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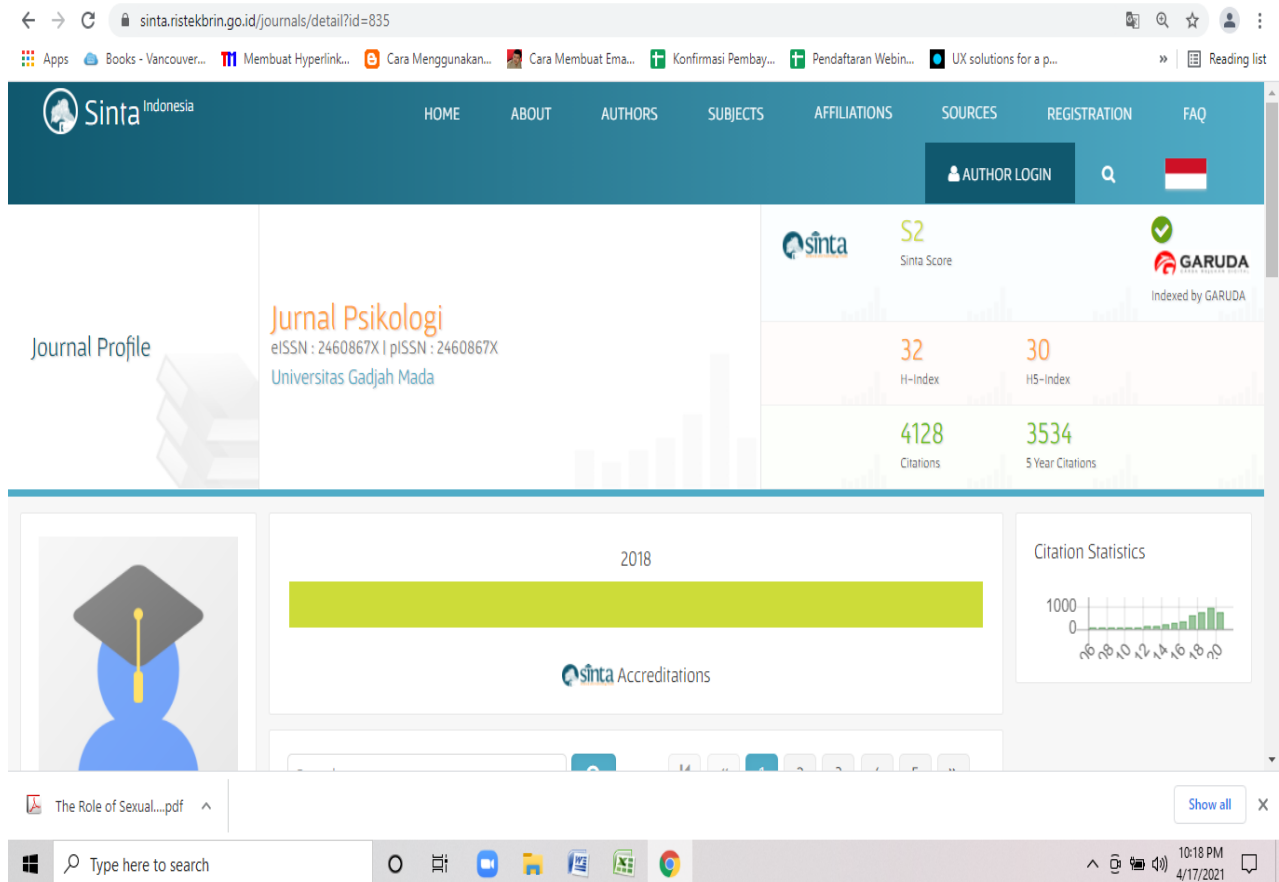
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The Role of Sexual Self-Control as Moderator between Sexual Desire and Premarital Sexual Behaviors

