



Original Research

## The Relationship between Parenting Style and Sexual Behavior before Marriage in Teenagers

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The purpose of this study was to learn about the relationship between parent style and sexual behavior before marriage among the teenagers in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

**Methods:** The design of this study was analytical with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of 810 teen classes X, XI, XII with the sample totaling as many as 226 teen classes X and XII in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru. The sample was determined using a stratified random sampling technique. The independent variable was parenting style and the dependent variable was sexual behavior before marriage. The data was collected using a questionnaire. The analysis was done using Spearman Rho.

**Results:** Sex before marriage is a bad behavior.

**Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between the parenting style used and sex before marriage in terms of the behavior of teenagers in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: Feb 27, 2020

Accepted: April 1, 2020

### KEYWORDS

premarital sex; parenting; teens

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**Cite this as:** Zubaidah, Z., Maria, I., & Rusdiana, R. (2020). The Relationship between Parenting Style and Sexual Behavior before Marriage in Teenagers. *Jurnal Ners, Special Issues*, 553-556. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.20473/jn.v15i2\(si\).20536](http://dx.doi.org/10.20473/jn.v15i2(si).20536)

## INTRODUCTION

Modernization has brought in shifts in the social norms, especially those of adolescents, including their sexual behavior (Nurmala, Ahiyanasari, Wulandari, & Pertiwi, 2019). Premarital sexual behavior is a common behavior in adolescence (Pradanie, Armini, & Untari, 2020). The high curiosity of adolescents about human sexual life makes them look for information about sex, whether it is through books, films or pictures that are done clandestinely. This is done by adolescents due to a lack of dialogic communication between adolescents and adults, both parents and teachers, about sexual problems. Most people still consider it taboo to discuss sexual problems in daily life (Kusmiran, 2011).

Sexual behavior among teenagers tends to have a negative connotation, even though it naturally has many different meanings. Sexual behavior is a behavior that aims to attract the attention of the opposite sex. Examples include dressing up, rolling the eyes, seducing, teasing and whistling. Sexual activity is an activity that is carried out in an effort to

fulfill a sexual urge or it is an activity to get pleasure or sexual activity. Examples of sexual behavior include fantasizing, menstruating, kissing on the cheeks, kissing on the lips, petting and having sex. The parents often complain because there is no sense of responsibility. It is difficult to expect that the parents are responsible for their children's sexual behavior. Parenting style refers to certain parenting patterns. The use of parenting contributes to the development of the social behavior of children. Parenting is influenced by two factors, namely the internal and external factors (Adawiyah, 2016).

According to the data from the World Health Organization (WHO), 41% of the 208 pregnancies worldwide are unplanned. As many as 11% of this number were births to women aged 15-19 years old. This shows that in a year there were 16 million pregnancies to adolescent girls. In Indonesia, a survey conducted by the Indonesian Child Protection Committee (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health, (Ministry of Health) in October 2013 explained that around 62.7% of adolescents in Indonesia have had sex outside of marriage. In addition, 20% of 94,270

Table 1. Characteristics of the Respondents at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru

Characteristics		n	%
Gender	Female	114	51
	Male	112	49
	Total	226	100
Education	Non-educated	1	0,4
	Elementary School	45	19,9
	Junior High School	32	14,2
	Senior High School	118	52,2
	Diploma I/II/III	6	2,7
	Bachelor's	24	10,6
	Total	226	100
Education Level of the Parents	No School	1	0,4
	Elementary School	45	19,9
	Junior High School	32	14,2
	Senior High School	118	52,2
	Diploma I/II/III	6	2,7
	Bachelor's	24	10,6
	Total	226	100
Information Sources	Never	181	80,1
	Ever	45	19,9
	Total	226	100

women who become pregnant out of wedlock were adolescents and 21% have had an abortion. For the cases of HIV infection within a span of 3 months, as many as 10,203 cases, 30%, were teenagers.

The Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), Surya Chandra Surapaty, on April 5th 2015 revealed that the pregnancy rate among Indonesian teenagers was quite high at 48 out of 1000 teenagers. Early marriage was equal to 38 per 1000 teenagers. In Semarang, Central Java, nearly 50% of teenagers have engaged in premarital sexual intercourse between the ages of 10-15 years old (Handayani, Wiranti, & Raharjo, 2019). Based on the research by (Darmasih, 2009), the forms of premarital sexual behavior of high school adolescents in Surakarta involved kissing on the lips for as many as 93 people (81.6%), masturbating for as many as 23 people (20.2%), watching porn videos for as many as 101 people (88.6%) and sexual relations for 5.2%.

A strong relationship between the children's school achievements and parenting style was associated with a higher level of [X]. (Kiran, 2017). The parenting style impacts on the family life cycle and the development processes of the family members. Masoumeh Fallah (2018) provided evidence for there being a positive relationship between parental religiosity and adaptive parenting qualities. This is because limited parenting measures are often focused on a narrow aspect of parenting, such as spanking, hugging or corporal punishment (Duriez, Soenens, Neyrinck, & Vansteenkiste, 2009).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was analytical and it used a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was taken using the stratified random sampling technique. The data collected consisted of both primary and secondary data. This was carried out by directly

surveying the respondents using a questionnaire. The questionnaire was used to provide answers about the premarital sexual behavior of adolescents in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

In this study, the subjects of the study were 226 X and XII students in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru. The research variables consisted of the dependent variable of premarital sex behavior and the independent variable of parenting style. The research was conducted at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

## RESULTS

The results of the study are based on the responses of the 226 teens in classes X and XII. The results of the questionnaire include the respondent characteristic data, univariate data and bivariate data. The data on the characteristics of gender showed that the respondents were predominantly female at 51%. The last education held by the teenager's parents was that of Senior High School for 52,2%.

The data obtained from the adolescents about premarital sex showed that they learnt through the internet for 60.2%, from their friends for 46.4%, through health worker-based information obtained from their girlfriends for 8.8% .46.4%, through television for 44.8%, through their teachers for 41.4%, from their parents for 30.4%, through newspapers or magazines for 16%, through their siblings for 13.8% and through the radio for 9.9%. The least effective parenting style applied by the parents of the adolescents of class X and XII in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru was authoritarian parenting for as many as 188 respondents (83.2%). Democratic parenting was experienced by as many as 25 respondents (11%) and permissive parenting was experienced by as many as 13 respondents (5.8%).

The relationship between parenting style and premarital sexual behavior among the adolescents in

Table 2. Distribution of the Respondents Based on the Information Sources obtained by the Adolescents

Information	Frequency			
	Ever	%	Never	%
Parent	55	30,4	126	69,6
Teacher	75	41,4	106	58,6
Brother	25	13,8	156	86,2
Friend	84	46,4	97	53,6
Girlfriend	16	8,8	165	91,2
Internet	109	60,2	72	39,8
Television	81	44,8	100	55,2
Radio	18	9,9	163	90,1
Newspapers	29	16	152	84
Health Workers	84	46,4	97	53,6

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of the Respondents Based on the Parenting Style of the Adolescents at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru

Parental Parents	Frekuensi	Persen (%)
Demokratis	25	11
Otoriter	188	83,2
Permisif	13	5,8
Total	226	100

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of the Respondents According to the Form of Premarital Sexual Behavior

Pre marital sexual behavior	Girlfriend	Watching Videoe Prono	Holding hands	Hugging	Onanimasturbati on	Kiss on Cheek	Kiss on Lips	Hold sensitif area	Petting	Oral Seks	Sexual relationship
Never	46	74	23	133	178	136	173	206	218	220	220
Ever	180	152	203	93	48	90	53	20	8	6	6
Jumlah	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226

Table 5: Relationship Test Results between Parenting Style and Adolescent Premarital Sex Behavior

Variable		Parenting Style	Premarital Sexual Behavior
Spearman's rho	Parenting	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	226
	Premarital Sexual Behavior	Correlation Coefficient	.223**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
		N	226

SMKN 3 Banjarbaru shows that authoritarian parenting was used by 188 people (83.2%). Good behavior was found in 152 respondents (67.3%) and 36 people behaved badly (15.9%). The least used parenting style was permissive parenting for as many as 13 people (5.85). Good behavior was observed in 4 respondents (1.8%) while those who behaved badly totaled 9 respondents (4.0%).

