



DATING BEHAVIOUR AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG FEMALE ADOLESCENTS IN INDONESIA: A SCHOOL-BASED SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Sexuality and reproductive health are sensitive issues for families, schools and communities to discuss with adolescents in Indonesian social, cultural and religious context. This study aims to identify dating and its associated factors in female adolescents in Indonesia. This school-based survey was conducted among 577 students who completed a self-administered questionnaire that included socio-demographic information, discussion on reproductive health with parents, teachers and peers, and physical and psychological development. The results show that 56.5% (95% CI: 51.1%–61.8%) female adolescents had dating experience. Age (OR= 1.63; 95% CI= 1.13-2.35), lack of information on development (OR= 0.39; 95% CI= 0.23-0.67), menstruation (OR= 3.07; 95% CI= 1.54-6.11), lack of discussion with teachers on the topics of puberty (OR= 2.94; 95% CI= 1.58-5.47) and dating (OR= 1.53; 95% CI= 1.03-2.28) are associated with dating behaviour. Characteristics of adolescents and discussion patterns between children and parents and teachers are also associated with dating behaviour. The results indicate that an integrated school-based sex education program that also involves parents is needed in the context of Indonesia.

Keywords: Dating, Adolescent, Parent, Teacher, Peer

ABSTRAK

Masalah sexualitas dan kesehatan reproduksi merupakan isu yang sensitif untuk didiskusikan diantara keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dengan anak remaja dalam konteks sosial, budaya dan agama di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kejadian pacaran dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya pada remaja putri di Kabupaten Jember. Survei berbasis sekolah ini dilakukan pada 577 remaja putri melalui pengisian kuesioner oleh remaja terkait dengan karakteristik remaja, pola diskusi kesehatan reproduksi antara orang tua, guru, dan kelompok sebaya, serta perilaku pacaran dari remaja. Disamping itu juga dilakukan pengukuran terkait dengan perkembangan fisik dan psikologis remaja selama periode pubertas. Hasil menunjukkan perilaku berpacaran telah dilakukan oleh remaja sebesar 56.5% (95% CI: 51.1%–61.8%). Usia (OR= 1.63; 95% CI= 1.13-2.35), kurangnya akses informasi tentang perkembangan (OR= 0.39; 95% CI= 0.23-0.67), menstruasi (OR= 3.07; 95% CI= 1.54-6.11), tidak adanya diskusi terkait pubertas dengan guru (OR= 2.94; 95% CI= 1.58-5.47), dan tidak adanya diskusi terkait pacaran dengan guru (OR= 1.53; 95% CI= 1.03-2.28) merupakan faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku pacarana remaja putri. Hasil ini mengindikasikan perlunya program pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi yang terintegrasi dengan sekolah termasuk adanya kelas diskusi bersama dengan orang tua di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Pacaran, Remaja, Orang tua, Guru, Kelompok sebaya

INTRODUCTION

A national survey on adolescents in Indonesia indicates that signs of pre-marital sexual behaviour have occurred in 5% of adolescents aged 10-24 years (Ministry of Health Indonesia, 2013); more females (40.6%) have shown negative adolescent reproductive health (ARH) attitudes compared to males (37.1%) (Susanto et al., 2016), whereas more males (56.6%) have indicated active ARH behaviour compared to females (43.7%) (Susanto, Rahmawati, Wuryaningsih, et al., 2016). These data indicate that the youth population in Indonesia is vulnerable and at risk of ARH problems, particularly relating to dating and masturbation behaviours. This can be prevented through the development of ARH programs to improve the communication between adolescents and their peers, parents and schools in the discussion of ARH issues.

Evidence has shown that sex education in schools can assist students as they navigate the physical and developmental processes of adolescent sexuality (Brewin, Koren, Morgan, Shipley, & Hardy, 2014). Meanwhile, health promotion in schools can improve knowledge, attitude and skills of its students regarding clean and healthy living behaviour (Susanto, Sulistyorini, & Wuryaningsih, 2016). On another note, parents and parenting behaviour also influence adolescent development (Schwartz et al., 2012). However, Indonesian parents still feel uncomfortable or afraid when discussing ARH issues with their adolescent children (Suwarni, Ismail, Prabandari, & Adiyanti, 2015). Moreover, in its development, ARH behaviour is strongly influenced by peers, both through descriptive norms (peer sexual behaviours) and injunctive norms (peer sexual attitudes), as well as peer pressure to have sex and adolescent sexual behaviour outcomes (sexual activity and sexual risk behaviour) (van de Bongardt, Reitz, Sandfort, & Deković, 2015). This situation indicates that schools, parents, teachers and peers play an important role in affecting the discussion of ARH during puberty as well as the problems that may occur.

