



The Analysis Of Adolescents Knowledge Of Condom And Free Sex Behavior

Selvia Juwita Swari¹, Indah Muflihatin²

^{1,2} Jurusan Kesehatan Program Study Rekam Medik Politeknik Negeri Jember
Email : selvia.juwita123@gmail.com

Abstrak

Remaja adalah sekelompok anak muda dalam masa transisi dari anak-anak ke dewasa. Pada periode tertentu remaja telah mengalami perkembangan fisik dan psikologis yang cepat di mana secara fisik mereka dianggap sebagai orang dewasa tetapi secara psikologis belum matang. Dalam hal perkembangan biologis, sebagian besar remaja sudah matang, tetapi secara sosial, mental dan emosional masih belum bisa dianggap matang. Dengan demikian, kondisi tersebut dapat memicu berbagai masalah remaja seperti penyalahgunaan narkoba, hubungan seks pra-nikah yang kemungkinan akan mengakibatkan kehamilan yang tidak terduga dan bahkan aborsi ilegal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis pengetahuan remaja tentang kondom dan kejadian perilaku seks bebas. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross sectional dengan sampel 70 orang yang diambil secara total sampling. Data dianalisis dengan fisher exact. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku mencium dan mengelus dengan nilai p $0,02 < 0,05$. Namun, Tidak ada hubungan yang muncul antara pengetahuan dan perilaku leher (nilai p $0,13$) dan hubungan seksual ($0,43$) Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, sekolah-sekolah diharapkan bekerja sama dengan pusat kesehatan setempat untuk memberikan konseling tentang kesehatan reproduksi remaja, terutama tentang seks bebas tingkah laku.

Kata Kunci : Kontrasepsi, Pengetahuan, Perilaku Seksual

Abstract

Teenagers are a group of young people in the transition from children to adulthood. At this particular period adolescents have experienced rapid physical and psychological development in which physically they are considered to be adults but psychologically immature. In terms of biological development, most teenagers are mature, but socially, mentally and emotionally still cannot be considered to be matured. Thus, such condition might trigger a variety of adolescent problems such as drug abuse, pre-marriage sex which will likely result in unexpected pregnancies and even illegal abortion. This study aims to identify and analyze adolescent knowledge of condoms and the incidence of free sex behavior. The research used cross sectional method with a sample of 70 people taken in total sampling. Data were analyzed with fisher exact. The results showed a significant correlation between knowledge and kissing and petting behavior with p value $0,02 < 0,05$. Yet, No relationship showed up between knowledge and necking behavior (p value of 0.13) and sexual intercourse (0.43) Based on the study results, schools are expected to cooperate with local health centers to provide counseling on adolescent reproductive health, especially on free sex behavior.

Keywords: Contraception, Knowledge, Sexual Behavior

Article info:

Article submitted on September 12, 2018

Articles revised on October 13, 2018

Articles received on November 15, 2018

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2018.6\(3\).169-174](http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2018.6(3).169-174)

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian Family planning program has not been fully successful that the government has to form another numbers of institutions aimed at making this program successful. BKKBN is one of the follow-up institutions of which responsibility is directly to the president and in charge of the coordination for plan, supervision, implementation and assessment of KB program. According to the Millennium Development Goals, there are eight development goals to achieve with one of the objectives is to combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases (MDGs 6), by controlling the spread and reducing the number of new cases of HIV / AIDS to in 2015. Jember District alone is one of "red" or endemic areas of HIV / AIDS among 15 cities / regencies in East Java. In 2010, some MDG achievement outcomes are: firstly, HIV prevalence among people aged 15-24 years was 0.2%. Secondly, the use of condoms for high-risk sex groups of 35% (women) and 20% (men). In addition, the last proportion of people aged 15-24 years with a comprehensive knowledge of HIV / AIDS is 65%.

