

The Relationship between Knowledge of the Impact of Premarital Sex and Dating Styles among High School Students at GIKI 2 Surabaya

Hubungan Pengetahuan Dampak Seksual Pranikah dengan Gaya Pacaran pada Remaja SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Background: The current dating style of teenagers is quite worrying because it has exceeded normal limits, such as premarital sexual behavior which has impacts such as unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and even sexual violence. Lack of knowledge about the impact of premarital sex is one of the causes of sexual behavior. Reproductive Health Education as one of the efforts to provide knowledge about the impact of premarital sexual behavior on teenagers.

Objectives: To determine the relationship between knowledge of the impact of premarital sexual relations and dating style among students at SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya.

Methods: Analytical observation study with cross-sectional research design. The research sample was 60 students from 150 populations. The independent variable in this research is knowledge of the impact of premarital sex and the dependent variable in this research is the dating style of students at GIKI 2 High School Surabaya. The research was conducted in May 2022 using a questionnaire research instrument. The analysis used in this research was the Spearman rank correlation test analysis.

Results: Gender with knowledge about the impact of premarital sex has a relationship with a p-value = 0.031 (<0.05) with a relationship strength of 0.279. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between knowledge about the impact of premarital sex and students' dating styles because p-value = 0.000 (<0.05) with a relationship strength of -0.464.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between knowledge about the impact of premarital sexual relations and dating styles among students at SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya. Students who have higher knowledge do not have a risky dating style, while students who have low knowledge will have a risky dating style. Teenagers who have low knowledge should be given premarital sexual education so that they can avoid premarital sexual behavior.

Keywords: Adolescent sexual and reproductive health, Sexual risk behavior, Sexually transmitted disease.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Gaya pacaran remaja saat ini cukup mengkhawatirkan karena sudah melebihi batas wajar, seperti perilaku seksual pranikah yang memiliki dampak seperti infeksi menular seksual, kehamilan tidak diinginkan, bahkan kekerasan seksual. Kurangnya pengetahuan terhadap dampak seksual pranikah merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya perilaku seksual. Edukasi kesehatan reproduksi sebagai salah satu upaya pemberian pengetahuan tentang dampak perilaku seksual pranikah pada remaja.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dampak seksual pranikah dengan gaya pacaran pada siswa SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya.

Metode: Studi observasi analitik dengan desain penelitian cross sectional dengan sampel penelitian yakni 60 siswa dari 150 populasi. Variabel independen pada penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan dampak seksual pranikah dan variabel dependen pada penelitian ini adalah gaya pacaran siswa SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei 2022 dengan menggunakan instrumen penelitian lembar kuesioner. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yakni menggunakan analisis uji korelasi rank spearman.

Hasil: Jenis kelamin dengan pengetahuan tentang dampak seksual pranikah memiliki hubungan dengan nilai $p\text{-value}=0,031$ ($<0,05$) dengan kekuatan hubungan 0,279. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang dampak seksual pranikah dengan gaya pacaran siswa karena $p\text{-value}=0,000$ ($<0,05$) dengan kekuatan hubungan -0,464.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang dampak seksual pranikah dengan gaya pacaran pada siswa SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya. Siswa dengan pengetahuan baik tidak memiliki gaya pacaran yang berisiko, sedangkan siswa dengan pengetahuan rendah maka akan memiliki gaya pacaran yang berisiko. Remaja yang memiliki pengetahuan yang rendah sebaiknya diberikan edukasi seksual pranikah sehingga dapat terhindar dari perilaku seksual pranikah.

Kata kunci: Infeksi menular seksual, Kesehatan seksual dan reproduksi remaja, Perilaku berisiko seksual

INRODUCTION

Dating is a relationship carried out by adolescents as a manifestation of adolescent interest in the opposite sex (Siswantara *et al.*, 2022). Dating style in adolescents describes the behaviour or activities carried out by adolescent couples who have a dating relationship. Dating among adolescents has healthy and unhealthy forms of dating. Healthy dating is physical, psychological, and social, where they get to know each other and engage in positive behaviour. Unhealthy dating is a dating activity that does negative things that can impact unhealthy dating couples. Unhealthy dating behaviours such as sexual behaviour such as kissing to having sexual intercourse (Meilani and Setiyawati, 2017).