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Abstract. Sexual desire can be one of the antecedents for individual premarital sexual behavior. Otherwise, sexual self-control can prevent individuals from engaging premarital sexual behavior. This study aimed to examine the role of self-control in moderating the relationship between sexual desire and premarital sexual behavior. This study involved 209 emerging adults (18-25 years old) who were dating and not undergoing a long-distance relationship. The current study used Premarital Sexual Permissiveness measurement, dyadic sexual desire subscale from Sexual Desire Inventory-II, general sex-drive and stimulus-elicited sex-drive subscales from Perceived Sexual Control to measure premarital sexual behavior, sexual desire, and sexual self-control respectively. Results of regression analysis showed that sexual self-control did not moderate the relationship between sexual desire and kissing ($\Delta R^2 = 0.006$, $p > 0.05$), as well as sexual desire and petting ($\Delta R^2 = 0.001$, $p > 0.05$). However, self-control could be a moderator in the relationship between sexual desire and intercourse ($\Delta R^2 = 0.027$, $p < 0.01$).

Keywords: premarital sexual behavior; sexual desire; sexual self-control

Premarital sexual behavior is often done as the manifestation of love toward partner during the course of dating relationship. Dating is a form of exploration in relationship with others, particularly intimate relationship with a partner during period leading to adulthood (Arnett, 2005; Baron, Byrne, & Watson, 2001). In dating relationship, there are various intimacy needs that should be fulfilled including sexual intimacy (Arnett, 2004). Thus, physical touch and even intercourse become the needs of couple in a relationship. In Indonesia, premarital sexual behavior is increasingly frequent and no longer considered a taboo (Rahardjo et al., 2017; Rany, 2012).

Reiss (1964) first proposed various forms of sexual behavior i.e., kissing, petting, and intercourse. Kissing is a contact between lips that occurs with touches in other body parts; petting includes caressing sex organ, oral sex, and pinning one's genital to partner's before orgasm; and intercourse which is the activity of inserting penis into vagina followed by ejaculation until reaching the orgasm stage (VandenBos, 2006).

Previous studies found individual motivations in doing sexual behavior including love, curiosity, and couple's similar attitude towards sexual behavior (Pinter & Tomori, 2000; Yoon, 2004). Specifically, Smiller (2008) found that man engages in sexual behavior based on several reasons i.e., love for partner,

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thinking that dating partner also wants to have sex, curiosity about the act of sex, and the presence of sexual desire. In addition, previous studies also found that family and friend factors can be the predictors of sexual behavior (Savioja, Helminen, Fröjd, Marttunen, & Kaltiala-Heino, 2018; Yan et al., 2010).

In Indonesia, some researchers had attempted to discover the antecedents of sexual behavior. A study by Suwarsi (2016) found that individual who has accessed pornographic content will be excited, addicted, and developing desire to practice it in everyday life. Another finding showed that individual who is tolerant towards pornographic content is more likely to engage in premarital sexual behavior (Mardiyantari et al., 2018). It can be concluded that exposure to pornographic content can be one of the driving factors for someone to do premarital sexual behavior.

Past studies about premarital sexual behavior did not only focus on antecedent factors causing the behavior but also factors that prevent individual from engaging it. Sexual self-control model was used to determine psychological factors that influence individual to avoid premarital sexual behavior (Kennett, Humphreys, & Patchell, 2009; Quinn-Nilas, Kennett, & Humphreys, 2013). Studies on sexual self-control had found that traditional gender norms and stigmas attached to virginity are strongly affecting individual to avoid premarital sexual behavior (Kennett, Humphreys, & Bramley, 2013; Quinn-Nilas & Kennett, 2018). As an effort to confirm the influence of sexual self-control in avoidance of premarital sexual behavior, the present study attempted to examine the role of sexual self-control as moderator between sexual desire and premarital sexual behavior. Premarital

sexual behavior will not occur if individual does not have sexual desire. Sexual desire is person's urge to perform sexual behavior which arises due to external stimuli or sexual thoughts represented in the memory (Beck, Bozman, & Qualtrough, 1991; Holloway & Wylie, 2015; Kavanagh, Andrade, & May, 2005; Toates, 2009). Sarwono (2013) also stated that premarital sexual behavior happens due to sexual desire. Furthermore, Levine (2003) explained specifically that sexual desire is formed by interaction in neuroendocrine system which provokes urges, cognitive process causing desire, and motivation that can cause someone to want to perform sexual behavior.

