



ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MALE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The adolescent period is characterized by rapid growth and development, which often promotes curiosity and a quest for challenges. This lack of knowledge often results in risky sexual behaviors, which are sexual acts that can lead to pregnancy outside of marriage or sexually transmitted diseases. This study aims to identify the relationship between the role of parents, the use of information media, social norms, religion, and knowledge with risky sexual behavior in male students of Satya Wacana Christian University. This study uses a quantitative method with a cross sectional approach on male students aged 18-24 years at Satya Wacana Christian University, with 372 respondents selected using quota sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire that covered various factors related to risky sexual behavior, such as parental role factors, knowledge, religion, media use, and social norms. All data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. A significant relationship was not found between the role of parents, the use of information media, social norms, and knowledge with risky sexual behavior. However, there was a significant relationship between religious factors and risky sexual behavior, with a p value of 0.001. This study is hopefully able to provide a reference for further research, especially in the context of qualitative research.

Keywords: adolescents; sexual risk behavior; sexual transmitted diseases; university students

INTRODUCTION

Individuals are classified as being in adolescence when they are in the age range of 18-24 years and are responsible for their development towards adulthood in both physical and psychological aspects (cf. Ragita & Ferdana, 2021). During this period, individuals tend to have a high level of curiosity and try different things. This makes them vulnerable to risky sexual behaviour (Indah Kusuma, 2021). The sexual behaviour in question is a sexual act out of desire, either with the opposite sex or alone. This act can be said to be risky when individuals experience unwanted pregnancies or become infected with sexually transmitted diseases (Wahyuni and Arisani, 2022). According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN, 2023), there are approximately 2.4 million cases of abortion, of which 700,000 are teenagers. The BKKBN data refers to the consequences of free sexual behaviour by adolescents as a result of uneducated curiosity. This behaviour also results in an increase in diseases caused by sexually transmitted infections (STIs) such as HIV, gonorrhoea, chlamydia infection, syphilis and (Yudia et al, 2018). This is substantiated by data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018, where there was 340 million such cases (WHO, 2018).

Based on statistics from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, approximately 1.5 million cases of infection are expected in 2021, with 38.4 million people living with HIV (UNAIDS, 2021). In addition, according to the WHO, there are approximately 357 million new cases of sexually transmitted infections each year in people aged 15-49 years. Chlamydia trachomatis Trichomonas vaginalis 142 million cases, Neisseria gonorrhoeae 78 million cases, Syphilis 6 million cases. Based on laboratory results, it is estimated that there will be about 11,133 cases of sexually transmitted diseases in Indonesia in 2021, with early syphilis about 2,976 cases, late syphilis about 892 cases, and gonorrhoea about 1,482 cases. Genital herpes, gonorrheal urethritis is about 1,004 cases, (Arismawati and Maidar.

2022). HIV prevalence in Central Java is expected to increase from 2,749 cases in 2020 to 2,708 cases in 2021, and the estimated number of people at risk will reach 654,951 in 2021, according to published statistics (Central Java Provincial Health Office, 2021). Of the 517,812 people who have received HIV test results, a greater percentage of people living with HIV are men than women, who dominate the workforce with an average age of 25–49 years. The HIV prevalence in Salatiga in 2021 is 31 cases, with 22 males and 11 females (Salatiga Health Service, 2021).

Adolescent sexual behavior is influenced by factors such as peers, the school environment, society, and socio-cultural aspects. Peers provide information that can encourage adolescents to explore risky sexual behaviors (Suparmi S, Isfandari S. 2016), while curiosity and the desire to emulate adults often lead adolescents to engage in adult behaviors, including those related to sexuality (Zainafree I. 2015). According to Bandura (as cited in Maulina et al. 2020), the issue of risky sexual behavior in adolescents is influenced by various factors, including: (1) Age and hormonal changes, which can increase sexual desire; (2) Religious beliefs, which shape views on sex and sexual relationships; (3) Social norms, which regulate behavior and social interactions; (4) Parental attitudes towards discussing sex, which may be considered taboo and lead to inadequate supervision; (5) Media influences, which shape perceptions and behaviors related to sex; and (6) Knowledge about sex, where comprehensive knowledge can promote safer practices, whereas limited knowledge can lead to ignorance about the risks of sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies.

The influence of gender is another factor. Additionally, research indicates that men exhibit higher levels of risky sexual behavior compared to women (Lubis., et al, 2023). This is because the hormone testosterone, which is present in men, acts as a driver of sexual behaviour in the brain, generating erotic feelings and sexual fantasies and making them more sexually active and aggressive (Harmaini and Novitriani. 2019). With reference to the data presented, it can be conveyed that the number of diseases due to risky sexual behaviour tends to be high, so that it becomes a social problem that needs to be researched. Furthermore, risky men have higher behavioural potential than women. Based on this, the study focuses on social and public health issues related to risky sexual behaviour, with the aim of exploring the relationship between parental roles, media use, social norms, religion and knowledge towards risky sexual behaviour among male students at Satya Wacana Christian University.

