

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGED AND FREQUENCY OF DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENT IN PEKANBARU

Hendra Taufik¹, Ari Pristiana Dewi², Herlina³

¹) Faculty of Engineering, University of Riau

^{2,3}) School of Nursing, University of Riau

Email: apd_pristy@yahoo.com

Abstract

Dating is a relationship between male and female where the presence of a mutual feeling in love or a heterosexual relationship in which both are recognize as soulmate and interdependence. Adolescents who have a sense of comfort dating will strive to meet the needs of partners, including adolescent sexual behavior. The purpose of this study was determined the relationship between age and frequency of dating and adolescent sexual behavior. The study design was descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach, and a sample are 180 dating adolescents. Data was collected by questionnaire sheet. The results showed that no significant relationship between age and frequency of dating and adolescent sexual behavior ($p = 0.486$; $p = 0.592 > 0.05$). It is suggested for families and communities to monitor and ward off bad influences adolescents in dating relationships and facilitate positive activities for adolescents.

Keyword : dating, adolescent, sexual behavior

BACKGROUND

Dating began on interest and affection between male dan female (Ma'shum & Wahyurini, 2004). When adolescents have a sense of comfort being dating relationship then it will meet the needs of their partner. But adolescents a figure of the transition period individuals can be sexually mature but emotionally not stable and can be easily have sexual behavior of dating. Sexual behavior is all behavior by sexual desire, both with the partner (Sarwono, 2011). Sexual behavior of adolescents called pre-marital sexual behavior. Premarital sexual is sexual behavior conducted by a person who is not married, with partner or multiple partners (Rice, 2005). Dewi, Sahar dan Gayatri (2012) stated that levels of sexual behavior which is divided into two such as not risky sexual behavior : 1) masturbation; 2) holding hands; 3) masturbation; and 4) a kiss. Risky sexual behavior occurred french kiss, petting, sex or anal sex. French kissing is the beginning part-risk sexual behavior because it can spread health problems among couples as pulmonary TB, Hepatitis and others.

BKKBN (2012) reported that the impact of sexual behavior is pregnancy of adolescent. Pregnancy of adolescent can give impact in hypertension, anemia, bleeding, premature and low birth weight. It is also at high risk of cervical and uterine cancer in adolescents who had sexual intercourse before 17 years old due to the cells in the reproductive organs are being actively divide that ideally no stimulation from outside (Hall, Moreau & Trussell, 2012). While pregnancy in adolescence outside marriage can trigger birth abortion (abortion) that can cause death. In addition, sexual behavior of adolescent also leads to sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, genital herpes and HIV AIDS dangerous because it can lead to infertility, cancer of the uterus and can be transmitted to the baby.

Pekanbaru is one of the cities in Indonesia are vulnerable to sexual behavior of adolescents. Dewi, Sabrian and Lestari (2015) through their study of 600 adolescents in Senior High School reported about 56% of adolescent have been doing risky sexual behavior, including 2% of adolescents had



intercourse. Sexual behavior of can lead to increased sexual problems such as unprotected sexuality, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV / AIDS, unwanted pregnancies, abortions and maternal and infant mortality rates (Sarwono, 2011). BKKBN (2012) stated that 21.2% of adolescent had abortions, and 11% of births occur in adolescence. The purpose of this study was determined the relationship between age and frequency of dating and adolescent sexual behavior.

METHODS

This is quantitative research using correlation and cross sectional method. Total samples were 180 adolescents who met inclusion

criteria with proportional cluster sampling. Data were collected during on June 2015. The ethics guidelines of this research are beneficence and maleficence, respect for human dignity, and justice (Burn & Grove, 2009). Collecting data using a questionnaire sheet that has tested the validity and reliability. The instrument has met the criteria of face validity, content validity and construct validity, with the value of Pearson product moment (r) is more than 0.361 and the value of reliability (Cronbach alpha) greater than 0.77. Data processing includes the steps of editing, coding, processing and cleaning.

