

Determinants of Personal and Social Factors in the Intention of Sexual Conduct Among Teenagers Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior



Public Health

KEYWORDS : sexual behavior, intentions, personal and social factors, theory of planned behavior.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Health knowledge about sexual behavior is very important for teenagers. At the time of adolescence, there was happened very dynamic development, both biologically and psychologically. Determinants of personal and social factors in influencing intention is comprehensive sexual behavior among teenagers. The aim of this study was to analyze the determinant personal and social factors which influenced the intention of sexual conduct among teenagers in senior high school grade.

Method: A cross-sectional observational design was performed in this study. 262 from 820 Senior High school students were participated in this study. Simple random sampling was implemented to collect the sample. Self-development questionnaire based on belief attitude intention and behavior theory was used. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire were achieved. The Structural Equation Model was used to analyze the data.

Results: The intention of sexual behavior was significantly influenced by personal factors (SE: 0.26, CR: 4.955, p : .000). The intention of sexual behavior was not significantly influenced by social factors (p : 0.557, SE: .029 dan CR: .587). Personal factors in sexual behavior intention were significantly influenced of social factors (p : 0.000, SE: .035, CR: 29,564).

Conclusion: Personal factors were be determinant to the intent of sexual behavior among teenagers. While, the social factors were be not determinant directly against the intention in sexual behavior among teenagers. However, social factors were being determinant for the personal factors in sexual behavior intention among teenagers. In conclusion, the intention of sexual behavior will be even greater through personal factors.

INTRODUCTION

The efforts develop human should be started as early as possible, starting since human become a part of the environment. A healthy pregnancy has a greater opportunity to produce a healthy baby so that develop optimally. It is expected to be qualified enough as a human resources. Based on the results of research which was conducted by The Love Study Institution and Training Center for Business and Humanities, in Yogyakarta, 97.07% of teenagers lose their virginity. Moreover, 44.8% of teenagers in Bandung have had sexual intercourse before marriage. Thus, 7 of Indonesian Family Planning Association in West Java found 4 of 20 junior and senior high teenagers in Bandung that claimed to have had sexual intercourse before marriage.⁵ In Central Java, The results of a case study by the Centre of Information and Youth Services which conducted in October 2002, 1,000 respondents in Semarang showed, when they performed courtship activity, as much as 7.06% respondents admitted having sexual intercourse, 25% respondents did petting (touching breasts and genitals). Another activity, 36.01% respondents kissing the neck, 60.09% respondents kissing, 84.06% respondents kissing cheeks & forehead, 93.03% respondents holding hands and chatting.⁵

Consequences faced by teenagers among other undesirable pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), sexual violence, as well as the problem of limited access to health information and services. Premarital sexual behavior problems also allows can cause (HIV) Human Immune Virus Deficiency/ Acquirea Deficiency Immune Syndrome (AIDS) disease symptoms due to decreased immunity that are acquired (not default). Based on these studies also obtained information that the parents in the study area has not prepare their children in the face of legal age period.

Based on the description above, that one of the factors that can influence the occurrence of sexual behavior is a personal and social factors. Exposed from Bloom's theory, that the behavioral factors strongly associated with personal and social factors have become a very important factor in the behavior.¹²

RESEARCH METHODS

A cross-sectional observational design was performed in this study. 262 from 820 Senior High school students were participated in this study. Simple random sampling was implemented to collect the sample. Self-development questionnaire based on the belief attitude intention and behavior theory was used. There were 3 parts on the self-development questionnaire. Firstly, the characteristics of respondents that were Personal and Social Model based on the Theory of Planned Behavior associated with intention in sexual behavior. Secondly, background theory of planned behavior included personal elements consisting of attitude (attitude toward behavior), the norm subjectif (subjective norm), and perceived behavior (perceived behavioral control). The last, social element consists of norms that occurs (actual norm), information, and peers pressure. Confirmatory analysis was used to determine the validity and reliability of the indicators used every variable. The validity and reliability test were achieved. Structural Equation Model (SEM) was used to determine the personal factors, social in intent sexual behavior among teenagers.

