

Effect of Demographic, Social and Economic Factors on Adolescent Dating and Sexual Behavior in Indonesia

Najib¹, Efa Nugroho²
{jibpenkb@gmail.com¹, efa.nugroho@mail.unnes.ac.id²}

National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) of Central Java, Semarang, Indonesia¹
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia²

Abstract. In the 2017 IDHS, 8% of men and 2% of women reported having had sexual relations, with reasons including: 47% love each other, 30% are curious / curious, 16% just happens, each 3% percent due to being forced and influenced by friends. Among women and men who have had sexual relations pre-marital, 59% of women and 74% of men report having first sexual intercourse at the age of 15-19. The highest percentage occurred at the age of 17 years (19%), both men and women. Other findings are 45% percent of women and 44% of men start dating at the age of 15-17. Most women and men confess that when they are dating, they hold hands (64% women and 75% men), cuddle (17% women and 33% men), kiss the lips (30% women and 50% men) and touch / touch (5% women and 22% men).

Keywords: Adolescent, Sexual Behaviour, Dating

1 Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) about one fifth of the world's population are teenagers 10-19 years old and around 900 million are in developing countries. In addition, demographic data in the United States shows the number of adolescents 10-19 years is around 15% of the population. In Asia Pacific the population is 60% of the world population, one fifth of which are teenagers aged 10-19 years. Based on a report from the Central Statistics Agency, the results of the Population Census show that Indonesia's population is 237.6 million and 63.4 million are teenagers, consisting of men at 50.70% and women at 49.30%. [1,2]

Adolescence is a period of transition, that is someone who is renewed transition from children to adulthood. In adolescence there are several processes of change, physical changes, and psychological changes. The development of the physical body is characterized by more mature organs including the reproductive organs. While this psychological development arises in the development of personal maturity and independence. This distinctive feature of psychological maturity is characterized by an interest in the opposite sex which usually appears in the form of for example more

fun hanging out with the opposite sex and arriving at a relationship that has become increasingly common at this time, namely dating.[3]

Dating for some teenagers is no stranger. In fact, many adolescents have the notion that if adolescence is a period of dating, so adolescents who are not dating are actually considered as old-fashioned, old-fashioned adolescents, do not keep up with the times and are considered to be clumsy or lacking promiscuity. Healthy dating itself is often interpreted as a courtship process in which physical conditions, in essence, are prohibited from contact in acts of physical violence, not physical contact that can affect risky sexual behavior. As a result, sexual behavior often occurs outside of marriage, the impact of sex, especially on adolescents, namely the physical hazards that occur occur exposed to the dangers of early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and AIDS. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are diseases that can be transmitted from one person to another through sexual contact.[3]

The main findings of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey component of Adolescent Reproductive Health (SDKI 2017 - KRR), shows that nationally there has been an increase in the number of adolescents who had had premarital sexual relations compared to the 2012 IDHS results. In the 2017 IDHS, 8% of men and 2% of women reported having had sexual relations, with reasons including: 47% love each other, 30% are curious / curious, 16% just happens, each 3% percent due to being forced and influenced by friends. Among women and men who have had pre-marital sexual relations, 59% of women and 74% of men report starting sexual intercourse for the first time at the age of 15-19. The highest percentage occurred at the age of 17 years (19%), both men and women.[4]

Other findings are 45% percent of women and 44% of men start dating at the age of 15-17. Most women and men confess that when they are dating they hold hands (64% women and 75% men), cuddle (17% women and 33% men) , kiss the lips (30% women and 50% men) and touch / touch (5% women and 22% men).[5]

The Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program (SKAP) Performance and Accountability Survey is an annual survey that aims to measure the achievement of indicators and strategic objectives of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development (KKBPK) program.[5]

Further analysis of secondary data is an effort to utilize national scale survey data (SKAP) to obtain information on the implementation of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program (KKBPK). It is hoped that the results of further analysis can contribute to policy makers, managers and implementers of population programs in making policies and developing population programs more precisely and efficiently.

