



## The leading factors of street teenagers' risky sexual behavior

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### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Remaja jalanan maupun remaja yang rentan turun ke jalan merupakan kelompok yang berisiko terhadap kekerasan seksual dan risiko kesehatan reproduksi. Remaja jalanan dengan seks aktif acap kali melakukan aktivitas seksualnya di sembarang tempat, berganti-ganti pasangan, serta tidak menggunakan alat kontrasepsi untuk mencegah kehamilan dan penyakit seksual menular.

**Tujuan :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku seksual berisiko pada remaja jalanan di Kota Semarang.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan populasi penelitian remaja jalanan berusia 10-18 tahun yang menjadi remaja jalanan binaan Dinas Sosial Kota Semarang. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 81 remaja yang diambil dengan teknik total populasi sampling. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik Chi-square dan regresi logistik dengan derajat kepercayaan 95%.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara usia, status orangtua, sikap permisivitas, perilaku berisiko kesehatan, sikap teman, dan perilaku berisiko kesehatan reproduksi teman dengan perilaku seks berisiko remaja jalanan di Kota Semarang ( $p < 0,05$ ). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan variabel sikap teman dan perilaku berisiko kesehatan reproduksi teman memiliki pengaruh secara bersamaan terhadap perilaku seks berisiko remaja jalanan. Remaja jalanan yang memiliki teman dengan sikap permisif akan lebih berisiko untuk melakukan perilaku seks 13 kali dibanding remaja yang memiliki teman tidak permisif. Remaja yang memiliki teman dengan perilaku berisiko kesehatan reproduksi yang tinggi juga memiliki kemungkinan untuk melakukan perilaku seks berisiko sebagaimana yang dilakukan temannya 10 kali lebih besar dibanding remaja jalanan yang memiliki teman dengan perilaku berisiko kesehatan reproduksi rendah.

**Kesimpulan :** Variabel sikap teman memiliki pengaruh paling besar terhadap perilaku seks berisiko pada remaja jalanan di Kota Semarang. Perlu upaya pembentukan peer-educator terkait pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi bagi remaja jalanan untuk mengurangi risiko kesehatan reproduksi.

**KATA KUNCI:** perilaku; seks; berisiko; remaja jalanan.

**ABSTRACT Background:** Teenagers who live on the streets are groups in a society prone to sexual violence and reproductive health risks. Sexually active street teenagers often engage in sexual activity in any place, change partners, and do not use contraceptives to prevent pregnancy and the risk of sexually transmitted diseases.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to analyze factors related to risky sexual behavior of street teenagers in Semarang.

**Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design with a research population of 10-18 years old street teenagers who became street teenagers assisted by the Social Office of Semarang. A sample of 81 teenagers was selected using the total population sampling

technique. Data analysis used the Chi-square test and logistic regression with the 95% confidence level.

**Results:** The study results found a significant correlation between age, parental status, permissive attitude, risky health behavior, friends' attitude, and friends' risky reproductive health behavior with the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers in Semarang City ( $p < 0.05$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that the variables of friends' attitudes and friends' risky behaviors had simultaneous effects on street teenagers' risky sexual behavior. Street teenagers who had friends with permissive attitudes were more at risk of engaging in sexual behavior 13 times than those who did not have permissive friends. Street teenagers who had friends with high-risk sexual behaviors were also ten times more likely to have risky sexual behaviors than those who had friends with low-risk behaviors.

**Conclusion:** This study concluded that the variable of friends' attitude had the most significant influence on risky sexual behavior of street teenagers in Semarang. The efforts were necessary to establish peer-educators related to reproductive health education for street teenagers to reduce reproductive health risks.

**KEYWORD :** behavior; sex; risky; street teenager

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## INTRODUCTION

According to the Regulation of the Ministry of Women Empowerment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2009 concerning the Implementation of Gender and Children Data, street children are the children who spend most of their time earning livings or wandering the streets or public places (1). Data from the Ministry of Social in *Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS/Social Welfare Integrated Data)* dashboard in December 2020 mentioned that the number of homeless children in Indonesia is 67,368 and has great potential to be street children (2). This number certainly cannot be ignored because it can cause social problems in society. Harsh and free association cause a street teenager to be more vulnerable to experience physical and mental health problems.