There has been limited research on how to approach a discussion on ARH between parents, teachers and peers regarding the risk factors and the negative aspects of dating and masturbation in Indonesia, considering that reproductive health and sexuality are often viewed as taboo in the social and cultural context (Susanto, Kimura, Rumiko, & Tsuda, 2016). Adolescents in Indonesia possess a lower degree of knowledge, attitude, and skills on ARH, which means they need a program based on community and family (Tantut Susanto, Rahmawati, & Wantiyah, 2016a), while they are also not focused on their future family planning (Susanto, Kimura, Tsuda, Wuryaningsih, & Rahmawati, 2016). Therefore, reducing high-risk sexual behaviour may require a unique set of skills and experiences related to communication patterns between children, parents, peers and schools.

Furthermore, schools, parents and peers are the essential elements that influence ARH. Communication through open discussion on ARH between adolescents, peers, parents and schools should be identified to achieve positive youth development. Healthcare workers, particularly in school nurses, can facilitate communication and reduce the gap between adolescents and their environment (peers, parents and schools) through ARH discussion topics to prevent risky ARH behaviour, such as dating and masturbation, particularly in the Indonesian social, cultural and religious context. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the prevalence of dating and its associated factors among female adolescent in Jember District, East Java, Indonesia.

METHOD

A school-based cross-sectional survey was conducted in Jember District. We used a multiple-stage sampling method to recruit students for this survey. In the preliminary stage, we randomly selected an area, local sub-district and schools. In each school, we divided the students into three grades and then randomly selected some students from each grade. In each of the selected

schools, 6 students were selected and 2 students were invited to participate from each grade. A total of 577 students (age 15-18 years) have completed the questionnaire. The eligibility criteria included: 1) students aged 11-19 years; 2) students with consent from a parent or guardian after being explained the purpose, risk and benefits of the study; 3) students registered at the selected school; and, 4) having the ability to understand and respond to survey questions and agreeing to a physical assessment. This study was approved by the Ethical Committee Review Boards of Dental Faculty University of Jember East Java Indonesia No. 879/UN25.8/KEPK/DL/2020.

In the selected schools, the researchers met the teachers to get official approval. Then, the researchers divided the sample according to the three grades of class and then randomly selected 2 students from each grade who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Informed consent was directly given to the students accompanied by their teachers and indirectly given to their parents at home through the signing of the informed consent sheet. If any students or parents refuse, other students would be selected until the random sample of six students at each school was obtained. The students who were selected will fill out the questionnaire of general questions independently. Then, the students would continue to answer specific questions asked directly by the researchers one by one in a closed room. After that, the students would continue on to the physical examination of their physical and psychological development. These research activities took approximately 30 minutes for each student. The completed questionnaires will then be carefully checked and will be included in the research analysis.

Research data were collected using a questionnaire adopted from the previous studies (Susanto, Rahmawati, Wuryaningsih, et al., 2016). The questionnaire consisted of 18 questions that were divided into three parts for a self-administered questionnaire that investigated the socio-demographics, whether the adolescents have received

information on ARH and development, whether they have ever talked about ARH with their parents, their sexual development physically and psychologically, whether they have ever discussed ARH (puberty, menstruation, dating, and masturbation) with parents, teachers and peers, as well as their dating behaviours.

