

# Analysis of Sexual Risk Among Homosexual in Samarinda

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**Abstract:** Risk sexual behavior is any form of behavior that is based on the encouragement of sexual desires both with the opposite sex and the same sex, to get pleasure in the sexual organs. Unusual deviant behavior in society that is homosexual or heterosexual, that is, men who are attracted not only to women but also to men. To find out the relationship between age and risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex), to know the relationship of emotional intelligence to risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex), to know the relationship between knowledge level and risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex), to find out the relationship between the environment and risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex) and to know the relationship between media exposure (visual, audiovisual) with risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex). This type of research is quantitative research with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique was used the Slovin formula so that 91 respondents are obtained. The research instrument used was questionnaire. Data analysis used in this study was Spearman (rho) on the age variable and chi square on the emotional intelligence variable, knowledge, environment and media exposure. There is no relationship between age and risky sexual behavior in men who have sex with men in Samarinda with a value of  $p = 0.136$  ( $r = 0.157$ ). There is a relationship between emotional intelligence on risky sexual behavior in Homosexual in Samarinda with a value of  $p = 0.031$  (OR: 5.758). There is a relationship between the level of knowledge with risky sexual behavior in Homosexual with a value of  $p = 0.045$ . There is a relationship between the environment with risky sexual behavior in Homosexual in Samarinda with a value of  $p = 0.049$ . There is a relationship between media exposure with risky sexual behavior in Homosexual in Samarinda with a value of  $p = 0.040$ .

**Keywords:** Emotional Intelligence, Homosexual, Risky Sexual Behavior

## I. BACKGROUND

Risk sexual behavior is sexual behavior that causes a variety of negative impacts on the perpetrators. The negative effects of sexual behavior include sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and increased crime. Risk sexual behavior is also seen by ordinary people as sexual behavior with multiple sex partners (Ramalia, 2014). The forms of risky sexual behavior as follow as: 1) kissing (dry kissing and wet kissing), 2) touching sensitive body parts, 3) masturbation, 4) petting (dry petting and wet petting), 5) oral sex, 6) sex anal, 7) vaginal sex (Fatimah & Tamsil 2014), 8) having sex without using a condom (Ramalia, 2014). More and more times are developing people who do deviant behavior, one of the deviant behavior is Male Sex (MSM) where this behavior has been found, the factors that cause MSM, namely, characteristics where these characteristics include (age, education, and employment)(Ghobadzadeh et al., 2019) .

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According to Daniel (2015), emotional intelligence can be interpreted as the ability to motivate yourself and endure frustration, control impulses and not exaggerate pleasure, regulate mood and keep the stress burden from paralyzing the ability to think, and empathize and pray. Emotional intelligence is very important for all individuals because emotional intelligence can benefit those who practice it well. Emotional intelligence can improve relationships with others and the surrounding community. This is because emotional intelligence will be able to control emotions in a problem. Emotional intelligence can also increase confidence in communicating because each interconnected relationship will teach them how to use the right language and the right intonation (Mahbob et al., 2017). Emotional intelligence influences MSM because individuals who have the ability to understand emotions of themselves and others, regulate emotions and express emotions like that correctly so they can mentally adapt to the environment they face and are able to respond positively to every situation that stimulates emotion .

Knowledge is one of the reasons for someone who performs risky sexual behavior, because knowledge is a reflection of someone's behavior, someone with less knowledge about the negative effects of sexual behavior at risk of frequent sexual behavior, but does not rule out someone who knows the negative effects of risky sexual behavior will have sexual relations that are not risky(Rn An et al., 1992). Increased knowledge is obtained through a process that can affect one's behavior, because high knowledge will make someone's behavior better, and vice versa.

The environment is one of the reasons a person engages in risky sexual behavior, because the environment is a place where a person develops well or even poorly and behaves in deviant behavior and can even be said to behave in a noisy sexual environment. sexual risk that occurs in the environment can change a person for example an environment that is not harmonious in the household between parents and children, usually because parents who have a busy life or do not give attention and affection to the growth and development of their children and allow their children to choose their own perception of life, the influence of one's peers is easily influenced or tends to follow the invitation of close friends or new friends known for the nature of curiosity and the nature of wanting to try new things very influential on someone for example that friend is someone who likes the same sex even said to LSL (Male Sex Male) then , this is very easy to make someone who was not at risk to be at risk (Firdaus et al., 2013). Media exposure can be a factor in the occurrence of MSM behavior in all countries, with a trigger factor from media exposure that is very easy to access at any time so that data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia from 2010 to 2017 the risk of MSM always increases every year.