Generally, children and teenagers who live in the street bear more problems and burdens than children under their parental care. Problems experienced include social, physical, personal health, and psychological problems.

Many street children are involved in the abuse of dangerous psychoactive substances. Azmiyati et al. proposed that street children are familiar with the types of addictive substances. The desire to stop using addictive and psychotropic substances becomes challenging because the social environment of street children and teenagers is free and permissive (3).

The moral and tradition of the street teenager's life that tends to be free and the limited monitoring from parents provoke the formation of peer groups. Peer group eventually has a role as a source of support among the members of street teenagers. Every group in the lives of street children and teenagers has a leader that will provide protection, command, and lead their lives. This condition causes the risk of sexual violence and behavior in a group (4).

The study results by Setyadani showed that street teenager with active sex activities begins to recognize, try, and engage in free sexual behavior at 14-16 years old. Sexual activities are often carried out in any place without using

contraception and having multiple partners, causing the risk of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) and pregnancy (5). Street teenagers do not realize the possible impacts of their sexual behavior. Permissiveness to their sexual activities is considered common, not excessive, and will not cause any risk (6). The study results by Demelash and Adissie stated that street children and teenagers lack obtaining information about reproductive health even though they have been sexually active and tend to have multiple partners (7).

Reproductive health problems occur in street children or teenagers, both male and female. However, female street teenagers are generally more vulnerable to experience sexual harassment or various forms of exploitation. Problems of reproductive health usually found in street teenagers are Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, and risky abortion. Street teenagers who experience unwanted pregnancy have a risk of not obtaining adequate health care during pregnancy. Knowledge about reproductive health in teenagers is also still low. They do not know about materials of Sexual Transmitted Diseases, including HIV/AIDS (8). Knowledge and attitude of street teenagers about reproductive health, according to the research by Sarmiati et al., has a correlation with risky sexual behavior (9).

The study results above show how vulnerable street teenagers are to risky sexual behaviors and the possible consequences. Generally, reproductive health education activities for teenagers are available through the Health Care Service for Youth (*PKPR*) program at the Community Health Center (*Puskesmas*), but the program has not explicitly targeted street children as service recipients (10). In addition, this study is important to examine further the factors that influence the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers so that it can later be a reference in the implementation of proper reproductive health

education for street teenagers, to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies. Therefore, this study aimed to determine factors related to the risky sexual behavior of street children in Semarang City.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This study used a cross-sectional design. The samples were 81 street children assisted by the Social Office of Semarang City through Foundations and NGOs. They were 10-18 years old and selected using the total population sampling technique. The research site was in Semarang City. The data collection was conducted directly through interviews and questionnaires from June-August 2021 by applying health protocols. The questionnaire used had been tested beforehand to examine the instrument's validity and reliability. The validity test was conducted using the Pearson product-moment correlation test, while the reliability test was conducted using Cronbach's alpha. And then, the data analysis was conducted using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. Univariate analysis was carried out descriptively for each variable with a frequency distribution table accompanied by a description of the studied characteristics and variables. Bivariate analysis was done using the Chi-square statistical test. Multivariate analysis was done using logistic regression analysis. This study had obtained ethical clearance from the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, with a number of 130/EA/KEPK-FKM/2021.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **RESULTS**

Based on **Table 1** shows that the majority of respondents were female (58%), mostly in < 14 years old (77.8%), only taking primary education (98.85%), mostly having complete parents (53.1%) than the single parent (46.9%). Of the total number of respondents, 22.2% had risky sexual behavior.

**Table 1. Distribution of street teenager characteristics in Semarang city**

Characteristic of Teenagers	n	Percentage
Gender		
Male	34	42
Female	47	58
Age		
< 14 years old	63	77,8
≥ 14 years old	18	22,2
Education		
Primary	80	98,8
Secondary	1	1,2
Parent Status		
Single Parent	38	46,9
Complete Parents	43	53,1
Risky Sex Behavior		
Risky	18	22,2
No risk	63	77,8

Based on **Table 2**, it can be seen that variables of respondents' age, sexual attitude, risky health behavior, friends' attitude, and risky reproductive health behavior have a p-value of < 0.05, which means that the variables had a

significant correlation with risky sexual behavior of street teenagers in Semarang City.

