

## **Factors Affecting Behavior Sex On Boarding Children In Tosaren Village Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Premarital sexual behavior among teenagers is increasing. Teenagers' great curiosity, developments in information technology, lack of communication within the family, and society's increasing ignorance make this behavior increasingly widespread. The aim of this research is to find out the factors that influence the sexual behavior of boarding school children. The research design is quantitative analytical with a cross sectional design. The population is all boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City aged 21-24 years with a total population of 120 teenagers, a sample of 70 respondents using a purposive sampling technique. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. The results showed that the majority of respondents who were male had positive sexual behavior as many as 27 respondents (73.0%), the majority of respondents with tertiary education had positive sexual behavior as many as 47 respondents (85.5%), respondents who had good knowledge all had positive sexual behavior as many as 43 respondents (100%) and respondents who had a positive attitude almost all had positive sexual behavior as many as 59 respondents (93.7%). Based on the results of the Multiple Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that with a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that simultaneously there is an influence of gender, education, knowledge and attitudes on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City with the magnitude of the effect is 88.1%. In general, adolescents in middle and late age are vulnerable to engaging in dangerous and high-risk behavior, such as narcotics abuse or unprotected sexual relations. Parents are expected to provide early education and pay more attention to their children who are in their teenage years or when they are away from them.

**Keywords:** Boarding Student, Factors, Sex Behavior.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Sexual behavior is all behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether carried out on oneself, the opposite sex or the same sex, which can be manifested in various kinds of behavior, starting from feelings of attraction, dating, holding hands, kissing the cheek, kissing the lips, hugging, holding breasts, holding genitals, even having sexual intercourse (Sarwono, 2015). Premarital sexual behavior among teenagers is increasing. The great curiosity of teenagers, the development of information technology, the lack of communication within the family, and the increasing indifference of society make this behavior increasingly widespread (Anna, 2016).

Love and sex are one of the biggest problems of teenagers everywhere in the world. Teenage pregnancies, miscarriages, school interruptions, young marriages, divorce, venereal diseases, drug abuse are the bad consequences of wrong love and sexual adventures during adolescence. In general, adolescents in middle and late age are vulnerable to engaging in



dangerous and high-risk behavior, such as narcotics abuse or unprotected sexual relations. Consuming alcohol and narcotics can also increase the possibility of engaging in other risky behavior, because these two substances can influence judgment and decision making (BKKBN, 2017).

Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health (SKRRI) in 2018 showed that of adolescent respondents aged 15-24 years, 1% of adolescent girls and 6% of adolescent boys stated that they had had sexual relations. Data from research from the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2018 showed that 6.9% of teenagers had had premarital sexual relations. According to research results by Lisnawati (2017) in Cirebon, as many as 100% of teenagers have felt attracted to someone, 67.9% of teenagers have had boyfriends and 56.7% of teenagers have gone on dates. Among them, almost 50% of teenagers have kissed, as many as 23.8% of teenagers have groped their chests, 14.2% of teenagers have touched their genitals, 7.1% of teenagers have had oral sex and as many as 4.1% have even had sexual intercourse. .

The results of NGO Sahara's research conducted between 2011-2016 in several large cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya and Medan showed that an average of 44.8% of teenagers had had intimate relations (sex). Most teenagers who have sexual relations are in boarding houses. From 2011 to 2016, it was discovered that the place where they most often had intimate relations was boarding houses (51.5%), followed by private homes (around 30%). Homes that are far from campus make many teenagers choose to live in boarding houses. The impact is that they become independent and can finally make decisions. But on the other hand, weak control on the part of their parents and also the boarding house owner makes these teenagers have sexual relations in their boarding house rooms (Tempo, 2016).

The mental, physical and psychological development of teenagers is also followed by rapid social development in society. This makes teenagers also experience rapid social changes from traditional society to modern society which also changes their norms, values and lifestyle. This was also followed by a media revolution that was open to a diversity of lifestyles (Antono, 2016). One of them is progress in the field of information technology. Progress in this field has two sides, both beneficial and detrimental. The era of globalization and openness of information, for example the internet, makes all forms of information very easy to obtain, even in small towns. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to control information that can damage teenagers' personalities, for example pornography and promiscuous sexual life (Putri, 2009 in Mariani, 2017). Easy access to information and media makes it easy for teenagers to obtain pornographic things from magazines, television and the internet, while teenagers tend to imitate or try new things to answer their curiosity.

According to various studies, the high incidence of premarital sex among teenagers is due to various factors. Factors that influence teenagers to have premarital sexual relations according to Aryani (2016) are: biological drives, excessive provision of facilities (including money) to teenagers, shifts in moral and ethical values in society, and poverty encourages opportunities for teenagers in particular. women to have premarital sex. According to Santrock in Sarwono (2017), the reasons why teenagers have sex include: being forced, feeling ready, needing to be loved, and fear of being ridiculed by friends because they are still girls or virgins. According to Seotjningsih (2017) shows that the factors that influence premarital sexual behavior among teenagers are poor parent-teen relationships, negative peer pressure, understanding of the level of religion (religiosity), and exposure to pornographic media. The process of developing adolescent behavior patterns is indirectly related to the role of parents in providing basic religious education, character/manners, affection, a sense of security and getting teenagers to always obey the rules in their environment (Hurlock, 2015).