If sexual desire can spur an individual to do premarital sexual behavior, reversely, sexual self-control is able to become a buffer from the conduct. This is because sexual self-control is an ability to control one's sexual behavior so that it can be avoided (Baumeister, Vohs, & Tice, 2007; Bouffard & Miller, 2014; Bryan, Schindeldecker, & Aiken, 2001). Individual who is able to direct their behavior towards positive consequences tend to avoid deviant behaviors such as premarital sex (Aviyah & Farid, 2014) and be able to regulate emotions to control their urges (Ugoji, 2014). On the other hand, someone with lower self-control will be oriented towards self-satisfaction including engaging in premarital sexual behavior (Angelina & Matulessy, 2013).

Premarital sexual behavior may occur due to sexual desire and reversely sexual self-control is able to repress sexual desire so that the behavior can be avoided. Thus, the hypothesis proposed was sexual self-control had a role in moderating relationship between sexual desire and premarital sexual behavior.

Methods

Participants and instruments

Participants were chosen by considering the criteria of being in heterosexual relationships for at least 3 months and lived in the same city with partners.

Premarital Sexual Permissiveness (PSP; Reiss, 1964) was used to measure premarital sexual behavior. PSP contained nine items which measures three types of premarital sexual behavior i.e., kissing (three items e.g., "My partner and I kiss in a quiet place"), petting (six items e.g., "On a date, my partner and I like to touch each other's body"), and intercourse (three items e.g., "We engage in intercourse in a quiet place"). PSP used five responses ranging from 1 (never) to 5 (always). PSP scale tryout involving 56 participants showed coefficient reliability of 0.557 for kissing, 0.794 for petting, and 0.723 for intercourse. Meanwhile the present study had coefficient reliability of 0.732 for kissing, 0.870 for petting, and 0.739 for intercourse.

Sexual desire

The 8-item Dyadic Sexual Desire subscale from Sexual Desire Inventory-II (SDI-II; Spector, Carey, & Steinberg, 1996) was used to measure sexual desire. The response choice consisted of five choices from 1 (no urge, no desire, not important) to 5 (strong urge, strong desire, very important) with items such as "How important for you to fulfill sexual desire through intercourse with your partner?". Sexual desire scale had coefficient reliability of 0.759 from tryout involving 56 participants whilst in the present study had coefficient reliability of 0.901.

Sexual self-control

General sex-drive and stimulus-elicited sex-drive subscales from Perceived Sexual Control (PSC; Exner, Meyer-Bahlburg, & Ehrhardt, 1992) were used to measure sexual self-control. There were 13 items used which consisted of 6-item general sex-drive subscale (e.g., "Sexual urges control my life") and 7-item stimulus-elicited sex-drive (e.g., "I cannot resist when I get an opportunity to have sex"). Responses towards sexual self-control scale varied from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Tryout involving 56 participants showed that the scale had reliability coefficient of 0.219, therefore researchers dropped 7 items and the reliability coefficient went up to 0.781. The remaining items were 3 items in general sex-drive subscale and 3 items in stimulus-elicited sex-drive. In this study, sexual self-control scale had reliability coefficient of 0.906.

Data analysis procedure

Hypothesis testing employed moderator variable analysis according to Baron and Kenny's approach (Baron & Kenny, 1986) with the help of IBM SPSS 21.0 program. Prior to the analysis, moderator was established by multiplying sexual desire and sexual self-control variables. Multiple regression analysis was used to examine the moderator (see Figure 1) i.e., 1) sexual desire model, 2) sexual desire and sexual self-control model, and 3) sexual desire, sexual self-control, and moderator (sexual desire x sexual self-control) model. Additional analysis with ANOVA was performed to find out gender difference in sexual behavior, sexual desire, and sexual self-control.

Result

Participants of this study were 209 people consisted of 83 males (39.7%) and 126 females (60.3%), with age ranged from 18-25 years old ($M = 21.50$, $SD = 1.707$) and the average length of dating period 20.73 months ($SD = 16.709$).