As an endemic area of HIV / AIDS, number of cases of HIV increase in Jember regency and the number of patients keeps growing until 180 people in 2011, 231 people (2012), and 296 people (2013). The same cases happen for AIDS in which the number of patients increased in 2011 with 57 people, 55 people (2012), and 136 people (2013). There are several factors that influence the increase of free sex behavior in adolescence such as lack of information from parents and educators about sexual problem and reproductive health for adolescent, so that they search and obtain the knowledge from printed medias, electronics and their peers, no youth friendly and non-judgmental service access, officers with lack of knowledge and experience especially to handle adolescent reproductive health problems. In the last five

years, eight cases of unmarried pregnancies at Argopuro High School have been reported and the students could not continue their studies. Based on that fact, the study was encouraged to be conducted with the title "The Analysis of Adolescents Knowledge of Condom and Free Sex at SMA Argopuro Serut Pantj Jember".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is qualitative-analytic research *cross-sectional approach*. The research was located at SMA Argopuro Suci Pantj Jember, with the research schedule in Agustus 2017 up to November 2017.

Research Design



Image 1. Research Design

Remarks:

: Observed

Research Hypothesis

- H1 : Correlation detected between the adolescents knowledge of condom and free sex behavior
- H0 : No correlation detected between the adolescents knowledge of condom and free sex behavior

All students (sample of 70 students) of SMA Argopuro Suci Pantj were involved as population in this research. The data were collected through a questionnaire on level of knowledge about condom contraception (10 questions) and the incidence of free sex behavior (20 questions).

Reliability test—with the use of technique of Alpha Cornbach—was conducted to assure the consistency of instrument measurement. From the reliability test, reliability value of 0.898 was obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research result showed adolescent knowledge about condom and the free sex behavior presented in the descriptive table of frequency distribution and diagram as the result of data collection on 70 students of high school Argopuro, Suci, Kecamatan Panti, Jember.

Respondents' Characteristic

As mentions previously, all students of Argopuro Senior High School Suci, Kecamatan Panti Jember were involved as the research respondents. The respondents distribution was based on sex as indicated in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Respondents Distribution Based on Sex

Sex	n	%
Male	34	48.60
Female	36	51.40
Total	70	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Table 1 indicated that female respondents took the bigger part of 51.4%.

The Description of Free Sex Behavior at Argopuro Senior High School Suci Panti Jember

The Description of Kissing Risks

Kissing is part of sexual behavior by touching male-female's lips. The description of *kissing risks among students of Argopuro Senior High School Suci Panti Jember* are all presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2. The distribution of Kissing Risks

		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Kissing	Not At Risk	1	2	3
	Slightly At Risk	5	2	7
	At Risk	2	1	3
	Significantly At Risk	26	31	57
Total		34	36	70
p (Fisher Exact)		0.543		

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Table 2 indicated that most (57 respondents) are at risk for kissing. Based on the statistical test using Fisher Exact to identify the difference of kissing behavior risk between female and male respondents obtained p value = 0.543 with the value of $\alpha = 0.05$ because $p > \alpha$ which means there is no difference in kissing behavior risk in female and male respondents.

Kissing is common in teen dating styles, although kissing actually includes premarital sexual behavior. Kissing has an addiction that makes a person addicted (1).

The Description of Necking Risk

Necking is sexual behavior part of foreplay but without touching each other's genitals. It is usually done by hugging, holding the breast, or performing oral sex on the genitals but no sexual intercourse. Description of the overall risk of necking is presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3. The Distribution of Risk Of Necking

		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Necking	Not At Risk	0	1	3
	Slightly At Risk	2	0	2
	At Risk	32	35	67
Total		34	36	70
p (Fisher Exact)		0.232		

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Table 3 shows that most (67 respondents) are at risk for necking. Based on statistic test using Fisher Exact to identify the difference of risk of necking of female and male respondents obtained value $p = 0,232$ with value of $\alpha = 0,05$ because $p > \alpha$ mean there is no difference of risk of necking in group of male and female respondents.

In general, the behavior of teenagers when being together or alone with each other holding or kissing the breast, touching the sensitive part of the female sex opponent is an interesting part and is a sexual stimulant for men (2, 3).