Men Sex Men (MSM) are men who recognize themselves as bisexual / homosexual people. MSM tend to have many sex partners, both men and women and many of them also buy and sell sex, they claim to have sex with many partners (Kusuma et al., 2015). According to UNAIDS (2013), around 3% of the total male population in the world is MSM HIV prevalence in MSM in Asian countries the lowest population of MSM is in Nepal countries with 3.1% this is due to differences in culture and habits in each country and factors the other. Based on the results of the percentage of risk factors for HIV infection caused by MSM in the last 8 years, the highest percentage was in 2016 with 13,063 cases and in 2017 with 11,630 cases(Ministry of Health RI 2018). Based on data obtained from the Temindung Primary Healthcare in 2018 in the last 3 months, the number of visits based on MSM risk groups was 1,073 people who visited for VCT, MSM who were both HIV positive and negative.

## II. METHODOLOGY

This research is an analytic study using cross sectional design, the research to study the dynamics of correlation between risk factors and effects, by way of approach, observation or data collection (Sugiyono, 2007). Taking the number of samples using the Slovin formula so that the samples obtained are 91 respondents. The research instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity at primary healthcare Balikpapan with 30 respondents. The questionnaire consisted of 6 sections namely part A containing the characteristics of respondents, part B containing 11 questions of risky sexual behavior, part C containing 18 statements of emotional intelligence with sources the schutte self report emotional intelligence test (SSEIT), part D contains 11 knowledge questions, part E contains 9 environmental questions, and section F contains 12 media exposure questions.

This research was conducted on May 2019. The research was carried out at the Pusang Raya Solong Center which is the Community Health Center of Temindung. To determine the relationship of emotional intelligence to risky sexual behavior in male sex (LSL) statistical tests using Spearman (rho) on the age variable and chi square on the variable of emotional intelligence, knowledge, environment and media exposure with the help of statistical software.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results that have been obtained are as follows:

#### 1. Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1.** Distribution of Characteristics of Respondents

No.	Characteristics of Respondents		N	%
1	Age	17-25 years	38	41.8
		26-35 years old	50	54.9
		36-45 years	1	1,1
		46-55 years	2	2.2
		Total	91	100
2	Education	Elementary school	1	1,1
		Middle School	2	2.2
		High school	58	63.7
		D3	7	7.7
		S1	23	25.3
		Total	91	100
3	Profession	Private employees	55	60.4
		Civil servants	11	12.1
		Not yet working	25	27.5
		Total	91	100

*Source: Primary Data 2019*

Based on table 1 the highest majority of respondents at that age, namely age 26-35 years were 50 respondents with a percentage (54.9%). The highest majority of respondents from education were in high school as many as

58 respondents with a percentage (63.7%) and the majority of the respondents' highest jobs were private employees as many as 55 respondents with a percentage (60.4%).

## 2. Univariate Analysis

**Table 2.** Distribution of Age Frequency, Emotional Intelligence, Knowledge, Environment, Media Exposure and Risk Sexual Behavior in MSM (Male Sex)

Age of Respondents	N	%
17 - 25 years	38	41.8
26 - 35 years old	50	54.9
36 - 45 years	1	1.1
46 - 55 years	2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Emotional Intelligence</b>		
High	9	9.9
Low	82	90.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	45	49.5
Not good	46	50.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Take effect	54	59.3
No effect	37	40.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Media Exposure</b>		
Exposed	40	44.0
Not exposed	51	56.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sexual Behavior</b>		
Risky	53	58.2
No risk	38	41.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Primary Data 2019*

Based on table 2 showed that risky sexual behavior in the MSM community (male sex) viewed from the age category, found that the highest age was 26-35 years old with 50 respondents (54.9%) while the lowest was at age

36- 45 years as much as 1 respondent (1.1%). The majority of respondents have high emotional intelligence as many as 9 respondents (9.9%) and low emotional intelligence as many as 82 respondents (90.1%). The majority of respondents who are not well informed are higher in number compared to those who are well-informed, as many as 46 respondents (50.5%) whose knowledge is not good and who have good knowledge as many as 45 respondents (49.5%). The majority of the respondent's environment influences 54 respondents (59.3%) and does not affect 37 respondents (40.7%). The majority of respondents who were exposed were 40 respondents (44.0%), and the number of respondents who were not exposed were 51 respondents (56.0%). The majority of respondents with risky sexual behavior were 53 respondents (58.2%) and non-risk sexual behavior was 38 respondents (41.8%).