The prevalence of sexual behavior in the participants of this study was including 12.9% participants who had never engaged in premarital sexual behavior either kissing, petting, nor intercourse. The majority of participants had done premarital sexual behavior i.e., kissing partners (86.6%), caressing partners' body e.g., breast and/or genital (66.5%), doing oral sex (55.0%), pressing at each other's genital (54.1%), and doing intercourse with partners (41.1%).

Results of regression analysis (Table 1.) showed that sexual self-control was unable to moderate relationship between sexual desire and kissing and petting.

However, sexual self-control could become a predictor in the decrease of petting ($\beta = -0.267$, $p < 0.001$). In addition, sexual self-control could moderate relationship between sexual desire and intercourse with effective contribution of 2.7%. The prevalence of intercourse could be predicted by sexual desire ($\beta = 0.673$, $p < 0.001$) but interaction between sexual desire and sexual self-control could prevent intercourse ($\beta = -0.253$, $p < 0.01$).

The role of sexual self-control in moderating relationship between sexual desire and intercourse is illustrated in Figure 2. If an individual had low sexual self-control, the possibility for intercourse to happen became higher. On the other hand, if an individual had high sexual self-control then the possibility of performing intercourse became lower even with an increase of sexual desire. It could be concluded that sexual self-control is able to be a buffer for the effect of sexual desire towards intercourse.

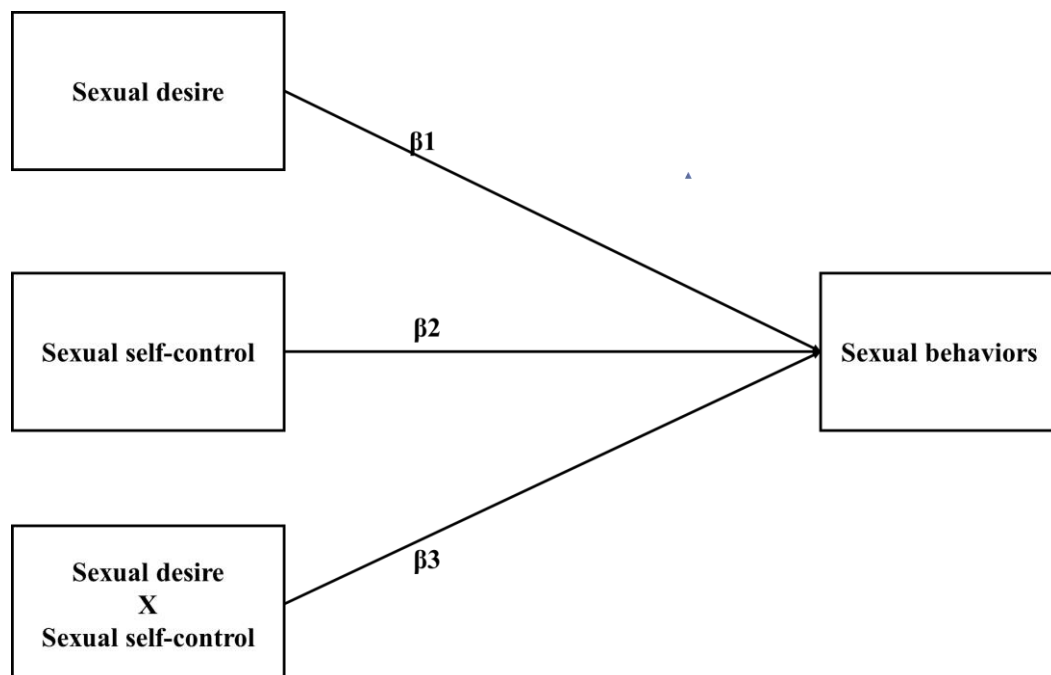


Figure 1. Regression analysis of study model

Results of ANOVA showed score difference in petting ($F = 11.558$, $p < 0.01$), intercourse ($F = 5.312$, $p < 0.05$), sexual desire ($F = 41.476$, $p < 0.001$) and sexual self-control ($F = 23.968$, $p < 0.001$) between gender (Table 2). However, there was no

gender difference in kissing ($F = 0.189$, $p > 0.05$). Based on descriptive analysis, petting, intercourse, and sexual desire in men tend to be higher while sexual self-control tend to be higher in women.