Dating behaviour was assessed with the questions: "Have you ever dated before?" and "Have you ever masturbated before?" The responses to the questions were set as dichotomized answers (yes or no). Socio-demographic data include questions such as age, area (urban vs. rural), knowledge on reproductive health and development (no or yes), and discussion about ARH with their parents (often, occasionally or never). Physical and psychological changes in terms of sexual development experienced during puberty (Susanto et al., 2016) were assessed using ten items comprising of physical (6) and psychological (4) items with yes and no responses which was then calculated. Physical development consisted of signs of sexual maturation for females (growth of breasts; nipple changes; widened hips; hair growth in the genitalia and armpit; and oily skin). Psychological development consisted of increased attention to the opposite sex, having the desire to be considered as an adult, becoming more sensitive, and enjoying looking at the mirror. For the analysis, the responses were dichotomized as mature vs. immature (Susanto et al., 2018).

Descriptive statistics of frequencies was performed to identify the occurrence of dating. Then, a logistic regression analysis was used to examine associations between dating groups (yes or no) and discussion patterns between the children with their peers, parents, and teachers. A p value of less than .05 was used to determine the statistical significance. All data was analysed using SPSS version 22.0.

RESULT

A total of 577 female adolescents participating in this study were between 17-18 years (59.4%), from rural areas

(68.8%) and have started menstruating (91.5%), as described on Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of participants (n=577)

Variables	n (%)
Age (year)	
15-16	234 (40.6)
17-18	343 (59.4)
Area	
Rural	397 (68.8)
Urban	180 (31.2)
Discussed RH with parents	
Often	129 (22.4)
Occasionally	332 (57.5)
Never	116 (20.1)
Have received information about development	
No	95 (16.5)
Yes	482 (83.5)
Have received information about ARH	
No	90 (15.6)
Yes	487 (84.4)
Have started menstruating	
No	49 (8.5)
Yes	528 (91.5)
Physical Development	
Immature	255 (44.2)
Mature	322 (55.8)
Psychological Development	
Immature	148 (25.6)
Mature	429 (74.4)

Meanwhile, discussion on menstruation, masturbation, puberty and dating between adolescents and their peers, parents and teachers is described

on Table 2. Respondents with dating experience made up a total of 56.5% (95% CI: 51.1%–61.8%). Additionally, the occurrence of masturbation among the respondents is 6.6% (95% CI: -1.3%–14.5%).

Table 2. Discussion patterns between adolescents and their parents, teachers, and peers relating to menstruation, masturbation, puberty and dating (n=577)

Variables	Yes	No
Discussion on menstruation		
Parents	454 (78.7)	123 (21.3)
Teachers	138 (23.9)	439 (76.1)
Peers	317 (54.9)	260 (45.1)
Discussion on masturbation		
Parents	401 (69.5)	176 (30.5)
Teachers	445 (77.1)	132 (22.9)
Peers	420 (72.8)	157 (27.2)
Discussion on puberty		
Parents	464 (80.4)	113 (19.6)
Teachers	73 (12.7)	504 (87.3)
Peers	232 (40.2)	345 (59.8)
Discussion on dating		
Parents	337 (58.4)	240 (41.6)
Teachers	400 (69.3)	177 (30.7)
Peers	282 (48.9)	295 (51.1)

Chi square analysis was used to select candidate-related factors for the occurrence of dating among the respondents in multivariate analysis (Table 3). Then, we were evaluated candidate variable with p less than 0.05, including age, their discussion on RH with a parent, information received about development and RH, and also menstruation.

Table 3. Dating behaviour according to the adolescents' characteristics (n=577).

Variables	Dating		χ ² (P)
	No n (%)	Yes n (%)	
Age (year)			
15-16	119 (47.4)	115 (35.3)	8.16 (.004)
17-18	132 (52.6)	211 (64.7)	
Area			
Rural	169 (67.3)	228 (69.9)	0.34 (.562)
Urban	82 (32.7)	98 (30.1)	
Discussed RH with parents			
Often	56 (22.3)	73 (22.4)	7.41 (.025)
Occasionally	132 (52.6)	200 (61.3)	
Never	63 (25.1)	53 (16.3)	
Have received information about development			
No	22 (8.8)	73 (22.4)	18.17(<. 001)