### 3. Bivariate Analysis

#### a. Relationship between Age and Sexual Behavior Risking Homosexual in the Work Area Community Health Center of Temindung

**Table 3.** Bivariate Ages

	Age of respondent		The mean	P. value	value r
<b>Spearman's rho</b>		Minimum	19		
		Maximum	51		
		Std. Deviation	5,572		
	Risk sexual behavior	The mean	.36	.136	.157
		Minimum	0		
		Maximum	1		
		Std. Deviation	0.499		

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2- tailed).

**Source: Primary Data 2019**

Based on the results of the Sparman correlation on table 3, it is known that the magnitude of the spearman correlation ( $\rho$ ) is 0.157 thus,  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected. In  $H_0$ 's research, there was no correlation between the relationship of age with risky sexual behavior in the male sex community (male sex) in the working area the Community Health Center of Temindung. Statistical analysis showed that there was no relationship between the relationship between age and risky sexual behavior with a value of  $p = 0.136$  ( $r = 0.157$ ).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Cory'ah et al., (2013) The Relationship between HIV / AIDS Risk Factors and the Implementation of VCT in KTH (HIV / AIDS Testing Clinic) Mandalika Hospital Praya 2013, which obtained the probability results below 0.05 ( $0.017 > 0.05$ ) so  $H_0$  is accepted. From the two

analyzes, the same conclusion can be drawn that there is no relationship between age with respondents with the implementation of VCT. This is different from research conducted by Rahma (2013), Sexually Transmitted Infections in Gay in Tangerang, Jogjakarta and Makassar in 2009 (Medical Record Aspects in STBP Data Analysis), with a result of  $p = 0.004$  which is smaller than  $\alpha 0.05$  which it can be concluded that there is a relationship between age and sexually transmitted infections in gays. From the results of the study that the majority of respondents included in the category of early adulthood was 54.9, they always wanted to do sex using safety devices to avoid various diseases. Age is a factor that can affect knowledge, perception and can affect one's ability to catch and one's mindset. The more a person ages, the more his comprehension and mindset develops, the more mature age tends to prioritize the risks that will occur before acting.

**b. Relationship of Emotional Intelligence Against Sexual Behavior Risking Male Sex Men (MSM) in the Community Health Center of Temindung**

**Table 4.** Bivariate Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Intelligence	Sexual Behavior				Total	Pvalue	OR	
	Risky		No risk					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
High	2	2.2	7	7.7	9	9.9	0.031	5,758
Low	51	56.0	31	34.1	82	90.1		
Total	53	58.2	38	41.8	91	100		

*Source: Primary Data 2019*

Based on table 4 shows that as many as 56% of respondents have low emotional intelligence and risky sexual behavior. Statistical analysis showed that there was a relationship between emotional intelligence and risky sexual behavior with  $p = 0.031$  (OR: 5.758). Odds Ratio analysis of the magnitude of risk 5.758 means that respondents who have low emotional intelligence have almost 6 times (5.758) greater chance of engaging in risky sexual behavior compared to respondents with high emotional intelligence.

Emotional intelligence is defined as the ability of an individual to recognize self-emotions, manage emotions, motivate oneself, recognize the emotions of others (empathy) and be able to foster relationships with others (Daniel, 2015). Individuals who are not emotionally intelligent show uncontrolled behavior that tends to be driven by emotions and unable to establish good interpersonal relationships (Yunita, 2014). This research shows that the emotional intelligence of respondents is included in the low category with high risk sexual behavior. This is caused by the respondents not being able to manage emotional intelligence properly so that negative behavior includes risky sexual behavior, and the environment is less supportive where the majority of respondents often gather with the male sex male community. According to the person in charge of HIV / AIDS program at the respondent's health center, it is very difficult for the respondents to leave this risky sexual behavior because when the respondent has sexual relations with a fellow male sex partner, the respondent gets a sense of comfort that is not obtained during sexual intercourse. with the opposite sex (Rahman, 2018).