The Description of Petting

Petting is such a behavior by touching each other's genitals such as swiping both organs of sex but not intercourse. The description of the overall petting behavior risk is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4. The Distribution of Risk Of Petting

		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Necking	Not At Risk	24	34	58
	Slightly At Risk	9	1	10
	Significantly At Risk	1	1	2
	Total	34	36	70
p (Fisher Exact)		0.007		

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Table 4 shows that most (58 respondents) are not at risk for petting. The risk of petting behavior between male and female also showed the same result that most male (24 respondents) and most female (34 respondents) were not at risk of necking. However, in the group of male respondents (9 respondents) is quite risky to do petting compared to female respondents (1 respondent).

Based on statistic test using Fisher Exact to identify difference of risk of behavior of petting of male and female respondents obtained value $p = 0,007$ with value of $\alpha = 0,05$ because $p < \alpha$ mean there is difference of risk behavior of petting of male and female respondents. Hence, from the statistical test and description of the level of petting behavior risk that males are quite at risk to behave petting than female respondents. Gender is related to sexual behavior risk⁴. Research on adolescents in the Philippines found a significant relationship between sex (men) with sexual attitudes and behavior (4).

The Description of Risks of Sexual Intercourse

Sexual intercourse is the penetrating of male organ of sex into female genital. It can also

be practice prior to marriage. The description of overall *sexual intercourse* is presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5. The Distribution of Sexual Intercourse

		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
<i>Sexual Intercourse</i>	Not at Risk	1	3	4
	Slightly At Risk	9	12	21
	At Risk	18	20	38
	Significantly At Risk	6	1	7
	Total	34	36	70
p (Fisher Exact)		0.198		

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Table 5 shows that most (38 respondents) are at risk for sexual intercourse. The risk of sexual intercourse behavior between male and female also shows the same result that most males (18 respondents) and most females (20 respondents) are not at risk of sexual intercourse. However, in the group of male respondents (6 respondents) it is very risky to have sexual intercourse compared to female respondent group (1 respondent).

Based on statistic test using Fisher Exact to identify the difference of risk of petting behavior on group of female and male respondents obtained value $p = 1,98$ with value $\alpha = 0,05$ because $p > \alpha$ which means no difference of risk of sexual intercourse behavior on male and female respondents. Hence, from statistical test and description of risk level of sexual intercourse behavior, both male and female respondents have the same risk to sexual intercourse.

Adolescence is the stage where sexual development occurs. During this stage both sex, involvement in increased sex behavior such as talking about sex, sex intimacy, masturbation, oral sex, and sexual intercourse (5,6,7,8). Parental guidance and roles are indispensable in the development of adolescence especially with regard to sexual behavior risk. The risks of sexual behavior have some impacts such as unexpected

Table 6. The Analysis of Correlation between knowledge and risks of free sex

Correlation of Knowledge and Free Sex	α	(Somers'd p)	Conclusion	Remarks
Knowledge↔Kissing	0.05	0.021	Significant	Correlated
Knowledge↔Necking		0.133	Insignificant	No Correlation
Know;edge↔Petting		0.023	Significant	Correlated
Knowledge↔Sexual Intercourse		0.435	Insignificant	No Correlation

Source: Primary Data (2017)

pregnancies, early pregnancy, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases (9,10) .

The Analysis results of correlation of adolescent knowledge about condom and risk of free sex among Students of Argopuro Senior High School of Suci Panti Jember

The Analysis result of correlation of adolescent knowledge about condom and risks of free sex among students of Argopuro Senior High School is presented in **Table 6**.

Table 6 shows that statistical analysis with the Somers'd test indicated that there is a correlation of adolescent knowledge about condoms and the risk of kissing and petting. But there is no correlation between adolescent knowledge about condoms and the risk of necking and sexual intercourse.

The analysis result of correlation of adolescent knowledge about condom and the risk of free sex among students of Argopuro high school shows correlation of adolescent knowledge about condom and the risk of kissing and petting. Descriptive analysis results show that most students, not at risk of kissing and petting. However, the study results indicated a significant correlation. This is in line with research that suggests that there is a significant association between condoms with sexual activity (11). Sexual activities such as kissing, intimate hugging, and petting. However, the study did not provide sufficient information of causes of the correlation.

