

Factors Associated with Sexual Behavior of College Students in Palangkaraya

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Factors Associated with Sexual Behavior of College Students in Palangkaraya

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Abstract

Adolescent reproductive health is strongly influenced by the reproductive and sexual behavior of adolescents. This study aims to analyze the influence of knowledge, residence, leisure time, peer endorsement, parental monitoring, information access, attitudes, perception, and intention to influence the sexual behavior of college student in Palangkaraya. The research used was analytic observational with a cross-sectional study design conducted at student college, Palangkaraya, Kalimantan Tengah Province. The population in this study were unmarried and 18-24-year-old students with a sample size of 240 people. The correlation test results showed no influence of knowledge, leisure time, parental monitoring, attitudes and perceptions on sexual behavior $p > 0.05$, meanwhile, peer support, information access, and intention have an effect on sexual behavior $p < 0.05$. The most influential factor is intention ($p=0.001$; $Exp.B=17.102$) where the responder with strong intention in sexual behavior, 17.102 times will conduct risky sexual behavior. This study shows that there is a significant influence between peer support, information access, and intent on the sexual behavior of college students in Palangka Raya.

Keywords: knowledge, residence, leisure time, peer support, parental monitoring, information access, attitudes, perception, intention, sexual behavior

Introduction

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS are increasing from year to year and become a public health problem throughout the world, one of them is a developing country like Indonesia. In Indonesia, HIV/AIDS cases are dominated by productive age groups of 20-24 years old by 12,537 people¹, 82.8% transmission through heterosexual relations.² Increasing of STI cases are indicative of high-risk sexual behavior, which can facilitate the transmission of HIV and increase the risk of HIV transmission by 3-5 times greater than without STIs.³

The case of HIV/AIDS in Kalimantan Tengah in the last six years has increased from 64 HIV cases in

2011 to 674 cases in 2016 and AIDS cases from 21 cases to 223 cases.⁴ Based on data from Central of Health Centers 2016, HIV in the age group of 20-24 years about 12.26%, AIDS by 5.94%.⁵ While the case of HIV year 2016 in Palangkaraya, aged 20-24 years by 29.63% , HIV/AIDS by 15.79% , STI group age 20-24 years old 87.50%.⁶ Abortus case in 2013 until 2017, age 15-24 as many as 19 cases of 34 people who became pregnant.⁷

One type of behavior that is harmful to health is likely to increase in adolescence is a risk behavior that premarital sexual behavior among unmarried adolescents aged 15-24 years.⁸ Starting from an unhealthy courting behavior brings the consequences of an unwanted pregnancy. A healthy dating will avoid the risk of diseases such as STIs (STDs), unwanted pregnancy, cervical cancer, sexual violence⁹, negative mental health¹⁰ which can lead to not only physical and psychological disorders.^{11, 12}

There are 35 of the students in Palangkaraya who became respondents were 27 people (77.14%) had had pre-marital sex with their girlfriend.¹³ In 2014, respondents aged 15 years to 24 years as many as 113

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samples showed 35% of the first-time sexual activity in the dormitory, 52% sexual intercourse did at home.¹⁴

Materials and Method

This research is a quantitative research with cross-sectional design. The research was conducted on students at one of the universities in Palangkaraya. The population in this study was 5981 people from the age of 18 to 24 years with a total sample of 240 people in the select based on the formulated hypothesis for two proportion two directions.¹⁵ Sampling by proportional stratified random sampling conducted among 240 students. Criteria age 18-24 years, ever or being courting, willing to engage in research, and not married. Data collection using questionnaire and honesty test using L-MMPI scale.

Findings

Table 1: Univariate Analysis of Variables

No.	Variable	Total (N = 240)	%
1.	Residence		
	At risk	133	55.4
	Not at risk	107	44.6
2.	Knowledge average		
	Below	89	37.1
	Above	151	62.9

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3.	Opportunity or leisure time		
	High	57	23.8
	Low	183	76.3
4.	Peer endorsement about negative things		
	Strong	24	10.0
	Weak	216	90.0
5.	Parental monitoring		
	Low	58	24.2
	High	182	75.8
6.	Access to a negative information		
	High	15	6.3
	Low	225	93.8
7.	Attitude		
	Negative	2	0.8
	Positive	238	99.2
8.	Perception of behavior control		
	Bad	7	2.9
	Good	233	97.1
9.	Intention		
	Strong	16	6.7
	Weak	224	93.3
10.	Sexual behavior		
	High risk	69	28.8
	Low risk	171	71.3

Table 2: Bivariate Analysis of Variables

No.	Independent Variabel	Sexual Behavior				P value	OR 95% CI
		At risk		Not at risk			
		n	%	n	%		
1.	Residence						
	At risk	43	32.3	90	67.7	0.221 _a	1.488 (0.840-2.637)
	Not at risk	26	24.3	81	76.2		
2.	Knowledge average						
	Below	32	36.0	57	64.0	0.081 _a	1.730 (0.978-3.059)
	Above	37	24.5	114	75.5		
3.	Opportunity or leisure time						
	High	18	31.6	39	68.4	0.709 _a	1.195 (0.627-2.777)
	Low	51	27.9	132	72.1		
4.	Peer endorsement about negative things						
	Strong	14	58.3	10	41.7	0.002 _a	4.098 (1.722-9.756)
	Weak	55	25.5	161	74.5		
5.	Parental monitoring						
	Low	22	37.9	36	62.1	0.108 _a	1.755 (0.939-3.282)
	High	47	25.8	135	74.2		

Conted...