METODE

This study employed a quantitative, descriptive approach and was conducted at Satya Wacana Christian University (UKSW) in Salatiga from September to October 2023. It focused on male students aged 18–24, with a sample size of 372 out of a population of 7,071 using quota sampling technique. The study received ethical approval from the university's Research Ethics Committee on September 12, 2023 (reference number 3/12.09/2023082901/EA/2023). The research examined the impact of parental role factors, knowledge, religion, media use, and social norms on risky sexual behavior. A questionnaire adapted from Untari (2018) was used, and reliability was confirmed with a Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.6. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods, including Spearman's Rho correlation test with an α value of <0.05 (Umami D, 2019).

RESULT

Table 1.
Characteristics of UKSW male students

Characteristics	f	%	
Age	18 y.o	32	8.7
	19 y.o	47	12.6
	20 y.o	57	15.3
	21 y.o	53	14.2
	22 y.o	54	14.5
	23 y.o	74	19.9
	24 y.o	55	14.8
Dating Status	Have a girlfriend	153	41.1
	Ever had a girlfriend	207	55.6
	Never been in a relationship	12	3.3
Father's Education	Basic Education	23	6,2
	Secondary Education	212	57
	High Education	137	36,8
Mother's Education	Basic Education	35	9,4
	Secondary Education	225	60,5
	High Education	112	30,1
Father's occupation	Self-Employed	100	26.9
	Civil Servant	92	24.7
	Employee	75	20.2
	Unemployed	51	13.7
	Entrepreneur	37	9.9
	Homemaker	17	4.6
Mother's occupation	Homemaker	168	45.2
	Civil Servant	79	21.2
	Self-Employee	59	15.
	Unemployed	26	7.0
	Employee	24	6.5
Parents' Income	<Rp. 2.284.179	146	39.2
	Rp. 2.284.179	96	25.8
	>Rp. 2.284.179	130	34.9

Table 1 shows the results of statistical tests using SPSS as follows: Age characteristics showed that the majority of respondents were 23 years old, 19.9% of 372 people. Dating status was divided into three categories: had dated 55.6%, were dating 41.1% and had never dated 3.3%. The results also showed that the demographic characteristics of the parents, ranging from the father's and mother's education, showed that the majority had secondary education, 57% and 60.5% respectively. The father's occupation is quite varied, namely self-employed 26.9%, civil servant 24.7%, employee 20.2%, not working 13.7%, entrepreneur 9.9% and domestic worker 4.6%. Meanwhile, mothers' occupations were mainly domestic work (45.2%). In terms of parents' income, 39.2% were below the Salatiga minimum wage (UMP), 34.9% were above the UMP and 25.8% were at the UMP.

Table 2.
Distribution of Parental Role Factors

Category	f	%
Good	66	17.7
Adequate	252	67.7
Poor	54	14.5

Table 2 presents the results of the descriptive analysis of parental role factors among 372 male. It was found that 66 participants (17.7%) had a good parental role, 252 participants (67.7%) had a moderate

parental role, and 54 participants (14.5%) had a poor parental role. Participants with a good parental role often received attention, appreciation, and praise from their parents and spent quality time with them. In contrast, participants with a moderate parental role tended to have less time to spend with their parents.

Table 3.
Distribution of Media Use Factors

Category	f	%
Good	113	30.4
Adequate	210	56.5
Poor	49	13.2

The results of the descriptive analysis of the variable use of information media in Table 3 show that out of 372 students, 113 participants (30.4%) have good use of information media, while 210 participants (56.5%) have adequate use. Acquiring new knowledge and expanding the network of friends are the goals of good use of information media.

Table 4.
Distribution of Social Norms Factors

Category	f	%
Good	112	30.1
Adequate	162	43.5
Poor	98	26.3

Based on the descriptive analysis of the social norms variable, out of 372 male participants, 112 (30.1%) had good social norms, 162 (43.5%) were in the moderate category, and 98 (26.3%) had poor social norms. This indicates that most participants understand and are aware of the social norms that apply in society.

Table 5.
Distribution of Religious Factors

Category	f	%
Good	82	22.0
Adequate	246	66.1
Poor	44	11.8

The descriptive analysis of the religion variable, as shown in Table 5, revealed that out of 372 participants, 82 (22.0%) had a strong religious commitment, 246 (66.1%) were in the moderate category, and 44 (11.8%) had a weak religious commitment. Participants with a strong religious commitment often adhere to their religious teachings by attending services regularly, feel that God is watching over them in their actions, and believe that God will provide a good partner if they also behave well.