RESULTS

1. Characteristic of Respondens

Table1

Distribution of characteristic respondent

No	Characteristic respondent	Total	
		n	%
Aged			
1.	15 year old	23	12,8
2.	16 year old	71	39,4
3.	17 year old	76	42,2
4.	18 year old	10	5,6
Total		180	100
Gender			
1.	Male	82	45,5
2.	Female	98	54,5
Total		180	100

2. Dating of Adolescent and Sexual Behavior of Adolescent

Table2

Distribution of respondent based on dating of adolescent and sexual behavior of adolescent

No	Variable	Total	
		n	%
First aged of dating			
1.	8 years old	4	2,2
2.	10 years old	19	10,5
3.	11 years old	6	3,4
4.	14 years old	34	18,9
5.	15 years old	67	37,2
6.	16years old	50	27,8
Total		180	100
Frequency of dating			
1.	1 x	40	22,2
2.	More than 1	140	77,8



	Totall	180	100
Sexual Behavior			
1.	Risky	92	51,1
2.	Not risky	88	48,9
	Totall	180	100

Table 3

The relationship between first aged of dating and sexual behavior of adolescent

No	Variable	Sexual behavior				Total		OR (95% CI)	Pvalue
		Risky		Not risky		F	%		
		F	%	F	%				
First aged of dating									
1.	School aged	13	44,8	16	55,2	29	100	1,350 0,6 – 3,0	0,592
2.	Adolescent	79	52,2	72	47,8	15 1	100		
	Totall	92	100	88	100	18 0	100		

Table 4

The relationship between frequency of dating and sexual behavior of adolescent

No	Variable	Perilaku Seksual Remaja				Total		OR (95% CI)	Pvalue
		Risky		Not risky		F	%		
		F	%	F	%				
Frekuensi Berpacaran									
1.	1x	18	45	22	55	29	100	1,370 0,7 – 2,8	0,486
2.	More than 1x	74	53	66	47	15 1	100		
	Totall	92	100	88	100	18 0	100		

DISCUSSION

Based on analysis in this study found that the majority of adolescents in the middle period. This result is also supported by the survey of BKKBN in 2012, there were surveyed 10-24 years aged from 1000 adolescents, consist of 85% had been courting. Association of Family Planning Indonesia showed that approximately 60,32% of adolescents started dating in the range 15-17 years (Furwasih, 2010). The middle adolescents is the phase where adolescents have the urge to break from the their parents

but rather strengthen relationships with peers or form a group or gang to be explored ability to seek attention the opposite sex. Based on the development of middle adolescent sexuality where growing feeling in love, exploration of sex appeal, while building relationships with spouse and adolescent identity development mid-life rich fantasy life, focusing only on yourself (Wong, et al., 2008).

Dating begins on mutual interest and affection between male and female (Ma'shum & Wahyurini, 2004). When adolescents have

a sense of comfort of dating relationship then it will meet the needs of their partner. But adolescents is a figure of individuals who are in the transition period can be said to be sexually mature but emotionally not stable and can be easily drop for identity and socializing (Wiyanti, 2014). Therefore, it is not uncommon to make adolescents to build relationships dating off and on for the above. In this study, it is clear that the frequency of teen dating more than one times the things that are commonly faced by dating of adolescents. This research was also supported by study conducted Mayasari and Hadjam (2009) that the frequency of dating such as 30% of adolescent have a girlfriend for the first time and almost 25% have a girlfriend for the second time.

CONCLUSION

Adolescent were most respondents was 17 years, whereas sex is higher among girls (54.5%) than boys (45.5%). Firststaged of dating started 8 years old is 2.2%, and at most 15 years. The frequency of dating, majority of adolescent had more than one time as many as 77.8%. There were no significant relationship between age and frequency of dating and sexual behavior of adolescent (p value = 0.592; $0.486 > 0.05$). Based on the results, it is suggested for family can monitor the child's interaction with their friendas a prevention.

REFERENCES

- DeGenova, Mary. K., & Rice, Philip.F. (2005). Intimate Relationships Marriages, and Families. England Psychology Research Journal. Accessed in October 15th, 2015 from eprint.uny.ac.id/.../bab%202%20-%20NIM.%200810.
- Dewi, Ari Pristiana, Sahar, Junaiti & Gayatri, Dewi. (2012). The relationship between characteristic of adolescent, peers, and cyber porn and sexual behavior of adolescent in Depok, Indonesia. Undergraduated. Accessed in October 15th, 2015 from www.lontar.ui.ac.id
- Furwasih. (2010). Factors influencing sexual behavior pre maritall of adolescents. In Surakarta, Indonesia. Faculty of Health Communities. Accessed in October 17th 2015 from www.uns.ac.id
- Ma'shum, Y & Wahyurini C. (2004). What is the dating?. Kompas. Accessed in October 17th 2015 from <http://kompas.com/kompascetak/0404/02muda/947804.htm>
- Mayasari and Hadjam (2009). Sexual behavior of adolescent : self esteem of adolescents. Psychology Journal. 2000. No. 2. 120-127.
- Wiyanti Raafi' Hikma. (2014). Perception of Student about the Social of Sexual Behavior. Undergraduated. Accessed in October 17th 2015 from www.unc.ac.id