These results are in accordance with Fgo Ugoji's research (2014), about Determinants of risky sexual behaviours among secondary school students in delta state nigeria, where the results show that there is a meaningful relationship between emotional intelligence with risky sexual behavior that is  $p$  value  $0,000 < 0.05$ , so this is in accordance with one's individual ability to regulate and manage emotional intelligence which will make the individual to be able to manage sexual behavior they.

**c. The Relationship between Knowledge and Risk Sexual Behavior in MSM (male sex) in the Community Health Center of Temindung**

**Table 5.** Bivariate of Knowledge

Knowledge	Sexual Behavior		Total	P-Value	Df	OR
	Risky	No Risk				
High	21	24	45	0.045	1	0,383
	(23,1%)	(26,4%)	(49,5%)			
Low	32	14	46			
	(35,2%)	(15,4%)	(50,5%)			
Total	53	38	91			
	(58,2%)	(41,8%)	(100%)			

*Source: Primary Data 2019*

Based on table 5, showing that respondents who have good knowledge are 21 respondents (23.1%) with risky sexual behavior and 24 respondents (26.4%) with non-risk sexual behavior. Whereas for respondents whose knowledge is not good are 32 respondents (35.2%) with risky sexual behavior and 14 respondents (15.4%) with non-risk sexual behavior. Based on the Chi Square test results, a P-Value of 0.045 is obtained, a P-Value of  $< \alpha$  significant level of 0.05. The hypothesis of this value states that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a Relationship between Knowledge with Risk Sexual Behavior in Homosexual in the Working Area of Temindung Primary Healthcare.

This is in line with research conducted by Mahmudah et al., (2016), that one of the causes of low knowledge about sexual problems is due to lack of information about sexual behavior or reproductive health obtained by adolescents. This can make teenagers find out something more from various types of mass media and sometimes the information obtained is incomplete so that it will be more dangerous than not knowing at all, but if you don't know anything about sexual behavior then it will be more dangerous. Incomplete knowledge not only encourages teens to try to do what they know, but can also lead to misperceptions. Based on data obtained by researchers in which respondents whose last high school education was the last highest education, as we know that adolescence is a period of curiosity and curiosity so that they want to try what they know. According to Haryati Astuti's research (2016), that respondents in their research carried out risky sexual behavior because of their high curiosity, curiosity and mere pleasure.

**d. Environmental Relationship with Sexual Behavior Risking Homosexual in the Community Health Center of Temindung**

**Table 6.** Environmental Bivariate

Environment	Risky Sexual Behavior		Total	P-value	DF	OR
	Risky	No risk				
<b>Take effect</b>	36 (66.7%)	18 (33.3%)	54 (59.3%)	0.049	1	2,353
<b>No effect</b>	17 (45.9%)	20 (54.1%)	37 (40.7%)			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53 (58.2%)</b>	<b>38 (41.8%)</b>	<b>91 (100%)</b>			

*Source: Primary Data 2019*

Based on table 6 explained the relationship of the environment to risky sexual behavior for influential respondents were 36 respondents (66.7%) with risky sexual behavior and 18 respondents (33.3%) with no-risk sexual behavior. Whereas for respondents who were not affected were 17 respondents (45.9%) with risky sexual behavior and for influential respondents were 20 respondents (54.1%) with sexual behaviors that were not noisy. Chi square test results that have been carried out, obtained values P-value 0.049 < 0.05 of significance level. So the results of the Hypothesis,  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  accepted, it can be concluded that the existence of Environmental Relations with Risk Sexual Behavior in Homosexual in the Work Area of Temindung Primary Healthcare.

Handayani's research results (2018) conducted in Padang, West Sumatra concluded that there was a significant and strong relationship between environmental influences on the incidence of risky sexual behavior that could result in a person suffering from HIV / AIDS. Respondents who engage in risky sexual behavior were 4 times more likely to suffer from HIV / AIDS engaging in risky sexual behavior. This is due to the environment and the influence of peers as well as the low mental and spiritual level of a person which results in multiple sexual partners and even risky sexual acts (Rahman et al., 2020).