Based on **Table 3** the results of multivariate statistical analysis in Table 3, it can be seen that 2 variables have a simultaneous influence on the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers, namely friends' attitudes and friends' risky behavior. Variable of friends' attitude with a p-value of  $0.033 < 0.05$  and Exp (B) 13.020 means that teenagers who have friends with permissive attitude are 13 times riskier to have high-risk sexual behavior compared to those who do not have friends with permissive attitude. Variable of friends' risky behavior with a p-value of  $0.037 < 0.05$  and Exp (B) 10.635 means that teenagers who have friends with high-risk health behavior are 10.6 times more likely to have risky sexual behavior compared to those who have friends with low-risk health behavior.

**Table 2. The correlation between respondents' age, parental status, knowledge, attitude, risky health behavior, friends' attitude, risky health behavior carried out by friends, and support from parents/caregivers to risky sexual behavior of street teenagers.**

Variables	Risky Sex Behavior				p value
	Risky		No-Risk		
	n	%	n	%	
Age					
< 14 years old	9	14,3	54	85,7	0,003
≥ 14 years old	9	50	9	50	
Parent Status					
Single Parent	13	34,2	25	65,8	0,030
Complete Parent	5	11,6	38	88,4	
Knowledge of Reproductive Health					
Lack	5	13,2	33	86,8	0,115
Good	13	30,2	30	69,8	
Sexual Attitude					
Permissive	18	42,9	24	57,1	0,0001
Not Permissive	0	0	39	100	
Risky Health Behavior					
Risky	18	52,9	16	47,1	0,0001
No-Risk	0	0	47	100	
Friends' Attitude					
Permissive	17	43,6	22	56,4	0,0001
Not Permissive	1	2,4	41	97,6	
Friends' Risky Reproductive Health Behavior					
Risky	17	48,6	18	51,4	0,0001
No-Risk	1	2,2	45	97,8	
Parents/Caregiver Support					
Not Supportive	11	28,9	27	71,1	0,271
Supportive	7	16,3	36	83,7	

**Table 3. Final model of logistic regression**

Independent Variables	B	SE	Wald	Sig.	Exp (B)
Age	1.145	0.774	2.186	0.139	3.143
Parental Status	1.238	0.740	2.801	0.094	3.448
Friends' Attitude	2.566	1.202	4.556	0.033	13.020
Friends' Risky Reproductive Health Behavior	2.364	1.131	4.372	0.037	10.635
Constant	-5.850	1.532	14.575	0.000	0.004

## DISCUSSION

### The Correlation between Age and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers

The results of the chi-square test showed a p-value of  $0.003 < 0.05$ . It indicated a correlation between age and risky sexual behavior of street teenagers in Semarang City. It was in line with a study conducted by Dewisnawati, which revealed a correlation between age and sexual behavior of teenagers (11). The study results showed that respondents who engaged in risky sexual behavior mainly were more than or equal to 14 years old. Teenagers generally begin to feel sexual urges at 14 to 16 years old because, at this age, full physical maturity has occurred, which is characterized by the emergence of nocturnal emission in male teenagers and menstruation in female. A study by Fauziah (2017) also supports that age strongly influences sexual behavior before marriage in teenagers (12).

### The Correlation between Parental Status and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers

The statistical test results showed a p-value of 0.030, which means that there is a correlation between single or complete parental status and risky sexual behavior in teenagers in Semarang City. In Table 2, it was found that 34.2% of teenagers who engaged in risky sexual behavior were raised by a single parent, and 11.6% were raised by complete parents. It was in line with the study results by Dufur (2018), which stated that children raised by a single parent had a high risk of having free sex before the appropriate time (13). A study by Kiptiyah (2019) also stated that teenagers living with

complete parents were less likely to engage in risky sexual behavior than those living with one of their parents (14). Teenagers who do not live together with complete parents are considered to have incomplete monitoring and control, causing them to be vulnerable to the influence of a negative environment. Unclear interaction patterns, unbalanced parenting patterns due to only one parent figure, and less religious conditions become the reasons why teenagers easily engage in risky behavior (15). Jensen stated that parental divorce has a negative impact that can harm oneself and others, such as smoking behavior, drinking alcohol, free sex, and truant behavior in school (16).