2 Method

2.1 Research Design

The data used in this study are. This study uses a cross-sectional design to analyze the influence of demographic, economic, and social factors on dating behavior and adolescent sexual experiences in Indonesia.

2.2 Population & Research Samples

The population is teenagers in Indonesia. Sample inclusion criteria are teen respondents who answered the questionnaire in full. All samples that meet the criteria will be included in the data analysis process.

2.3 Data collection

Research data collection begins with the submission of proposals to request the necessary data. Data compilation, analysis, compilation of articles and reports were conducted from May 2020 to December 2020 at Semarang State University.

Data sources are raw data obtained from SKAP in 2017, 2018 and 2019 conducted by BKKBN.

2.4 Research variable

The research variables consisted of Demographic, Social, Economic, Dating Behavior and Teenage Sexual Experiences in Indonesia based on SKAP data for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

2.5 Data analysis

Data analysis consisted of Univariate analysis, Bivariate Analysis, and Multivariate Analysis. Univariate analysis is used to determine the distribution of demographic, social, economic, dating behavior, and sexual behavior data and illustrates the trend patterns from 2017, 2018, and 2019. Bivariate and multivariate analysis is used to determine the effect between variables.

3 Result and Discussion

Adolescence is a period of transition, in which someone experiences a transition from children to adulthood. In adolescence there are several processes of change, including physical changes, and psychological changes. Physical development is characterized by more mature organs including the reproductive organs. While psychologically this development appears in the development of personal maturity and independence. This distinctive feature of psychological maturity is characterized by an interest in the opposite sex which usually appears in the form of for example, preferring to hang out with the opposite sex and arrive at behaviors that have become increasingly common at this time, namely dating.[3]

Dating for some teenagers is no stranger. In fact, many adolescents have the notion that if adolescence is a period of dating, so adolescents who are not dating are actually considered as old-fashioned, old-fashioned adolescents, do not keep up with the times and are considered to be clumsy or lacking promiscuity.[6]

Healthy dating itself is often interpreted as a courtship process in which physical conditions, in essence, are prohibited from contact in acts of physical violence, not physical contact that can affect risky sexual behavior. As a result, sexual behavior

often occurs outside of marriage, the impact of sex, especially on adolescents, namely the physical hazards that occur occur exposed to the dangers of early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and AIDS. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are diseases that can be transmitted from one person to another through sexual contact.[7]

Based on a reproductive health survey conducted by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), around 92% of adolescents who are dating, holding hands, there are 82% who kiss each other, and 63% of adolescents who are dating are not ashamed to feel each other (petting) body parts their lovers who should be taboo to do. There are differences in the style of adolescent dating now with the past. Today's teens are more permissive to do anything to show their partner's seriousness. All activities that ultimately affect the intention to have sex further.[8,9]

According to Soekidjo, a health behavior model based on Benjamin Bloom (1908), states that health is influenced by 2 (two) factors, namely internal factors that include the attitude of knowledge and the characteristics of individuals or groups of people. External factors include the environment, whether physical, social, cultural, economic, which are the dominant factors that influence the behavior of individuals and community groups, for example, the availability of health facilities and infrastructure, attitude and behavior support from community leaders, religious leaders and health workers, individual economic status and community groups.[10]

Various studies state that the values in adolescent life in Indonesia have undergone many changes. One of the most visible changes in society is that teenagers tend to be more permissive to premarital sexual lifestyles.[11] Dating is not a taboo for teens, there is even a view among teenagers that those who are not dating are old-fashioned. Though reproductive health problems that often arise among adolescents are a result of unhealthy dating styles.

Several studies conducted in Indonesia show an increased risk of adolescent sexual behavior. If it is not accompanied by an increase in adequate reproductive health knowledge, it will be difficult for adolescents to avoid risky sexual behavior because they are not exposed to information that can change their views and behavior towards things that are detrimental to reproductive health and their future.