RESULTS

There were 262 eligible respondents which participated in this study. Based on the characteristic of respondents, the majority of them were 16 years old, male, and in the X educational Grade (Table 1). However, the distribution was almost same and all respondents in category of teenagers.

TABLE – 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE, GENDER, AND EDUCATION GRADE

Characteristics of respondents	n	%
Age		
- 18 years	39	14.8
- 17 years	62	23.7
- 16 years	116	44.3
- 15 years	45	17.2
Gender		
Male	142	54.2
Female	120	45.8

Education Grade		
- Grade X	95	36.3
- Grade XI	87	33.2
- Grade XII	80	30.5

The personal factors included knowledge (mean 27.02; SD: 1.49), attitude (mean: 37.04; SD: 3.32), subjective norm (mean: 13.97; SD: 2.00), perception (mean: 22.2; SD: 4.83) (Table 2). Social factors included norms (mean: 15.44; SD: 2.83), information (mean: 19.53; SD: 3.47), pressure (mean: 14.31; SD: 2.21) (Table 2). Sexual behavior intention variable consisted of intent to have girl/boyfriend (mean: 4.66; SD: 0.627), intention to discuss sexual behaviors (mean: 14.61; SD: 3.31), Intention to implement a sexual intercourse pre-marry (mean: 13.68; SD: 1.54) and the intention to unlisted marry (mean: 4.24; SD: 0.99) (Table 2).

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Analysis

Based on the test results of early models that suitability index (goodness of fit index) showed the five criteria were evaluated turns out that already met the four criteria (fit) the chi square, RMSEA, NFI, and CFI. Improving the conformity index value (goodness of fit index) of the model was carried out by looking at the value of the model modification indices modification (MI) at the output. To get a good suitability index values (fit), conducted constraint with the largest value of MI. Based on the analysis, the personal factors were a determinant factor in the intention of sexual behavior among teenagers (SE: 0.26, CR: 4955, and *p*: 0.000). Social factors were detrimental to the personal factors in sexual behavior intention among teenagers (SE: 0.35, CR: 29.564, and *p*: 0.000). Social factors were not directly against the intention determinant in sexual behavior among teenagers (SE: 0.029, CR: 0.587, and *p*: 0.557). However, through personal factors, the intention of sexual behavior would be even greater.

**TABLE – 2
THE FACTORS OF PERSONAL, SOCIAL AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR INTENTION**

Variables	Mean	SD
Personal factor (PF)	27,02	1,49
Knowledge (PF ¹)	37,04	3,32
Attitude (PF ²)	13,97	2,00
Subjective Norms (PF ³)	22,20	4,83
Perception (PF ⁴)		
Social factors (SF)	15,44	2,83
Norm (SF ¹)	19,53	3,47
Information (SF ²)	14,31	2,21
Pressure (SF ³)		
Sexual Behaviour Intention (SBI)	4,66	0,627
Intention to have a girl/boyfriend (SBI ¹)		
Intention to discuss sexual behavior (SBI ²)	14,61	3,31
Intention to implement a sexual intercourse pre-marry (SBI ³)	13,68	1,54
Intention to do unlisted marry (SBI ⁴)		
	4,24	0,99

DISCUSSION

Based on study results, the factors personal determinant had significant effect on the intention of sexual behavior among teenagers (*p*: 0.000, SE: .026, CR: 4.955). These findings associated with Jeffrey's theory which is the determinant factor was the personal background of the product.⁷ Furthermore, the personal should be understood as the core concept underlying personal desires and community or even social.¹¹ Personal factors associated with behavioral theory that explained the personal nature value.¹⁴ It was implicitly explained that the persons who were perceived to be dependent on the ability of products to satisfy needs, and desires. While, health behavior was determined by personal determinants, the groups determinant, social determinants and intention determinants.² Therefore, the results of this study successfully verified theoretical statement that personal factors perceived by the personal were subjective and varies between personal with the other personal.¹⁵ This conclusion was the result of the deduction of the various terms and characteris-

tics of personal values developed by several experts. In the other hand, another study defines the personal factors as mental representations of personal desires and used as the basis for changing the relationship between the personal, organizational and social community.⁹

The characteristics and the Pamekasan culture of Madura that is paternalistic is prioritizing aspects related to social integration. Community who is happy to gather with family, taking the role and establish mechanisms to visit, keep and gather with family. It is a commitment of local communities. The characteristics of the respondents generally utilized strategically located school in the city center of Pamekasan. This suggested that many personals in choosing a school for community that is famous nuanced to accommodate personal factors. Based on the above discussion, the personal factors would determine intention in sexual behavior with regard to personal determinant factors that facilitated intention requirement.