Environmental factors that can cause a person to become a MSM (male sex male) such as having been in a prison that is filled with men accompanied by their sexual behavior that is at risk because of their sexual desires that are not channeled then, they decide to engage in sexual activity together with others types, had attended a boarding school in which the dormitory was only a male, often watching porn videos decided to engage in same-sex sexual activity. Bandang Raya Solong sub-health center is a health center under the auspices of Temindung because the health center has received the title as a community-friendly health center for MSM (male sex male) (Nugroho et al., 2018).

The environment and humans are two factors that continue to interact and continue to influence each other, risky sexual behavior that occurs in the environment can change a person for example an environment that is not harmonious in the household between parents and children, usually because parents who have busy or do not give attention and love for the growth and development of their children and allow their children to choose their own perceptions of life, the influence of one's peers is easily influenced or tend to follow the invitation of close friends or new friends known for their curiosity and the nature of wanting to try new things very influential on



someone for example the friend is someone who likes the same sex even said to Homosexual then, this is very easy to make someone who was not at risk to be at risk (Achievement & Economy, 2014).

**e. Relationship between Media Exposure (Visual, Audio Visual) and Sexual Behavior Risking Lsl (Male Sex Men) in the Community Health Center of Temindung**

**Table 7.** Bivariate Media Exposure

Media exposure	Sexual behavior				Total		P. value	OR
	Risky		No risk					
	N	%	N	%	n	%		
Exposed	18	34.0	22	57.9	40	44.0	0.040	.374
Not exposed	35	66.0	16	42.1	51	56.0		
Total	53	58.2	38	41.8	91	100		

*Source: Primary Data 2019*

Based on table 7 analysis of the relationship between exposure to MSM (male sex) media exposed to risky sexual behavior by 18 (34.0%), whereas exposure to media not exposed to risky sexual behavior was 35 (66.0%), media exposure 22 (57.9%) were exposed to non-risk sexual behavior, and 16 (42.1%) were exposed to non-risk sexual behavior. The statistical test results obtained p value = 0,000, it can be concluded that media exposure to risky sexual behavior in men who have sex with men in the work area of Temindung Primary Healthcare has a significant relationship. From the results of the analysis the value of odd Ratio (OR) = 0.374. This means that media exposure to risky sexual behavior has a 0.374 times chance to see the effect of media exposure on risky sexual behavior.

The results of this study are in line with Roozanty's research (2003), other factors that may cause adolescents with active communication to continue to behave at risk of sexual behavior are caused by other factors including internal factors (hormonal changes; religious norms; self-confidence; and self-concept) and external factors (technological development and progress; freedom of association; due to gender equality, and limited information from parents) lack of knowledge, environmental influences, such as data obtained. From the data obtained the average researcher many respondents who bought cassettes / CDs containing pornographic films from 91 respondents there were 70 respondents had bought cassettes containing pornographic films (76.9%). So that's where one of the factors also makes teenagers understand about sex. This is not in line with previous research which revealed that the media that are often used to view pornographic content include the internet and mobile phones (Mariani & Bachtiar, 2010).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the calculation of the variable of the relationship of age with risky sexual behavior in Homosexual in Samarinda, the results show that there is no relationship between age and risky sexual behavior and the majority of respondents in this study were aged 26-35 years.

Based on the calculation of the emotional intelligence relationship variable, respondents in the low category were 82 respondents (90.1%) and in the high category as many as 9 respondents (9.9%), there was a relationship between emotional intelligence and risk sexual behavior in male sex men (LSL) in Temindung Primary Healthcare.

Based on the calculation of knowledge variables of respondents with good knowledge as much as 45 respondents with a percentage (49.5%) and not well knowledgeable as many as 46 respondents with a percentage (50.5%), there is a relationship between the level of knowledge with risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex) in the Temindung Primary Healthcare.

Based on variable calculations environment, the results obtained as many as 54 (59.3%) of influential respondents and as many as 37 (40.7%) of respondents who have no effect can be concluded that environmental influences can cause a person to be at risk of sexual behavior towards the occurrence of Homosexual. From these results a significant relationship was found, namely the existence of an environmental relationship with risky sexual behavior in Homosexual in the working area of the Temindung Primary Healthcare.

Based on the calculation of the media exposure variable, respondents who were exposed to the media in MSM (male sex) in the working area of the TEMPO health center were 40 respondents (44.0%) and MSM (male sex) who were not exposed totaling 51 respondents (56.0%). There is a relationship between access to pornographic media and risky sexual behavior in MSM (male sex) in the working area of the Primary helathcare in Temindung.

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