Table 1.
Regression Variables towards Sexual Behaviors

Model		Kissing		Petting		Intercourse	
		ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β
1	SD	0.207***	0.455***	0.552***	0.743***	0.351***	0.593***
2	SD	0.001	0.479***	0.026***	0.532***	0.030**	0.367***
	SSC		0.031		-0.267***		-0.285**
	SD		0.620***		0.583***		0.673***
3	SSC	0.006	0.162	0.001	-0.219*	0.027**	0.001
	SD x SSC		-0.117		-0.042		-0.253**

model 1 = sexual desire; model 2 = sexual desire, sexual self-control ; model 3 = sexual desire, sexual self-control, sexual desire x sexual self-control; SD = sexual desire ; SSC = sexual self-control
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

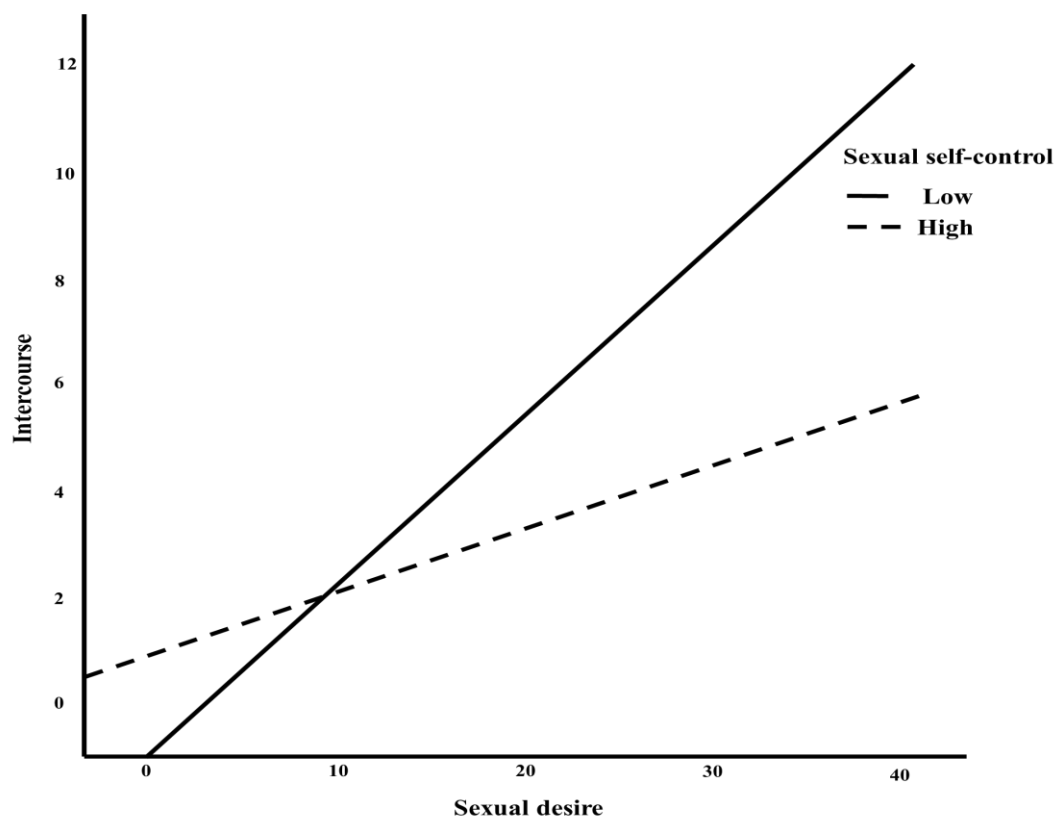


Figure 2. Relationship between sexual desire and intercourse with sexual self-control as moderator

Table 2.
Standard Deviation of Variable Scores According to Gender

Variable	Gender		F
	Male	Female	
Kissing	7.51 (3.14)	7.32 (3.12)	0.189
Petting	12.34 (6.16)	9.38 (6.15)	11.558**
Intercourse	4.31 (3.48)	3.16 (3.53)	5.312*
Sexual desire	18.33 (7.10)	11.69 (7.41)	41.476***
Sexual self-control	11.45 (6.26)	15.94 (6.62)	23.968***