According to the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) on Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) in 2017, the age of first dating was 45% of 80% of female adolescents and 44% of 84% of male adolescents first dated at the age of 15-17 years. Dating behaviour can increase adolescent sexual contact based on mutual love. Dating behaviour was observed by adolescents who participated in the survey; most of them held hands while dating. In addition to holding hands, 17% of female adolescents and 33% of male adolescents admitted to hugging, 30% of female adolescents and 50% of male adolescents admitted to kissing on the lips, and 5% of female adolescents and 22% of male adolescents admitted to being touched or groped (BKKBN *et al.*, 2018).

Reproductive health means physical, mental, and social well-being in the reproductive process. Every teenager has reproductive rights such as

getting information, education, services, protection and other things related to reproductive health (Rahayu *et al.*, 2017). Good knowledge about sexual behaviour can make teenagers control their behaviour in daily activities so that they can avoid sexual behaviour. Knowledge can be a person's capital in behaving sexually well (Masae, Manurung and Tira, 2019). The head of the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Service (DP3AK) of East Java Province said that teenagers need to get education or knowledge about reproductive health with the hope that teenagers can take responsibility for themselves so that they can avoid the dangers of sexual behaviour.

Reproductive health education not only functions as a provider of reproductive health knowledge but also as an understanding and empowerment for teenagers so that they can make the right decisions regarding their reproductive and sexual health and avoid sexual behaviour, harassment and violence (Pemprov Jatim, 2022). However, Indonesian adolescents still experience limitations in information about sexuality and reproductive health because, among the general public, reproductive health information is still considered taboo or sensitive and cannot be discussed openly. Adolescents who actively seek information about sexuality are often considered naughty and immoral. This judgment makes adolescents hesitate or reluctant to seek information from the right sources, such as adolescent reproductive health services. Adolescents have concerns about getting unpleasant services and are afraid of personal information that is not kept confidential (Mumpuningdyah, 2024).

There are still many parents who do not want to explain reproductive health problems as an impact of sexual behaviour on their teenagers. Difficulty communicating in providing education about reproductive health also makes children tend to be embarrassed to discuss and ask their parents (Aisyaroh, 2017). Although teenagers get easy information via the internet, they have other problems, such as thoroughly preparing to discover the truth about the information they have received. Lack of control from parents and minimal knowledge of reproductive health can cause teenagers to behave high-risk (Siswantara, 2021).

According to Azwar (Basri *et al.*, 2022), knowledge of reproductive health is a key factor influencing adolescents' premarital sexual attitudes. Lack of adolescent knowledge of reproductive health knowledge can influence adolescents to deviate from sexual behaviour such as having premarital sex. Sexual behaviour in adolescents occurs due to the drive for sex hormones and the beginning of the functioning of reproductive organs, so sexual feelings in adolescents increase. Roni's findings in his research are that there is a positive relationship between dating and premarital sexual behaviour. Dating is one of the factors that can influence sexual relations in adolescents. The healthy or unhealthy behaviour of adolescent dating is influenced by adolescent knowledge about sexual behaviour, pornographic media and sexual attraction (Purnama and Raharjo, 2018). Premarital sexual behaviour in adolescents can cause health problems, especially reproductive health problems such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other problems such as unwanted pregnancy, sexual violence, rape and sexual harassment (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

This study seeks to explore how knowledge regarding the effects of premarital sex is related to dating styles among SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya students, taking gender differences into account. SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya students are in the category of teenagers. SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya is a school located in the centre of Surabaya city so that it can cause risky dating styles. The provision of socialization regarding free sex behaviour obtained from the Surabaya City health office is also not evenly distributed to all students; it is only distributed to representatives of several students. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the relationship between knowledge about the impact of premarital sex with dating styles based on the gender of SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya students. The research was conducted to provide comprehensive knowledge or education on

reproductive health to adolescents from several educational and health institutions to fulfil adolescents' rights to obtain information and education on reproductive health.

METHODS

The type of research used by the researcher is analytical observation with a cross-sectional research design, which is used to calculate estimates of prevalence or emphasize the time of measurement of independent variable data with dependent variables based on one observation. The population in this study consisted of students in grades X and XI at SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya, with a total of 150 students. The study sample size was determined using the slovin formula with a standard error of 10%, and results were obtained for 60 out of 150 students. The inclusion criteria in the study were students in grades X and XI of SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya who actively participated in offline learning. The exclusion criteria in this study were grade XII students. The sampling method used consecutive sampling. The independent variable in this study is knowledge about the impact of premarital sex, and the dependent variable in this study is the dating style of SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya students.