Based on the study results, the determinant on the social factors did not have a significant direct effect on the intention of sexual behavior in teenagers (*p*: .557 with SE values: .029 and CR: .587). The absence of a direct influence of social factors on the intention of sexual behavior in teenagers that was the influence of individual factors in a person's intentions prior in sexual behavior. The lack of the ability of respondents that had a good factor, less, then there would loss social intention in sexual behavior intention. Another study explained that the limitations in the social factor in the perceived intention only on the basis of multi-dimensional aspects that could only be done by a certain personal.⁶ However, by adopting the idea of the health belief model of Rosenstock which is the possibility of social affective conditions for developing personal intentions perceived by the multi-dimensional aspects based.¹⁴ Furthermore, previous finding explained that a strong relationship between parents and schools with sexual norms, peer and media related vulnerabilities would happen less in sexual behavior.⁸ Sexual transactions could occur because of promiscuity. Therefore it could be

**TABEL-3
REGRESSION WEIGHTS**

Table 3 Regression Weights					
		Estimate	SE	CR	p
PF	← SF	1.049	.035	29.564	0.000*
SBI	← PF	.127	.026	4.955	0.000*
SBI	← SF	.017	.029	.587	.557
PF ¹	← PF	1.000			
PF ²	← PF	1.154	.015	78.991	0.000*
PF ³	← PF	.922	.013	73.315	0.000*
PF ⁴	← PF	.438	.012	36.073	0.000*
SBI ¹	← SBI	1.000			
SBI ²	← SBI	3.049	.188	16.177	0.000*
SBI ³	← SBI	1.674	.087	19.157	0.000*
SBI ⁴	← SBI	1.233	.042	29.122	0.000*
SF ¹	← SF	1.000			
SF ²	← SF	.983	.043	23.064	0.000*
SF ³	← SF	.966	.041	23.575	0.000*

* Significant

concluded the role of parents was essential to teenagers avoid promiscuity and foremost teens that could properly carry out its reproduction.

Based on the study results, the social factors determinant with indicators of norms happened, peer group pressure, and sexual behavior information) had a significant influence on personal factors in the intention of sexual behavior in teenagers (*p*: 0.000, SE value: .035, CR: 29.564). Theory of planned behavior is derived from the theory of reasoned of action, which assumed that virtually all human social behavior was controlled by desire, so that behavior can be predicted by intention.¹⁰ As improvements to the theory then added perceived behavioral control to answer a personal situation that can not be fully able to control their behavior in accordance with his wishes. So the concept is complete explanation of the non-desire eksisnya factors related to personal behavior. Even when the behavior becomes unrealistic to realize the perceived behavioral control also affects the person's intentions.³

Furthermore evidence stated that the intention of the decision-making in sexual behavior can be made by personal and social.¹ It can be concluded that the sex trade could occur because of promiscuity. Therefore, the role of parents was essential to teenagers that avoided promiscuity and foremost teen could perform desired reproduction correctly.

CONCLUSION

Personal factors are detrimental to the intent of sexual behavior among teenagers. Social factors are determinant in the personal factor in the intention of sexual behavior among teenagers. Social factors are not directly against the intention determinant in sexual behavior among teenagers, but through personal factors, the intention of sexual behavior would be even greater.

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STATEMENTS OF ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethical approval received from Ethical Review Board Public Health Faculty in Universitas Airlangga. There were three steps to collect inform consent sheets. Firstly, researcher invited Psychologist and teachers in those Senior High School, at that time the researcher explained about the research and asked a help to make a meeting schedule with eligible sample. Secondly, researcher and Psychologist invited eligible respondents in a meeting and explained about research. Lastly, inform consent sheets were collected by researcher from respondent who willing to participated in this study.

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