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Discussion

This study showed that majority of respondents who were entering adulthood had done premarital sexual behaviors, such as kissing, petting, and intercourse. This result was in line with previous studies that found an increase in premarital behavior when individuals entered the age of 18-20 years old or when individuals were studying in college (Vasilenko, Linden-Carmichael, Lanza, & Patrick, 2018). First experience of premarital sexual behavior tends to be positive during emerging adulthood compared to adolescence (Vasilenko, Maas, & Lefkowitz, 2015). This is because period leading to adulthood is an important phase to explore things related to romantic relationship and sexuality (Arnett, 2000) and also critical period to gain new experience about sex (Lefkowitz, 2005).

The results of this study found that sexual self-control could not moderate the relation between sexual desire and kissing and petting. However, sexual self-control can moderate the relation between sexual desire and intercourse. These results clarified previous study that found sexual self-control repressing sexual desire so that sexual behavior can be avoided in homosexual couples (Adam, Teva, & de Wit,

2008). Previous study involved homosexual participants whereas the present study involved heterosexual participants and measured sexual behaviors specifically kissing, petting, and intercourse. This study had proven the importance of sexual self-control which can prevent individual from engaging in intercourse before marriage.

The absence of sexual self-control in moderating the relation between sexual desire with kissing and petting indicated that kissing and petting are not considered necessary to avoid in relationships. Kissing is considered as an expression of affection towards partner while petting is done to get pleasure. This was reflected in majority of participants who had kissed, caressed partner's body i.e. breast and/or genital, performed oral sex, and touched each other's genitals.

This finding showed the influence of globalization which is marked by the development of communication and information media (Nurhaidah & Musa, 2015). Through communication and information media that are accessible with internet, people can access information without time and space constraints. It is not surprising if there is a shift in values, traits, and mindsets of a particular society (Nurhaidah & Musa, 2015). For example, Indonesian people with Eastern culture,

which emphasizes the values of obedience and purity, have begun to shift to Western culture which is characterized by freedom of expression, individualism, and secularism (Rahman, 2013). Therefore, kissing which was originally taboo begins to be considered as an expression of affection towards partner. This is inseparable from exposure to Western culture that displays kissing as a form of affection towards partner. In addition, information related to sexual behavior is more accessible via internet (Brown & Cantor, 2000).

The role of sexual self-control in repressing sexual desire to avoid intercourse showed that intercourse is still considered as a behavior that violates morality. This is because moral principles are intended to regulate individual behavior and social life (Haidt, 2013). When intercourse before marriage is considered as forbidden (Sarwono, 2013), individual will try to exercise self-control to avoid intercourse before marriage. Avoiding intercourse, which is considered as moral behavior, will lead individual to gain social acceptance whereas doing intercourse before marriage is considered as moral violation thus will cause individual to receive rejection and punishment from their community (Sarwono, 2013).

Individual capability to control their premarital sexual behavior is related to norms, laws, and values that are believed by individual. For example, if individual believes that premarital sexual behavior is wrong, they will try to avoid it (Aalsma et al., 2013). In addition, religiosity can be a factor related to premarital sexual behavior. The high level of religiosity possessed by individual can be a predictor of low premarital sexual behavior (Aalsma et al., 2013; Vasilenko, Duntzee, Zheng, & Lefkowitz, 2013). Individual who internalizes their religion teachings will consider

prohibition by their religion and its negative consequences if engaging in prohibited behaviors, including premarital sexual behavior (Longest & Vaisey, 2008; Rostosky, Regnerus, & Wright, 2003; Vasilenko & Espinosa-Hernández, 2019). Therefore, individual who has high level of religiosity tends to resist premarital sexual behavior (Brelsford, Luquis, & Murray-Swank, 2011; Penhollow, Young, & Denny, 2005) and also does not engage in premarital sexual behavior (Lefkowitz, Gillen, Shearer, & Boone, 2004; Luquis, Brelsford, & Pérez, 2015). Conversely, non-religious individual tends to be more tolerant towards premarital sexual behavior (Willoughby & Carroll, 2010).