Table 6.
Distribution of Knowledge Factors

Category	f	%
Good	75	20.2
Adequate	233	62.6
Poor	64	17.2

Table 6 show the descriptive analysis of the knowledge factor among 372 students. It was found that 75 participants (20.2%) had good knowledge, 233 participants (62.6%) had moderate knowledge, and 64 participants (17.2%) had poor knowledge. From this analysis, it can be concluded that most participants have a good and sufficient understanding of risky sexual behavior.

Table 7.
Relationship Between Parental Role Factors and Risky Sexual Behavior

Variabel		Risky Sexual Behavior						Total		p-value
		Good		Adequate		Poor		f	%	
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
Parental Role Factors	Good	24	6.5	26	7.0	16	4.3	66	17.7	0.234
	Adequate	133	35.8	89	23.9	30	8.1	252	67.7	
	Poor	23	42.6	27	50	4	7.4	54	14.5	

The results in this table show the relationship between parental role factors and risky sexual behavior as follows: In the good category, 17.7% of the respondents exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the moderate category, 67.7% of the respondents exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the poor category, 14.5% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. The P-value for these results is 0.234, which is greater than 0.05, indicating that the relationship between parental role factors and risky sexual behavior is not significant.

Table 8.
Relationship Between Information Media Use Factors and Risky Sexual Behavior

Variabel		Risky Sexual Behavior						Total		p-value
		Good		Adequate		Poor		f	%	
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
Media Use Factors	Good	60	16.1	37	9.9	16	4.3	113	30.4	0.041
	Adequate	99	26.6	88	23.7	23	6.2	210	56.5	
	Poor	21	5.6	17	4.6	11	3.0	49	13.2	

The results in this table show the relationship between media use factors and risky sexual behavior as follows: In the good category, 30.4% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the moderate category, 56.5% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the less category, 13.2% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. The P-value is 0.041, which is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship between media use and risky sexual behavior is significant.

Table 8.
Relationship Between Social Norms Factors and Risky Sexual Behavior

Variabel		Risky Sexual Behavior						Total		p-value
		Good		Adequate		Poor		f	%	
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
Social Norms	Good	50	13.4	41	11.0	21	5.6	112	30.1	0.085
	Adequate	80	21.5	64	17.2	18	4.8	162	43.5	
	Poor	50	13.4	37	9.9	11	3.0	98	26.3	

The results in this table show the relationship between social norm factors and risky sexual behavior as follows: In the good category, 30.1% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the moderate category, 43.5% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the poor category, 26.3% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. The P-value for these results is 0.085, which is greater than 0.05, indicating that the relationship between social norms and risky sexual behavior is not significant.

Table 9.
Relationship Between Religious Factors and Risky Sexual Behavior

Variabel		Risky Sexual Behavior						Total	p-value	
		Good		Adequate		Poor				
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
Religion	Good	20	7.8	31	8.3	22	5.9	82	22.0	0.001
	Adequate	127	34.1	94	26.3	25	6.7	246	66.1	
	Poor	24	6.5	17	4.6	3	0.8	44	11.8	

The results in this table show the relationship between religious factors and risky sexual behavior as follows: In the good category, 22% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the moderate category, 66.1% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. In the poor category, 11.8% of the participants exhibited risky sexual behavior. The P-value is 0.001, which is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship between religious factors and risky sexual behavior is significant.

Relationship Between Knowledge Factors and Risky Sexual Behavior

Variabel		Risky Sexual Behavior						Total	p-value	
		Good		Adequate		Poor				
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
Knowledge	Good	31	8.3	35	9.4	9	2.4	75	20.2	0.069
	Adequate	10	28.0	97	26.1	32	8.6	23	62.6	
	Poor	4	12.1	10	2.7	9	2.4	3	17.2	

The results of the study presented in Table 6 show the descriptive analysis of the knowledge factor among 372 students. It was found that 75 participants (20.2%) had good knowledge, 233 participants (62.6%) were in the moderate category, and 64 participants (17.2%) had poor knowledge. From this analysis, it can be concluded that most participants have a good and sufficient understanding of risky sexual behavior.

DISCUSSION

It was found that most participants with sufficient parental roles exhibited non-deviant sexual behavior, with 133 individuals fitting this description. The results of the relationship test using Spearman's Rho correlation test, with an alpha value of <0.05, showed a correlation coefficient of -0.062 and a P-value of 0.234. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between parental role factors and risky sexual behavior among SWCU male students. Parents play an important role in shaping their children's character by providing early guidance on the norms that underpin their behavior as they develop into adolescents. Effective communication and supervision by parents can help children avoid risky sexual behavior. However, many parents do not supervise their children outside the home and feel uncomfortable discussing sexuality education because the topic is considered taboo (Puspitasari, 2022). This study is consistent with Santy's (2020) findings that adolescents often spend time with their peers, which can influence their behavior both positively and negatively. In contrast, Hasanah et al. (2020) found a strong relationship between parents' roles in sex education and adolescents' sexual behavior. The better the parents' role in guiding their children, the better the children's sexual behavior and the lower the associated risks.

