female adolescent sexual behavior.

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