### The Correlation between Knowledge and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers

Good knowledge about reproductive health will allow teenagers to do healthy and responsible sexual behavior. The study results showed that 13.2% of street teenagers lacking reproductive health knowledge had risky sexual behavior, and 30.2% of street teenagers with good knowledge about reproductive health had risky sexual behavior. The analysis test results showed a p-value of 0.115, which means there was no correlation between reproductive health knowledge and risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. The result of this study was in line with the research conducted by Wulandari, which examined the sexual behavior of Vocational students and stated that there was no correlation between knowledge and sexual behavior of teenagers (17). Even though having good knowledge, someone can still do risky



sexual behavior because other more dominant variables influence her/him. Information about reproductive health is currently easily accessed via the internet, but it is not entirely true. The partially understood knowledge can cause bias in perception and encourage teenagers to try risky sexual behavior to prove their knowledge and high curiosity. Based on the field data, street teenagers with an economic limitation can still access information related to sexuality via the gadget. However, they cannot identify whether the information obtained is appropriate or not.

### **The Correlation between Sexual Attitude and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers**

The present study results showed that 43.6% of teenagers with permissive attitudes towards sexuality engaged in risky sexual behavior. A p-value of 0.0001 demonstrated the correlation between attitude and risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. Their attitudes influenced the tendency of street teenagers to behave sexually, whether like or not, agree or disagree. This study result was in line with the research conducted by Tasidjawa (2019), which found a significant correlation between bad attitudes to reproductive health and the sexual behavior of teenagers. A bad attitude is three times more likely to engage in sexual behavior before marriage (18). Another study showed the correlation between attitude and risky sexual behavior. A group of teenagers with negative attitudes towards sexuality would have a 3.6 times higher chance of engaging in risky sexual behavior than teenagers with a positive attitude (19).

### **The Correlation between Risky Health Behavior and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers**

Street teenager groups are often closely related to other risky behaviors that can negatively impact their health. Risky health

behavior in this study consisted of smoking, drug abuse, consuming alcohol, *ngelem* (sniffing the glue), and accessing pornography. 52.9% of respondents with high-risk health behavior also engaged in risky sexual behavior. A p-value of 0.0001 indicated the correlation between risky health behavior and risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. According to the study conducted by Apriliana (2021), there was a correlation between watching a porn video, consuming alcohol, and using drugs and the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers (20). 53.1% of street teenagers in this study had pornographic content. Sylviana (2018) discovered a significant correlation between exposure to pornographic content and the sexual behavior of teenagers (21).

### **The Correlation between Friends' Attitude and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers**

In this study, friends' attitudes correlated with the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. A study conducted by Mesra (2016) showed that peers were the dominant variable associated with the sexual behavior of teenagers. Likewise, Labego (2020) found a correlation between friends' attitudes and the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers (22). Teenagers generally would perform the behavior referring to their friends' attitudes around them as a form of group conformity. Friends' attitudes and behavior to sexuality would be a reference for teenagers in having a relationship or sexual behavior. Having friends who usually have sexual relations with their partners will be a natural justification if teenagers do the same things as their friends. Based on the results of multivariate statistical analysis in this study, friends' attitudes had a decisive influence on the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. The results showed that street teenagers who had friends with permissive attitudes were 13 times more likely to have high-risk sexual behavior than those who had

friends with non-permissive attitudes. In line with this study, other researchers have shown that the role of peers is significantly correlated with adolescent or teenager sexual behavior; teenagers with peers possessing negative attitudes tend to face more risks of free sex behavior (23). The significant influence of peers is not supposed to be ignored. Other studies also stated that teenagers with friends having negative sexual attitudes and behaviors tend to be more at risk than those with peers having positive sexual attitudes and behaviors (24).