The results showed no correlation between adolescent knowledge about condoms and the

risk of necking and sexual intercourse. This is in line with research of no correlation between knowledge about condoms and sexual behavior (12). This is due to good knowledge of how to use condoms. Similarly, research also shows no correlation between knowledge and how to use condom during sexual intercourse among students (13). There are several factors which significantly influence free sex behavior such as age, gender, religious understanding, family role, and access of pornographic information (14, 15, 16).

The research result indicated that knowledge of condom will likely enable respondents to practice *kissing* and *petting*, but will less likely practice *necking* and *sexual intercourse*. Nonetheless, Parents' concerns, religious understanding, insightful information and sexual education need to be taken into consideration for adolescents' better social life, as this particular groups of age are at risk of conducting pre-marriage sexual intercourse.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Most respondents have knowledge of condoms but with insufficient category. Most respondents are not at risk of kissing, necking and petting but are at risk of sexual intercourse. There is a significant relationship between knowledge of condoms and kissing and petting, but there is no significant relationship between knowledge of necking and sexual intercourse. Schools are suggested to be more active in cooperation with public health centers (Puskesmas) to hold counseling for adolescent reproduction health.

REFERENCES

- Pawestri, setyowati. 2012. Gambaran perilaku seksual pranikah pada mahasiswa pelaku seks pranikah di universitas x semarang. Seminar hasil-hasil penelitian (online). Diakses dari <http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=4466&val=426>, pada 1 oktober 2015
- Skandhan, K. (2014). Physiological Reasons for Attractiveness of Female Breast. *Advances in Sexual*, 29-31.
- Novie Kurniawati. 2012. Perilaku Berpacaran pada Remaja Usia madya. Surakarta : Universitas Muhammadiyah.
- Kincaid, Jones, Sterrett, & McKee. (2012). A review of parenting and adolescent sexual behavior: The moderating role of gender. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 177-188.
- Jose, E. G. (2013). Filipino Adolescents' Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors: Result from a University Cohort. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 717-727.
- Bayley, O. (2003). Improvement of sexual and reproductive health
- Crockett, L. J., Rafaelli, M. & Moilanen, K.L. (2003) Adolescent sexuality, behavior and meaning. In G.R. Adams & M.D. Berzonsky (Eds). *Blackwell Handbook of Adolescence*. Malden, Mass: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Chi, X., Yu, L. & Winter, S. (2012). Prevalence and correlates of sexual behaviors among university students: a study in Hefei, China. *BMC Public Health*, 1-10.
- Kaestle, C. E., Halpern, C. T., Miller, W. C., & Ford, C. A. (2005). Young age at first sexual intercourse and sexually transmitted infections in adolescents and young adults. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 774-780.
- Feijoo, A. N., Alford, S., & Hauser, D. (2009). Adolescent sexual health in Europe and the U.S. Why the difference? Washington, DC: Advocates for Youth.
- Maher L, Mooney Somers J, Phlong P, Couture MC, Phal S, Bates A, Sansothy N, & Page K. (2013). Condom negotiation across different relationship types by young women engaged in sex work in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. *Global Public Health*, :270-283.
- Nicolau, Ribeiro, Lessa, Monte, Bernardo & Pinheiro. (2012). Knowledge, attitude and practices regarding condom use among women prisoners: the prevention of STD/HIV in the prison setting. *Rev Esc Enferm USP*, 707-714.
- Brugman, Caron dan Rademakers. (2010). Emerging Adolescent Sexuality : A Comparison of American and Dutch College Women,s Experience. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 32-46.
- Darmasih, R. (2009). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seks Pranikah Pada Remaja Sma Di Surakarta. Surakarta: Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Elisa. (2016). Paparan Cyberporn Terhadap Perilaku KNPI (Kissing, Necking Petting dan Intercourse) dan Masturbasi Pada Remaja Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Kecamatan Pontianak Barat. Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Muhammdiyah Pontianak.
- Jha SM, Chaurasia & Jha B. (2010). Knowledge about Condoms among Adolescents in Kathmandu Valley. *Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society*, 18-22.
- Mustafa dan Winarti. (2010). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Seks Pranikah Mahasiswa Di Pekalongan Tahun 2009-2010. *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, 33-41.