Variables	Dating		χ^2 (P)
	No n (%)	Yes n (%)	
Yes	229 (91.2)	253 (77.6)	
Have received information about RH			
No	24(9.6)	66 (20.2)	11.50 (.001)
Yes	227 (90.4)	260 (79.8)	
Have started menstruating			
No	35 (13.9)	14 (4.3)	15.77 (< .001)
Yes	216 (86.1)	312 (95.7)	
Physical Development			
Immature	122 (48.6)	133 (40.8)	3.20 (.074)
Mature	129 (51.4)	193 (59.2)	
Psychological Development			
Immature	69 (27.5)	79 (24.2)	0.63 (.428)
Mature	182 (72.5)	247 (75.8)	

Note. RH = reproductive health. p values determined by Chi square χ^2

Chi square analysis was used to select candidate-related factors for the occurrence of dating among female adolescents in multivariate analysis (Table 4). Then, we were evaluated candidate

variable with p less than 0.05, including discussing around RH issues (including menstruation, masturbation, puberty, dating) with peers, parents, and teachers.

Table 4. Dating behaviour according to discussion patterns between parents, schools, peers and adolescents (n=577).

Variables	Experienced Dating		χ^2 (P)
	No n (%)	Yes n (%)	
Discussion on menstruation			
Parents	No 61 (24.3)	62 (19.0)	2.06 (.152)
	Yes 190 (75.7)	264 (81.0)	
Teachers	No 201 (80.1)	238 (73.0)	3.52 (.061)
	Yes 50 (19.9)	88 (27.0)	
Peers	No 133 (53.0)	127 (39.0)	10.72 (.001)
	Yes 118 (47.0)	199 (61.0)	
Discussion on masturbation			
Parents	Yes 188 (74.9)	213 (65.3)	5.67 (.017)
	No 63 (25.1)	113 (34.7)	
Teachers	Yes 209 (83.3)	236 (72.4)	8.90 (.003)
	No 42 (16.7)	90 (27.6)	
Peers	Yes 193 (76.9)	227 (69.6)	3.42 (.065)
	No 58 (23.1)	99 (30.4)	
Discussion on puberty			
Parents	No 56 (22.3)	57 (17.5)	1.80 (.179)
	Yes 195 (77.7)	269 (82.5)	
Teachers	No 236 (94.0)	268 (82.2)	16.86 (< .001)
	Yes 15 (6.0)	58 (17.8)	
Peers	No 165 (65.7)	180 (55.2)	6.10 (.014)
	Yes 86 (34.3)	146 (44.8)	
Discussion on dating			
Parents	Yes 161 (64.1)	176 (54.0)	5.61 (.018)
	No 90 (35.9)	150 (46.0)	
Teachers	Yes 193 (76.9)	207 (63.5)	11.34 (.001)
	No 58 (23.1)	119 (36.5)	
Peers	Yes 130 (51.8)	152 (46.6)	1.32 (.251)
	No 121 (48.2)	174 (53.4)	

Note. p values determined by Chi square χ^2

From a logistic regression analysis' (Table 5) point of view, the factors associated to the occurrence of dating among female adolescents are age (14–16 years) OR 1.63 (95% CI: 1.13–2.35), having received information on development (yes) OR 0.39 (95% CI: 0.23–0.67), having started menstruating (yes) OR 3.07 (95% CI: 1.54–6.11), having discussed puberty with teachers (no) OR 2.94 (95% CI: 1.58–5.47) and discussed dating with teachers (no) OR 1.53 (95% CI: 1.03–2.28).

Table 5. Logistic regression analysis of factors associated with dating among female Adolescents (n=577).

Variables	Dating	
	OR	95% CI (min-max)
Age		
15 – 16 years	Ref	
17 – 18 years	1.63**	[1.13, 2.35]
Received information about development		
No	Ref	[0.23, 0.67]
Yes	0.39**	
Started menstruating		
No	Ref	
Yes	3,07**	[1.54, 6.11]
Discussed puberty with teachers		
No	2.94**	[1.58, 5.47]
Yes	Ref	
Discussed dating with teachers		
No	1.53**	[1.03, 2.28]
Yes	Ref	

Note.

*p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001. OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

The reference group in this analysis was no dating and no masturbation

For dating = $-2LL\chi^2 = 727.100$ ($p < .001$); Cox and Snell $R^2 = .103$; Nagelkerke $R^2 = .139$.