The Spearman statistical test results showed there to be a significant relationship with a p-value = 0.001. Because the value of  $p < 0.05$  ( $0.001 < 0.05$ ), it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and the premarital sexual behavior of adolescents at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

In this study, the results of the Spearman statistical test showed a significant relationship of  $p = 0.001$ . Because the value of  $p < 0.05$  ( $0.001 < 0.05$ ), it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that

there is a significant relationship between parenting style and the premarital sexual behavior of adolescents at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

## DISCUSSION

The results for the 226 respondents showed that 178 respondents (78.8%) had good behavior while 48 (21.2%) had bad behavior. From the research, it was found that the forms of premarital sexual behavior engaged in by the respondents include dating by 79.6%, watching porn videos by 67.3%, holding hands with the opposite sex by 89.8%, embracing by 41.2%, masturbation by 21.2%, kissing on the cheeks by 39.8%, kissing on the lips by 23.5%, holding the sensitive areas of the opposite sex by 8.8%, petting by 3.5%, oral sex by 2.7% and intercourse by (premarital sex).

The results of this study are in line with the research by Fathul Azmi (2015) which shows that the forms of sexual behavior carried out include going on

a date, holding hands and cuddling. There are also risky sexual behaviors involved namely kissing on the lips, kissing the neck, touching each other's intimate parts and having oral sex.

Sexual behavior consists of a variety of behaviors that are determined by an interaction of complex factors. Sexual behavior is influenced by one's relationships with others, inclusive of both the environment and the culture that is brought or passed down from the parents where a person lives. This relates to parenting style which is the interaction between the parents and children or adolescents in the internal environment. A child or teenager gets their first form of education from their parents and the formation of their personality traits comes from the family environment (Kusmiran, 2011).

There is a significant relationship between the parenting style of the parents with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru. In line with the research of Raja Pieba (Adawiyah, 2016), this proves that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and adolescent sexual behavior. This is evidenced by the results of the statistical tests that had a p-value = 0.001, which means that  $p < 0.05$ . It can be concluded that there is a relationship between parenting style and adolescent sexual behavior.

One of the causes of sexual behavior in adolescents is the influence of the parenting style experienced. The lack of open communication between the parents and adolescents on sexual issues can lead to deviations in sexual behavior. Passive sex education (without two-way communication) can influence attitudes and behavior. This is because in child sex education, it is not enough to only see and hear the information once or twice. It must be done gradually and continuously. The parents are obliged to correct any incorrect information accompanied by an explanation of the risk of wrong sexual behavior (Darmasih, 2009).

During adolescence, the influence of their peers also serves as an important socialization agent. Despite this new understanding of parenting during adolescence, it continues to affect behavior well into adulthood (Hoskins, 2014). Parenting is important in relation to public health. The parenting concept includes parenthood, childcare and the parental role and function (Virasiri, Yunibhand, & Chaiyawat, 2011).

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the research conducted on 226 teenagers in SMKN 3 Banjarbaru, the study was concluded as follows. The parenting that is most often

used is authoritarian. Poor or worst pre-marital sexual behavior by the respondents is in the form of holding sensitive areas, petting (holding the genitals), oral sex and claiming to have had intercourse (premarital sex). There is a significant relationship between parenting style and the premarital sexual behavior of the adolescents at SMKN 3 Banjarbaru.

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