6.	Access to a negative information						0.000 _b	11.789 (3.212-3.274)
	High	12	80.0	3	20.0			
	Low	57	25.3	168	74.7			
7.	Attitude						0.493 _b	0.400 (0.025-6.487)
	Negative	1	50.0	1	50.0			
	Positive	68	28.6	170	71.4			
8.	Perception of behavior control						0.677 _b	0.404 (0.048-2.423)
	Bad	1	14.3	6	85.7			
	Good	68	29.2	165	70.8			
9.	Intention						0.000 _b	21.509 (4.740-97.611)
	Strong	14	87.5	2	12.5			
	Weak	55	24.6	169	75.4			

10
Table 3: Multivariate Analysis of Variables

Variable	P value	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Peer endorsement about negative things	0.036	2.921	1.071-7.967
Live in the same residence (dormitory)	0.061	1.883	.971-3.649
Intention	0.001	17.102	3.449-84.792
Access to a negative information	0.000	11.512	2.957-44.816

From the table 3, the most influential factor is intention (p=0.001; Exp.B=17.102) where the respondent with strong intention in sexual behavior, 17.102 times will conduct risky sexual behavior.

Discussion

The findings of this study reveal while the student often accesses and increase source of negative information then behavior sexual of college student tends to be increasingly. Period of teens is a development period where individual thirsty for adventure, likes risk, as well as want something new and challenge for them on natural could reach turbulent conditions.¹⁶ The information media also has a negative impact on the psychological development of children and adolescents, unwittingly affects knowledge and attitudes that can lead to behavioral changes toward lifestyles that are at risk of premarital sexual behavior because teenagers easily try and imitate what they hear and see from the mass media because they do not yet know the full sexual problems of their parents.¹⁷ ³ Youth exposure to the pornographic material without proper guidance is associated with an increased tendency to engage in sexual activity.²¹ Students more closely watched pornography were

associated with potentially riskier sexual behavior and increased pornographic exposure was associated with hooking up events.²² Uncontrolled mass media and internet exposure can negatively affect youth sexual behavior.²³ Television media affects adolescent beliefs about sex.²⁴ Internet use affects knowledge of sexuality and student sexual behavior.²⁵

⁹ The findings of this study reveal support for the negative affecting the occurrence of risky sexual behavior in college students, this is because most students experimented with greater independence where at this time students spend more time with friends than with parents, and peer relationships become increasingly influential in socio-social development and strongly influence adolescent sexual behavior to replace family bonds ^{20,26} greater during early adolescence until adulthood ²⁷ acceptance of peer groups increases excitability creates a sense of pride and security.²⁸ Habits of discussion, exchanging information about sexuality issues and the number of friends who have had premarital sexual intercourse become a factor that causes teenagers to ¹¹ be pre-marital sex with their partners.²⁹ Young people have freedom when they are away from family, talk to peers and sexual partners about sex more

than sexual health problems and friends are considered a source of important advice and information about sex, conversations about sex among young people tend to produce norms that affecting positive or negative pressure on individuals to adapt to group standards.³⁰ The negative influence of peers is the style of promiscuity in the form of courtship when ordinary friends kiss with their girlfriend, it is justified that he kissed also this is because teenagers tend to develop their own norms that conflict with prevailing norms.³¹ Classmates are the most important source of information and knowledge about sex from college friends versus internet, novels and porn movies to learn about sex. Peer influence strongly associated with the risky sexual behavior of Bahamian youth, peer involvement at risk of having a strong influence on adolescent risky sexual behavior.³²

The findings in this study reveal the intention to influence the occurrence of risky sexual behavior in college students. When a person has full control, the intention is the most proximal determinant of behavior, and in the context of sexual activity, sexual intent refers to a person's desire to plan sexual activity and based on the sexual intention theory precedes the activity sexual. Students who have the intention to engage in risky sexual behavior result from having a partner and experience in the past. The experience is driven by the knowledge of students who still think that premarital sex is intercourse. The loosening of social norms that exist in the environment around adolescents, causing them to be free to do premarital sex without any limitations or prohibitions.³³ From the data of this study there are 18.3% of respondents said they have a desire to express feelings of love requires physical intimacy with a partner and 15.9% have the desire to express love through sexual relationships with girlfriends. The commitment of relationship has a positive effect on the conduct of premarital sex behavior on Seja students.

Conclusion

The risky sexual behavior in college students who have dating influenced by the support of their friends about negative things, access to information and the intention of the students themselves. Sexual behavior intentions, negative peer support, negative information access can play a role in increasing the occurrence of risky sexual behavior in college students. The most influential variable in the occurrence of risky sexual

behavior in the student is the intention of sexual behavior (OR=17.102).

Ethical Clearance: Before conducting the data retrieval, the researchers conducted a decent test of ethics conducted at the Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University to determine that this study has met the feasibility. Information on an ethical test that the study is eligible to continue. The feasibility of the research was conducted in an effort to protect the human rights and security of research subjects.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict interests.

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