DISCUSSION

Dating among female adolescents

This study found that 56.5% of the respondents have dating experience. This number is lower compared to a previous study where 67.4% of adolescents in Surabaya have been reported to have dating experience (Nur, Yumni, Minarti, & Susanto, 2017). This difference may at least partially reflect differences in the characteristics of areas, whether participants live in rural or urban areas. The ARH behaviour and social aspects

among rural and urban areas are different as confirmed in a previous study (Susanto, Rahmawati, & Wantiyah, 2016). However, it is likely to increase in association with modernization (Susanto et al., 2016), leading to more access to information on RH in Indonesia (Bauer, 2015). Thus, our findings suggest the importance of health-promotion strategies targeted to youth to prevent dating violence in Indonesia.

Factors associated with dating among female adolescents

Five factors were found to be related to female adolescents' dating behaviour: age, received information about development, menstruation, discussion of puberty with teachers, and discussion of dating with teachers. In this study, age is related to dating behaviour, which is consistent with a previous study in the US (Niolon et al., 2015). This finding may be explained by age maturation and sex hormones which simultaneously accelerate the physical and social maturation of adolescents. Therefore, attention should be given to adolescents during their development stage by their family to prevent negative dating behaviours.

Results showed that receiving information about development is related to dating behaviour. This finding is consistent with a previous study arguing that sources of information (Nobelius et al., 2010) are associated with RH behaviour. This may be explained by adolescents being in need of information on the physical, psychological, and emotional phases of growth and development in order to adapt to the changes during puberty. These results emphasize the importance of providing sources of correct information and promoting knowledge and understanding of ARH issues among adolescents (Susanto, Rahmawati, & Wantiyah, 2018) to encourage positive attitudes regarding dating behaviours.

This study also found that menstruation is related to dating behaviour, which is similar to a previous study in Taiwan (Liu, Chen, & Peng, 2012). This indicates that adolescents during menstrual periods tend to be very

unstable and engage in risky behaviour such as dating; research on cultural practices during menstruation found that adolescents need support due to changes in their physiological and psychological conditions (Liu et al., 2012). Therefore, the role of teachers and schools during adolescent menstrual periods is important to avoid risky behaviour, although this is generally a time when teenagers begin dating (after they start menstruating).

In this study, the lack of discussion on puberty between adolescents and their teachers was related to dating behaviour. This may be explained by the fact that early puberty carries a greater number of risk behaviours compared to on-time or late puberty (Tsai, Strong, & Lin, 2015). Moreover, we found that the lack of discussion between adolescents and teachers in regards to dating in female adolescents is similar to a previous study that found discussion and communication between adolescents and schools can improve ARH in Uganda (Muhwezi et al., 2015). Therefore, discussions of sex and dating with adolescents were perceived as the main source of information on sexuality. Schools could implement school health programs incorporating ARH curricula in the Indonesian context to reduce dating among adolescents.

The strength of the present study were identified the discussion between adolescents, peers, parents, teachers and the primary studies focused on third parties of children, family and school. During puberty, female adolescents need attention from their parents and teachers to monitor their ARH development due to their new experience in dating. In addition, some factors that influence dating and masturbation among female adolescents in this study are identified as the characteristics of adolescents. Unique findings showed that discussion with parents and teachers about puberty and masturbation have influenced their dating behaviour. Therefore, developing school-based health programs should be considered to reduce such voids in the discussions on topics that are important to their transition into adolescence. The programs may include parenting information for parents and ARH content in

the school curriculum. The study results indicate that programs designed to promote ARH for female students must be tailored to their specific needs while paying attention to the social, cultural, and religious context.

However, this study has some limitations, including the cross-sectional nature of the study design, which resulted in associations found among the variables, rather than causal conclusions. Furthermore, there is a limitation regarding the measured pattern of discussion between adolescents, peers, parents, and teachers that may be different based on the social, cultural, and religion context. Therefore, further multicultural studies should be done to identify the patterns of discussion topics among female adolescents.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study found that age, receiving information about development, menstruation, discussions on puberty with teachers, and discussions on dating with teachers were factors associated with dating behaviours. Thus, the study results suggest that sex education content focusing on communication patterns between adolescents and their peers, parents, and teachers should be included in health-promotion programs on sexuality and ARH in school setting areas.

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