In SKAP 2019, dating behavior is measured by questions including whether teenage respondents had dated, the age of first dating, and whether the survey still had a boyfriend. In addition, respondents were also asked about what sexual behavior is done with a partner when dating (current or previous girlfriend) in expressing affection, which includes holding hands, hugging, kissing lips, touching (touching) or stimulating (stimulated) certain body parts sensitive ones such as around the genitals, breasts, and thighs that are done with a partner / boyfriend / ex-girlfriend.[12]

Of a total of 22,124 male teenagers and 19,458 female adolescents in Indonesia who were respondents SKAP 2019, in total there were 44 percent of adolescents who claimed to have dated (Table 1). The figures in 2019 cannot be compared with the figures of previous years, because at this year the teenage respondents interviewed included a group of young teens aged 10-14 year. This needs to be taken into consideration because of the shift in sexual behavior penetrated in young teens, as well as the age of menarche who are getting younger. So if it happens free sexual behavior can result in pregnancy. Samples of adolescents aged 10-14 years quite

large, namely 19,221 or 46 percent of the total sample of 41,582. As for the sample of teenagers age 15-19 years and age 20-24 years respectively 15,217 and 7,144 people.

Table 1 shows that by sex, the proportion of male teenagers who said they had a boyfriend had a slightly higher percentage than female adolescents (46 percent compared to 42 percent). It was further explained that among male and female adolescents, the proportion of adolescents aged 20-24 years more said that they had ever dated compared to two other age groups. The group of young people who have dated at the least was adolescents of the age group of 10-14 years, it is natural because young teens usually have never dated. It can be said that with increasing age, the opportunity for adolescents to have a boyfriend is greater. The same picture is found in young men and women. Both male and female adolescents claimed that the age at first dating was between the ages of 15-17 years (21 percent and 19 percent, respectively). When viewed on a residential basis, the experience of dating young men and women shows the same pattern. Teenage boys who live in rural areas and never date are greater than those living in urban areas (58 percent versus 50 percent). The same thing is seen in female adolescents who live in rural areas and never date also greater than adolescent girls who live in urban areas (63 percent compared to 55 percent).

Table 1. Age of First Time Dating Distribution of percentage of unmarried adolescents aged 10-24 years according to background characteristics and age of first dating, Indonesia 2019

Characteristic	Age of First Time Dating								Total	Total	Median
	<9	10-14	15-17	18-20	21-22	23-24	Never	Don't Know			
Man											
Age											
10-14	0.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6	0.9	100	9.690	12.0
15-19	0.4	22.7	33.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	36.9	4.0	100	8.115	15.0
20-24		0.2							100	4.319	16.0
Living Place											
Urban	0.7	18.1	22.2	5.5	0.5	0.2	50.0	2.8	100	11.367	15.0
Rural	0.4	15.0	19.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	58.0	2.2	100	10.757	15.0
Education											
No Education	0.7	6.5	17.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	73.6	1.2	100	141	15.0
Elementary School	1.1	5.9	4.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	84.9	1.1	100	5.994	15.0
Junior High School	0.4	21.5	11.1	3.1	0.2	0.0	61.3	2.4	100	6.998	14.0
Senior High School	0.3	20.7	38.4	7.5	0.5	0.2	28.7	3.6	100	7.882	15.0
University	0.0	15.9	49.0	13.7	1.6	0.1	15.8	3.9	100	1.108	16.0
Total	0.6	16.6	21.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	53.9	2.5	100	22.124	15.0
Woman											
Age											
10-14	0.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	0.7	100	9.531	12.0
15-19	0.1	20.9	35.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	38.2	3.2	100	7.101	15.0
20-24	0.2	12.2	44.2	44.2	18.9	0.3	17.9	3.8	100	2.826	16.0
Living Place											
Urban	0.4	16.8	20.9	4.2	0.4	0.0	55.0	2.3	100	10.543	15.0
Rural	0.0	14.5	17.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	63.1	1.8	100	8.915	15.0
Education											
No Education	0.0	8.6	6.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	82.9	1.9	100	89	14.0
Elementary School	0.5	4.8	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	91.5	0.4	100	5.084	12.0
Junior High School	0.1	21.5	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	69.4	1.4	100	5.883	13.0
Senior High School	0.2	19.2	38.1	4.8	0.4	0.0	33.6	3.5	100	6.646	15.0