The study was conducted in May 2022 and has undergone an ethical feasibility test as evidenced by an ethical certificate with the number 101/EA/KEPK/2022. The research instrument used a questionnaire sheet about the characteristics of the respondents, a questionnaire on adolescents' knowledge of the impacts of premarital sex and a questionnaire on dating styles that have undergone validity and reliability testing. Respondents were explained before the study began and were given a consent form or informed consent. The data collection technique was by being distributed directly to the research respondents. The analysis in this study used the spearman rank correlation test analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency Distribution of Gender of SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya Students 2022

Based on the frequency distribution in Table 1, it is known that the number of female respondents in the study was greater than the number of male respondents. Respondents with female gender were 46 students with a percentage of 76.7%. While respondents with male gender were only 14 students with a percentage of 23.3%.

Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution of Gender of Students of SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya in 2022

Gender	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Male	14	23.3

Gender	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Female	46	76.7
Total	60	100

Frequency Distribution of Knowledge on the Impact of Premarital Sex among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Based on the frequency distribution of Table 2, it is known that out of a total of 60 respondents, 32 respondents (53.3%) have poor knowledge about the impact of premarital sex, and only 28

respondents (46.7%) of the study have higher knowledge. Respondents have higher knowledge if they have the ability to understand the impact of premarital sex as proven by answering questions correctly. Knowledge assessment is obtained from the results of respondents answering 11 questions in the questionnaire.

Tabel 2. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge on the Impact of Premarital Sex among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Knowledge Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Less	32	53.3
Good	28	46.7
Total	60	100

Frequency Distribution of Dating Experiences among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Based on the questionnaire distributed to 60 respondents, as shown in Table 3, 17 respondents admitted that they had never dated, and 43 other respondents had had a boyfriend or girlfriend. At the time the research was underway, respondents

answered a questionnaire about having a boyfriend or girlfriend at the time the research was underway. In the variable of having a boyfriend or girlfriend at the time of becoming a research respondent, a total of 22 students (36.7%) admitted that they currently had a boyfriend or girlfriend, and 38 students (63.3%) admitted that they did not have a boyfriend or girlfriend at the time the research was underway.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Dating Experiences among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students

Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Experiencing to Have Boy (Girl) Friend		
Have	43	71.7
Have Not	17	28.3
Total	60	100
Currly Having Boy (Girl) Friend		
Have	22	36.7
Have Not	38	63.3
Total	60	100
First Age of Having Boy (Girl) Friend		
10-13 years	10	23.3
14-17 years	33	76.7
Total	43	100
Length of Time Having Boy (Girl) Friend		
±1 years	33	76.7
2 years	8	18.6
>3 years	2	4.7
Total	43	100
Frequency of Meeting Boy (Girl) Friend		
1-2 a week	25	58.1
3-7 a week	18	41.9
Total	43	100
Dating Style		
No Risk	24	40
At Risk	36	60
Total	60	100

Respondents answered the questionnaire about the age of first dating, divided into two categories, namely 10-13 years and 14-17 years. A

total of 33 respondents admitted to having dated since the age of 14-17 years, and 10 others admitted to having dated since the age of 10-13. Most

respondents had dated for ± 1 year. Students who had dated for ± 1 year were 33 students. As for other students who had dated for more than a year, there were 10 students whom 8 of them had dated for 2 years and two other students ≥ 3 years. In the frequency variable of meeting a boyfriend/girlfriend, 25 respondents answered that they had met their boyfriend/girlfriend 1-2 times a week and 18 other respondents answered that they had met their boyfriend/girlfriend 3-7 times a week. Thirty-six respondents (60%) engaged in a risky dating style, and 24 respondents (40%) engaged in a low-risk dating style.

The Relationship between Gender and Knowledge of the Impact of Premarital Sex among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Based on the results of the analysis of gender data with knowledge of premarital sexual impact, it is known that 11 male respondents have poor knowledge, and only three respondents have higher

knowledge. Meanwhile, female respondents, less than half of the 21 female respondents have poor knowledge, and the other female respondents have higher knowledge are 25 respondents. The results of the correlation analysis using the spearman rank test showed that the p-value between gender and knowledge of premarital sexual impact is 0.031, with a relationship strength of 0.279, which means that the relationship is quite strong. Male respondents tend to have more poor knowledge than female respondents, who have more higher knowledge. The 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) also found that knowledge about HIV and AIDS in female adolescents (92%) had a higher level of knowledge compared to knowledge possessed by male adolescents (86%). The results of the 2017 Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) SDKI showed an increase in knowledge about HIV and AIDS compared to the KRR SDKI in 2012, where female adolescents had knowledge of 89% of and male adolescents knew 85% (BKKBN *et al.*, 2018).