Apart from knowledge about reproductive health and information media, another factor that can also influence irresponsible adolescent sexual behavior is the adolescent's personality, such as self-esteem. Self-esteem is an aspect of personality that contributes to controlling

adolescent sexual behavior. High self-esteem seems to be related to the issue of a teenager's virginity. If girls have high self-esteem, they rarely have sex when they are teenagers. But on the other hand, boys who have high self-esteem are usually no longer virgins (Myles, 1983 in Mariani, 2017).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with 10 boarding house residents, 5 boys and 5 girls in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City, it is known that several behaviors that lead to free sex include the following: 80% hold hands when alone with boyfriend, 40% hug their boyfriend when they are alone with their boyfriend, 60% put their hand on their shoulder when they are alone with their boyfriend, 20% hug and kiss their forehead, 20% hug and kiss their cheek, 20% hug and kiss their lips, 7% hug and kiss eyes, 7% hugged and fondled ears, 13% hugged and rubbed their backs, 7% fondled their breasts, 7% stimulated sexual organs and 7% had intimate relations. This can happen because there are many boarding houses that are not supervised or not shared by the boarding house owners, these houses are made with lots of rooms filled with women and men (mixed) and there is a lack of regulations such as a special place to receive guests or time limits. visit, so they can do as they please, for example by inviting guests directly into the room. This indicates the low level of privacy of boarding house residents in it. Boarding houses like that can open up opportunities or opportunities to carry out actions that violate norms. There are various kinds of problems faced by students in socializing, including: there are some students who feel free to socialize because they are far from parental supervision and these students fall into free association.

According to Sianipar (2000) in (Pra et al., 2012), the role of parents is very important in efforts to prevent premarital sexual behavior, namely by increasing teenagers' knowledge about reproductive health. The religiosity factor influences free sexual behavior in teenagers, so that teenagers increase their religiosity so that they do not engage in free sexual behavior by getting closer to God Almighty (Salsabiela 2017).

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia has developed a model of adolescent reproductive health services called the Adolescent Care Health Service (PKPR). This health program is integrated to provide counseling and increase the ability of teenagers to apply Healthy Living Education and Skills (PKHS). Apart from PKPR, adolescent reproductive health services are also included in the Generation Planning Program (Genre) organized by the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). The Genre Program is implemented through two approaches, namely the youth approach and the approach to families with teenagers. These two health service programs aim to prevent and protect adolescents from premarital sexual behavior which can affect adolescent reproductive health, as well as prepare adolescents to lead healthy and responsible reproductive lives (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015).

Based on the above phenomenon, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Factors that Influence Sexual Behavior among Boarding School Children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City in 2019".

## METHODS

The research design is quantitative analytical with a cross sectional design. The population is all boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City aged 21-24 years with a total population of 120 teenagers, a sample of 70 respondents using a purposive sampling technique. The data collection technique used a questionnaire. Multivariate analysis was carried out to determine the influence of age, gender, knowledge and attitudes on sexual behavior, analyzed using a linear regression test. Linear regression is a statistical tool used to determine the influence of one or several variables on one variable. Multiple logistic regression is used if there is more than one independent variable.

## RESULT

### 1. Genders

Cross-tabulation table of gender and sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City

Genders	Sexual Behaviour		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Male	10 27,0%	27 73,0%	37 100%
Female	1 3,0%	32 97,0%	33 100%
Total	11 15.7%	59 84,3%	70 100.0%

Based on the table, it is known that the majority of male respondents have positive sexual behavior, 27 respondents (73.0%).

### 2. Education

Cross Tabulation Table of Education and Sexual Behavior among Boarding School Children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City

Education	Sexual Behaviour		Total
	Negative	Positive	
SMA	3 20,0%	12 80,0%	15 100
PT	8 14,5%	47 85,5%	55 100
Total	11 15.7%	59 84,3%	70 100.0%

Based on the table, it is known that the majority of respondents with tertiary education have positive sexual behavior, namely 47 respondents (85.5%).

### 3. Knowledges

Cross Tabulation Table of Knowledge and Sexual Behavior among Boarding School Children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City

Knowledges	Sexual Behaviour		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Kurang	3 100%	0 0,0%	3 100%
Medium	8 33,3%	16 66,7%	24 100%
Good	0 0,0%	43 100%	43 100%
Total	11 15.7%	59 84,3%	70 100.0%

Based on the table, it is known that all respondents who have good knowledge have positive sexual behavior as many as 43 respondents (100%).