Aside from sexual self-control and religiosity, social control can also suppress premarital sexual behavior. Social control becomes a set of rule to control deviant behavior in order to abide the rules in society (Janowitz, 1975). Vasilenko, et al. (2013) explained that individual can avoid sexual behavior by obeying society norms and internalizing norms related to premarital sexual behavior in daily life. Moreover, individual from collectivist culture i.e., Indonesian people, tend to value social norms more than personal goals. Thus, they are better trained at controlling self from conducting behavior that violates social norms (Pokhrel et al., 2018). If the society still adheres to rigid social norms related to premarital sexual behavior, individual will try to avoid it because the behavior violates moral norms in the society (Victor, Miles, & Vaisey, 2015). In a community with strong belief that woman has to remain virgin until marriage, woman will try to abstain from premarital sexual behavior (Espinosa-Hernández, Vasilenko, & Bámaca-Colbert, 2016). Thus, value and norm cultivation based on religion and society can function as social

control for individual to regulate their sexual desire to evade premarital sexual behavior.

Gender differences in sexual behavior, sexual desire, and sexual self-control indicated that men engaging in sexual behavior based on transpiring sexual desire which is not balanced with sufficient sexual self-control. This finding is in accordance with previous studies which found the tendency of men to engage in sexual behavior because it happened by chance, based on emerging desires (Pinter & Tomori, 2000; Smiler, 2008). The role of dating mood in the form of romantic atmosphere felt together with partner could be a driving factor for the emerging of unplanned sexual behavior (Yoon, 2004).

Sexual desire in man appears more frequent and intense than woman. It is manifested in form of sexual fantasies i.e., sexual relations desired, number of partners expected, or ways to satisfy sexual desire (Baumeister, Catanese, & Vohs, 2001). In addition, premarital sexual behavior is more acceptable and considered as embodiment of masculinity for man (Smith, Guthrie, & Oakley, 2005). It is not surprising if man experiences more positive feelings when he first engages in premarital sexual behavior in emerging adulthood (Vasilenko et al., 2015).

In contrast to man, woman has better sexual self-control therefore woman needs to deliberate before engaging in premarital sexual behavior. For example, woman considers the possibility of pregnancy and regret caused by premarital sexual behavior (Lefkowitz, Vasilenko, & Leavitt, 2016). Woman also worries if her premarital sexual behavior is found out by parents, family name would be tarnished (Vasilenko, Espinosa-Hernández, & Halgunseth, 2016). Not only deliberation

and concerns over premarital sexual behavior, woman still believes that virginity is a valuable gift for her best partner (Carpenter, 2002). Thus, woman engages in sexual behavior because of love for her partner (Pinter & Tomori, 2000; Yoon, 2004) and commitment towards relationship (Grello, Welsh, & Harper, 2006).

Conclusion

Sexual self-control can be a suppressor of sexual desire to evade intercourse. Individual might exercise sexual self-control by considering consequences of intercourse before marriage to suppress sexual desire. Individual can also internalize religion and social norms to evade intercourse before marriage. The role of sexual self-control as the buffer between sexual desire and intercourse before marriage indicated that prevention of premarital intercourse through self-control is effective. Furthermore, the increased prevalence of premarital intercourse proposes new challenges for sex education to minimize its negative impact.

Suggestion

Future study can be done to clarify sexual self-control as moderator between sexual desire and premarital intercourse. This study did not examine other variables that could affect sexual self-control i.e., sexual conservatism, religiosity, and social control. Sexual education activists need to strengthen sexual self-control by emphasizing religion and social norms but should provide information to minimize the risks of premarital sexual behavior. Emerging adults who are in dating relationships are advised to exercise sexual self-control by controlling sexual desire when spending time with partners and

also consider the consequences and risks of intercourse before marriage.

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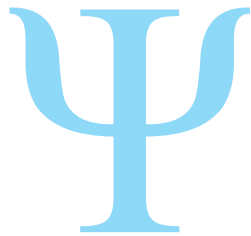
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