Man+Woman												
School												
University	0.1	15.0	42.6	15.0	2.0	0.2	21.5	3.5	100	1.756	16.0	
Total	0.2	15.7	19.3	3.6	0.4	0.0	58.7	2.1	100	19.458	15.0	
Age												
10-14	0.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.8	0.8	100	19.211	12.0	
15-19	0.3	21.9	34.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	37.5	3.6	100	15.217	15.0	
20-24	0.2	13.3	44.4	20.0	2.1	0.4	15.9	3.7	100	7.144	16.0	
Living Place												
Urban	0.6	17.5	21.6	4.9	0.5	0.1	52.4	52.4	100	21.910	15.0	
Rural	0.2	14.8	18.7	3.7	0.2	0.1	60.3	60.3	100	19.672	15.0	
Education												
No Education	0.4	7.3	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	72.2	1.5	100	231	15.0	
Elementary	0.8	5.4	3.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	87.9	0.8	100	11.078	14.0	
School												
Junior High	0.2	21.5	8.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	65.0	2.0	100	12.882	14.0	
School												
Senior High	0.3	20.1	38.3	6.3	0.5	0.1	31.0	3.5	100	14.528	15.0	
School												
University	0.1	15.3	45.1	14.5	1.9	0.1	19.3	3.7	100	2.864	16.0	
Total	0.4	16.2	20.2	4.3	0.4	0.1	56.1	2.3	100	41.582	15.0	

Based on the level of education, in general it can be seen that adolescents with more elementary education levels have never dated compared to adolescents who have never attended school. The same pattern occurs in young women and men. If seen in general, the higher the level of education, the lower the chance that a teenager will never date, this is natural because the higher the level of education, the more mature the age, so that the opportunity to ever date is greater. In adolescent males with elementary education levels who have never dated (85 percent) are much higher than those with tertiary education (16 percent). A similar pattern occurs in adolescent girls.

Table 1 also provides information about the median age of having a first-time girlfriend. In male and female adolescents aged 10-14 years have a median age of dating 12 years. Among male and female adolescents in the age group of 15-19 years, the average started dating at a median age of 15 years. Teenagers aged 20-24 years are generally dating at the age of 16 years.

Meanwhile, when viewed from a place of residence there is no age difference of having a first-time girlfriend between male and female teenagers. Teenage boys who live in urban areas have the same median age of first-time dating as young men in rural areas (15 years); the same pattern also occurs in adolescent women living in rural and urban areas.

The education level of male and female adolescents does not show any relationship pattern the first age median is dating. Even so, male respondents who had elementary school education first confessed to dating at the median age of 15 years. This picture is different from teenagers women with primary school education, the median age at first dating is 12 years. Teenage male educated junior and senior high school, the median age at the first courtship is 14 and 15 years. While for adolescent girls with junior and senior secondary education, the median age at first dating is lower than male teenagers, 13 and 15 years. For young men and women with college education have the same age of dating age (16 years).[13]

In the 2019 SKAP, teenage respondents who had dated were also asked about premarital sexual behavior during dating. Questions about sexual behavior are very

sensitive questions to be asked to respondents given the contents of the question relate to matters that are very personal and confidential. Sexual behavior during dating asked is about holding hands, hugging, kissing lips, touching / stimulating or not doing anything. These questions are very important to be included in this survey, because one of the tasks of the BKKBN as outlined in the 2015-2019 RPJMN document is to increase youth understanding and awareness about reproductive health and prepare for family life. Therefore information about adolescent sexual behavior is needed as input to develop appropriate strategies so that adolescents have a good understanding and awareness of reproductive health so as to avoid various problems that can arise due to wrong sexual behavior.[7]