### 4. Attitude

Cross Tabulation Table of Attitudes and Sexual Behavior among Boarding School Children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City

Attitude	Sexual Behaviour		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Negative	7 100%	0 0,0%	7 100%
Positive	4 6,3%	59 93,7%	63 100%
Total	11 15.7%	59 84,3%	70 100.0%

Based on the table, it is known that respondents who have a positive attitude almost all have positive sexual behavior as many as 59 respondents (93.7%).

### 5. Statistics Regression Logistics Test

Table of results of linear regression analysis of sexual behavior among boarding school children based on gender, education, knowledge and attitudes in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City

No	Variabel	Sig	B	R <sup>2</sup>	Sig
1	(Constant)	.078	-.539		
2	Genders	.061	.101		
3	Educations	.007	.113	0.881	0.000
4	Knowledges	.004	.167		
5	Attitude	.000	.723		

#### a. Parcials

##### 1) The Influence of Gender on Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.061 > 0.05$ , so H1 is rejected so it is concluded that there is partially no influence of gender on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City..

##### 2) The Influence of Education on Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.007 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a partial influence of the level of education on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

3) The Effect of Education on Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.007 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a partial influence of the level of education on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

4) The Influence of Knowledge on Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.004 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a partial influence of knowledge on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

5) The Influence of Attitudes on Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a partial influence of attitudes on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

**b. Simultaneous**

Based on the results of the Multiple Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that with a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that simultaneously there is gender, education, knowledge and attitudes towards sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City with a magnitude influence 88.1%.

## DISCUSSION

Based on cross tabulation, it is known that the majority of male respondents had positive sexual behavior, namely 27 respondents (73.0%). Meanwhile, the results of the Logistic Regression analysis show that the p-value is  $0.061 > 0.05$ , so H1 is rejected so it is concluded that there is partially no influence of gender on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

The results of the research show that the majority of respondents with tertiary education have positive sexual behavior, 47 respondents (85.5%) and based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.007 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that partially There is an influence of education level on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City. The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted on teenagers in Pasir Gunung Selatan, Depok in 2016, in accordance with the results of this research, namely that there is a significant relationship between the level of education and sexual behavior, where teenagers with higher education have a greater chance of 1 .89 times compared to teenagers with lower education (Dewi, 2012).

The research results showed that all respondents who were well informed had positive sexual behavior as many as 43 respondents (100%). Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.004 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a partial influence of knowledge on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

The research results showed that almost all respondents who had positive attitudes had positive sexual behavior as many as 59 respondents (93.7%). Based on the results of the logistic regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is a partial influence of attitudes on sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

Based on the results of the Multiple Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that with a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that simultaneously there is gender, education, knowledge and attitudes towards sexual behavior among boarding school children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City with a magnitude influence 88.1%.

Adolescence is a period full of turmoil, a time full of various introductions to new things as preparations for filling their lives in the future. This tumultuous life often makes young people fall into "promiscuous" and even "deviant" sexual behavior. Love and sex are one of the biggest problems of teenagers everywhere in the world. Teenage pregnancies, miscarriages, school interruptions, young marriages, divorce, venereal diseases, drug abuse are the bad consequences of wrong love and sexual adventures during adolescence. In general, adolescents in middle and late age are vulnerable to engaging in dangerous and high-risk behavior, such as narcotics abuse or unprotected sexual relations. Consuming alcohol and narcotics can also increase the likelihood of engaging in other risky behaviors, because these two substances can affect judgment and decision making. (BKKBN, 2016).

The role of parents is very important in efforts to prevent premarital sexual behavior, namely by increasing teenagers' knowledge about reproductive health. The religiosity factor influences free sexual behavior in teenagers, so that teenagers increase their religiosity so that they do not engage in free sexual behavior by getting closer to God Almighty (Salsabiela 2017).

Knowledge can influence a person's attitude, with good knowledge a good attitude will also be created, and vice versa. In this research, it was discovered that the majority of students had poor knowledge, due to students' lack of knowledge about premarital sex. This can be seen from indicators of knowledge of premarital sex, including: there are teenagers who do not know the meaning of premarital sex and state that they do not know the reasons why teenagers have premarital sex, teenagers do not know the psychological impact of premarital sexual behavior. And it turns out that teenagers have a good attitude regarding the issue of premarital sex which can be seen from indicators of premarital sex attitudes including: judging from the agreement that premarital sex is something that is not normal for teenagers who are attending school, and teenagers having sex with the opposite sex without marriage is not agreeing to something that is legal. -It's fine as long as it's based on mutual love and likes, seen from the view that having sex outside of marriage is a mistake that violates societal norms.

## CONCLUSION

Most of the respondents (52.9%) were male and almost all (78.6%) of the respondents had a tertiary education. Most of the respondents 61.4%) had good knowledge about sexual behavior. Almost all of the respondents (90, 0%) have a positive attitude about sexual behavior. Almost all respondents (84.3%) have positive behavior about sexual behavior and simultaneously there are gender, education, knowledge and attitudes towards sexual behavior among boarding children in Tosaren Village, Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City with magnitude of influence (88.1%).

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