In media use factors Sexual behavior is significantly influenced by print and electronic media, such as the internet and adult magazines. The advancement of modern technology has made it easier for adolescents to access pornographic videos and images, which can increase sexual arousal (Suzanna, 2018). In this study, it was found that the majority of participants with good use of information media did not exhibit less sexual behavior, with only 16 individuals showing this pattern. The results of the Spearman's Rho correlation test, with a significance level of <0.05, showed a correlation coefficient of

0.010 and a P-value of 0.041, indicating that there was no significant relationship between the use of information media and risky sexual behavior among male students at SWCU. This finding is consistent with Mardyantari (2018), who stated that exposure to pornography has no direct relationship with premarital sexual behavior. Although frequent pornography use can be considered a risk factor under certain conditions, its effect may not be statistically significant. In contrast, Rina (2020) found a relationship between the use of information media and sexual behavior, suggesting that easy access to pornographic sites through the internet or mass media, such as DVDs, comics, and magazines, can increase desire and the inclination to engage in such behavior with a partner.

Furthermore, With a p-value of 0.085, the statistical test results in this study showed that there was no significant relationship between social norm factors and risky sexual behavior among the respondents. This contrasts with Banul (2022), who found a significant relationship ($p=0.005$) between place of residence and the sexual behavior of adolescents. Premarital sexual behavior in students is often attributed to the high number of students living alone in boarding houses, away from parental supervision, as well as the liberal environment of these boarding houses and consensual relationships (Shintia, 2018). Furthermore, Putri D. et al. (2021) explained that voluntary sexual activity between a man and a woman is classified as adultery. According to the Penal Code, adultery is a reportable offense that can be prosecuted if there are parties who report it and claim to have been harmed by the perpetrator. Another Factor shown data analysis results indicated that the majority of participants with moderate levels of religiosity exhibited good sexual behavior, totaling 127 individuals. The Spearman's Rho correlation test, with a significance level of <0.005 , yielded a correlation coefficient of -0.166 and a p-value of 0.001. This suggests a significant relationship between religious factors and risky sexual behavior among male students at WSSW. Specifically, lower religiosity is associated with higher levels of risky sexual behavior, while higher religiosity is linked to lower levels of such behavior. This finding aligns with research by Firdaus and Ningsih (2020), which highlights the significant role of religion in shaping attitudes toward sexual behavior, particularly through worship practices and maintaining a strong relationship with God. Religion can guide adolescents in addressing issues and influencing their premarital sexual behavior. Similarly, Nuraini (2022) emphasized that a strong understanding of religion can promote positive behavior. However, Putro et al. (2022) found that adolescents, still in the learning phase, may lack full maturity in religious understanding and decision-making. Despite this, the majority of respondents with sufficient religiosity exhibited poor sexual behavior, with 246 participants (66.1%). This indicates that religious factors alone may not be sufficient to influence the sexual behavior of male students at Satya Wacana Christian University (Fitriwati et al., 2020).

From knowledges factors data analysis revealed that the majority of participants with sufficient knowledge exhibited poor sexual behavior, totaling 32 individuals. The Spearman's Rho correlation test, with a significance level of <0.005 , resulted in a correlation coefficient of -0.094 and a p-value of 0.069, indicating no significant relationship between knowledge and risky sexual behavior among male students at SWCU This finding is consistent with Winarti's (2020) study, which also found no relationship between knowledge and risky sexual behavior, suggesting that increased knowledge does not necessarily result in positive behavior changes. In contrast, Supriyanto (2023) found that knowledge does influence sexual behavior, noting that poor knowledge can increase the likelihood of engaging in unhealthy sexual behavior, particularly when peer influence is a factor.

CONCLUSION

Adolescence is a critical phase for risky sexual behavior, which can lead to unwanted pregnancies and various sexually transmitted infections (STIs) such as HIV, syphilis, gonorrhea, and others. This is supported by data showing an increase in STI cases globally, nationally, and specifically in Central Java. The cases predominantly affect adolescents. Such behavior is more common among males due to the

influence of testosterone, which makes them more sexually active and aggressive. The study was then conducted on male students at SWCU. Overall, this study found that parental roles, media use, social norms, and knowledge do not significantly influence students' sexual behavior, while religious factors show a clear relationship

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