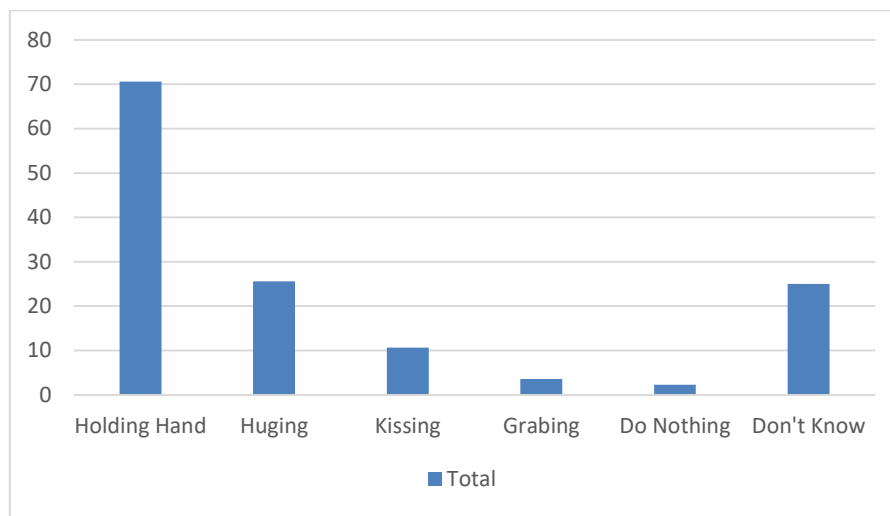


Fig. 1. Percentage of Adolescents aged 10-24 years according to How to Express 'Love' During Dating

In Graph 1 it can be seen that the most common behavior of adolescents when dating is holding hands (71 percent), then hugging (26 percent), kissing the lips (11 percent), and touching or stimulating (four percent). Meanwhile, as much as two percent of respondents said they did nothing (based on the choice of answers on the questionnaire) when dating. One interesting thing is that there are about 25 percent of teenagers who answer don't know when asked what they do to express love during courtship.

Although the way to express affection most teenagers do when dating is 'just' holding hands, but this should still be a concern. Expressing affection by holding hands can lead to other sexual behaviors. In Setiawan and Nurhidayah (2008), quoted from the results of Howard's research (2002) states that the stages of courtship include smiles and friendly views, holding hands, hugging, kissing, touching the top, touching the waist, and engaging in marital relations. So even though holding hands is still possible for adolescents to engage in more prenuptial and risky premarital sexual behavior. Therefore, a proper understanding of the effects of sexual behavior must be given to adolescents so that they do not go wrong.[9]

Table 2 shows that male adolescent respondents claimed more sexual behavior such as holding hands, hugging, kissing their lips, and touching or stimulating compared to female respondents. Nearly a third of the total female adolescent respondents who had dated (31 percent) and male teenagers (20 percent) said they did not know what they had done during courtship. When viewed from the age group, adolescents with older age groups have a tendency to engage in sexual behavior while dating. This is found in young men and women. Teenage boys aged 20-24 years who engage in sexual behavior such as hugging, kissing lips and touching / stimulating are 44 percent, 24 percent and nine percent, respectively. The same pattern also occurs in adolescent girls aged 20-24 years, but the percentage is much lower at 33 percent, 12 percent and three percent. Based on the residence can be seen that more male and female adolescents who live in urban areas who have a habit of holding on hands (75 percent of young men who have dated and 68 percent of young women who have dated) compared to rural youth (74 percent of young men and 64 percent of young women). Likewise, adolescents who embrace during dating, the percentage is higher among adolescents who live in urban areas than those who live in rural areas, namely 31 percent of male adolescents who have dated and 22 percent among adolescent girls who have dated compared to 30 percent of adolescents men and 16 percent of teenage girls who have dated.