Table 4. The Relationship between Gender and Knowledge of the Impact of Premarital among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Gender	Knowledge		Total	Significance	Correlation coefficient
	Less	Good			
Male	11	3	14	0.031	0.279
Female	21	25	46		
Total	32	28	60		

This study aligns with research conducted by (Fonte *et al.*, 2018). The results of Fonte's study found that gender has a relationship with knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases. Female adolescents in Fonte's study had higher knowledge about sexually transmitted infections than male adolescents, with a p-value of $p < 0.05$. Male adolescents in Indonesia still lack knowledge related to reproductive health. Male adolescents with low knowledge tend to have high premarital sexual behaviour compared to male adolescents who have high knowledge about reproductive health. Adolescent girls receive education about reproductive health earlier than adolescent boys. Information about reproductive health is given to adolescent girls as a benchmark for puberty. While adolescent boys tend to receive less education about reproductive health (Kasim, Hafid and Mohamad, 2025). This is because knowledge is one of the factors that can influence a person's behaviour (Pidah *et al.*, 2021). However, this study is not in line with the study conducted by Novianti (2018) where there was no relationship between gender knowledge of reproductive health and knowledge of the impact of premarital sexual behaviour.

The Relationship between Knowledge of Impact of Premarital Sex and Dating Styles among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Based on the results of the data analysis of knowledge of premarital sexual impacts and dating styles, it is known that respondents who have lower knowledge also have risky dating behaviour, as many as 26 respondents, and those who have low-risk behaviour only 6 respondents. Meanwhile, 18 respondents who have higher knowledge do not have a risk of dating style, but there are still 10 respondents who have higher knowledge and have risky dating behaviour. Dating style is the behavior that a teenager displays when he is with a girlfriend or friend of the opposite sex. The results of the correlation analysis obtained a p-value value of 0.000, which is related to the strength of the relationship of -0.464, which means that the relationship is quite strong, moving in the opposite direction. A relationship with a negative value means a relationship in the opposite direction where if the knowledge of the impact of premarital sexuality is high, the student's dating style is low and vice versa. Sibarani *et al.* (2022) also explained in their research that the higher a person's knowledge, the lower the risky dating style.

Table 5. The Relationship between Knowledge of Impact of Premarital Sex and Dating Styles among GIKI 2 Surabaya High School Students in 2022

Knowledge of the Impact of Premarital Sex	Dating Style		Total	Significance	Correlation coefficient
	No Risk	At Risk			
Less	6	26	32	0.000	-0.464
Good	18	10	28		
Total	24	36	60		

Istiqomah (2016)) in his research, stated that one of the causes of premarital sexual behaviour in adolescents is a lack of knowledge about sex. This research is in line with research conducted by (Kusdianto and Fitriyah, 2022). The results of Kusdianto and Fitriyah (2022) research show that for adolescents who have a good understanding of sexually transmitted infections, their dating style is safer. Likewise, if the understanding of sexually transmitted infections is lacking or weak, then their dating style is also unsafe. Research conducted by Handayani et al. (2023)) is also in line with this research. The results of their research found a p-value of 0.003 with an odds ratio of 5.333.

This illustrates a relationship between reproductive health knowledge and dating behaviour in adolescents. In the study by Ertiana and Ottu (2020)), a relationship was also found between reproductive health knowledge and dating behaviour in adolescents at Soe Christian Vocational School with a p-value of 0.000 and a coefficient value of 0.771, which means that if adolescents have higher knowledge about reproductive health, then the dating behaviour carried out by adolescents will also be good. This study experienced limitations in collecting research data due to the less than optimal data collection because it was still during the Covid-19 period.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is a fairly strong and significant relationship between gender and knowledge about the impact of premarital sex. Female adolescents receive education about reproductive health earlier in preparation for puberty than male adolescents. Knowledge about the impact of premarital sex with the dating style of students at SMA GIKI 2 Surabaya also has a fairly strong and significant relationship with the opposite direction of movement. Adolescents who have high knowledge tend to have low dating styles. The expected suggestion is to provide material on the impact of premarital sex from the school through guidance and counselling subjects or subjects related to reproductive health so that all students have higher knowledge and avoid risky dating patterns. This study experienced limitations in collecting research data due to less than optimal data collection because it was still during the COVID-19 period.

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Conflict of Interest dan Funding Disclosure

None

Author Contributions

SNH: writing-review editing, analysis and interpretation of result; SFAP: conceptualization, data collection, analysis and interpretation of result; LAS: supervision.

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