### **The Correlation between Friends' Risky Reproductive Health Behavior and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers**

Friends' risky behavior, in this study, is a particular behavior leading to the sexual activity carried by respondents' friends, such as accessing pornographic content, engaging in unprotected sexual activity, and having an abortion. Risky reproductive health behavior carried out by friends correlated with the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. It was shown by a p-value of 0.0001 or  $p < 0.05$ , which indicated a correlation between risky reproductive health behavior carried out by friends and risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. 48.6% of street teenagers who had risky sexual behavior also had friends with risky reproductive health behavior, such as active sexual relations, not using contraceptives as a protection, and accessing pornography. This study also indicated that the variable of friends' risky reproductive health behavior affected the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. Street teenagers who had friends with risky reproductive health behavior had a 10.6 times greater probability of having risky sexual behavior than street teenagers who had friends without risky reproductive health behavior. Various studies showed that one of the driving factors for risky behavior such as smoking, consuming alcohol, and free sex

among teenagers is the influence of peers who also do the same thing (25)'(26). Generally, teenagers performing risky reproductive health behavior such as dating and free sex is a form of conformity or to be recognized as a part of the group. Peer group conformity was also proven to significantly correlate with sexual behavior before marriage in teenagers (27). Another study conducted by Ningrum (2021) on risky sexual behaviors viewed from the Theory of Health Belief Model showed that cues to action had a close relationship with teenagers' risky sexual behavior (28). Cues to action are events, people, or things that can make a person perform a particular behavior. Cues to action can come from various sources of information, mass media, articles, or people's advice (29). In line with the present study, friends' risky reproductive health behavior can influence street teenagers to participate in risky sexual behavior. It is understandable considering that street teenagers generally spend more time together and interact with each other, involving the dominant aspects of cooperation and acculturation (30).

### **The Correlation between Parental/Caregiver Support and Risky Sexual Behavior of Street Teenagers**

This study showed that 28.9% of teenagers engaged in risky sexual behavior had parents or caregivers who did not support reproductive health. The statistical test results showed a p-value of  $0.271 > 0.05$ , indicating no correlation between parental support and risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. This study was in line with the study conducted by Amalia (2019), which stated that neglectful parenting patterns did not correlate with the sexual behavior of teenagers (31). Parents considered reproductive health education taboo and inappropriate to be discussed in front of their children. Parents' knowledge regarding reproductive health was also still lacking, accompanied by awkwardness

in communication about the topic of sexual education. Parents' perceptions that children are not ready to discuss sexuality and are ignorant about how to deliver sexual education to children become the inhibiting factors in providing reproductive health education to children, so they tend not to talk about sexuality or reproductive health with their children (32). Adolescence usually makes teenagers get closer to their peers compared to their parents. Teenagers trust their friends more than their parents. This reason became a basis that parental support was not associated with the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers in this study. Another study also showed that parents' monitoring was not proven to have a significant correlation with free sex behavior among teenagers (33).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the study conducted, it can be concluded that the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers had a significant correlation with variables of respondents' age, parental status, sexual attitude, risky health behavior, friends' attitude, and friends' risky reproductive health behavior. Variables of friends' attitudes and friends' risky reproductive health behavior had a simultaneous correlation. Friends' attitudes had the most dominant influence on the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers. This study results can be used as a basis to form peer-educator groups for street teenagers to assist reproductive health education through the adjusted methods and needs. The results of this study can be the basis of recommendations for Social Offices, Foundations, or NGOs fostering street teenagers to synergize with the Health Offices and other related offices in order to support the formation of peer educator groups for street teenagers, to provide education and interventions related to adolescent reproductive health education adapted to the age, methods, and needs of street teenagers. The formation of peer educator

groups is expected to generate positive attitudes of street teenagers to avoid risky health behaviors and risky sexual behaviors. In addition, further researchers can conduct more in-depth studies on the risky sexual behavior of street teenagers through mixed-method or qualitative studies.

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