Table 2. Dating Behavior Percentage of dating behavior of adolescents aged 10-24 years according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2019

Characteristic	Dating Behaviour						Total
	Holding Hands	Hubbing	Kissing	Grabing	Do Nothing	Don't Know	
Man							
Age							
10-14	45,9	8.0	2.0	1.1	5.1	48.0	1.392
15-19	75,2	27.0	10.1	4.1	2.0	20.4	5.123
20-24	83,6	43.8	23.8	8.6	1.8	10.0	3.688
Living Place							
Urban	74,7	30.8	13.7	5.0	2.6	19.5	5.682
Rural	73,7	30.1	14.3	5.7	2.1	21.6	4.522
Education							
No Education	80,3	39.7	8.0	5.5	6.2	13.5	37
Elementary School	64,9	23.4	10.9	4.5	4.5	28.0	906
Junior High School	65,3	24.7	10.6	5.1	2.4	29.7	2.711
Senior High School	78,5	32.2	14.4	4.9	2.0	16.1	5.616
University	83,3	43.3	24.0	9.1	1.8	12.4	933
Total	74.2	30.5	13.9	5.3	2.4	20.4	10.204
Woman							
Age							
10-14	39,9	5.1	1.6	0.5	3.5	56.3	1.329
15-19	67,6	16.5	4.9	1.1	2.4	29.3	4.388
20-24	77,6	33.1	11.5	2.7	1.4	18.8	2.319
Living Place							
Urban	67,6	22.1	7.2	1.6	2.2	29.2	4.749
Rural	63,5	15,6	4.9	1.3	2.3	33.0	3.278

Education								
No Education		76,0	29,2	4,1	3,3	7,7	18,3	15
Elementary School		46,5	16,3	5,1	1,4	4,7	47,4	432
Junior High School	High	52,6	10,3	3,9	1,1	3,4	43,2	1.8001
Senior High School	High	70,2	19,8	6,0	1,4	1,8	27,1	4.411
University		75,7	31,1	10,7	2,3	1,6	21,2	1.378
Total		65,9	19,4	6,3	1,5	2,3	30,8	8.036

Man + Woman								
Age								
10-14		43,0	6,6	1,8	0,8	4,3	52,1	2.721
15-19		71,7	22,2	7,7	2,7	2,2	24,5	9.511
20-24		81,3	39,7	19,0	6,3	1,6	13,4	6.007
Living Place								
Urban		71,4	26,8	10,7	3,5	2,4	23,9	10.430
Rural		69,4	24,0	10,3	3,8	2,2	26,4	7.810
Education								
No Education		79,0	36,6	7,0	4,9	6,0	14,9	53
Elementary School		58,9	21,1	9,0	3,5	4,6	34,2	1.338
Junior High School	High	60,2	19,0	7,9	3,5	2,8	35,1	4.512
Senior High School	High	74,9	26,7	10,7	3,3	1,9	20,9	10.027
University		78,8	36,0	16,0	5,0	1,7	17,6	2.310
Total		70,6	25,6	10,6	3,6	2,3	25,0	18.240

However, kissing lips and fingering are actually done more often by young men in the village than those who live in the city. This picture is different among adolescent women, those who live in cities do more lip kissing than those living in rural areas (seven percent compared to five percent).

Meanwhile, the educational background did not show any pattern of relationship with sexual behavior during courtship both among male and female adolescents. Among young men who are dating and have a college education who claim to hold hands, hug and kiss on the lips (83 percent, 43 percent and 24 percent, respectively). As for teenage girls, the pattern is irregular; adolescent dating and college education claimed the greatest sexual dating behavior was holding hands, hugging and kissing lips (76 percent, 31 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

4 Conclusion

Nearly half of the total adolescents aged 10-24 years in Indonesia claimed to have dated and the highest proportion was male teenagers. The median age of first dating in adolescents both men and women who live in rural and urban areas is the same, namely at the age of 15 years. The higher the adolescent's education, the higher the median age of first dating (14 years in adolescents with elementary and junior high school education; 16 years in adolescents in tertiary institutions). Adolescents who never went to school and claimed to date for the first time at the age of 15-17

years, the proportion is higher than those with elementary and junior high school education (13 percent, four percent and nine percent, respectively). As many as 75 percent of male teenagers and 68 percent of female teenagers who have dated and lived in urban areas generally have the habit of holding hands when dating. In young men who live in urban and rural areas there is a tendency to behave in courtship by hugging, kissing lips, and touching. In adolescent women, the behavior as mentioned above tends to be more practiced by adolescent women in urban areas compared to rural areas. Educational background and wealth index do not show certain patterns of relationships with dating behavior in adolescents.

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