

Development Of Sexual Orientation Scale. A Study On Gay And Lesbian Behaviour From Malaysian Perspective

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Abstract

Introduction: This study aims to develop sexual orientation scale based on trait of Gay and Lesbian gender disorder from Malaysian socio cultures. The basic model of this measurement instrument is based on Fritz Klein's 7 Dimensions of Sexual Orientation (1993). **Methods:** This study used a mixed method design which is a combination of interview, document analysis and survey. Based on the case study, 8 Gay and Lesbian respondents were selected purposefully. Gay and Lesbian respondents were interviewed using semi-structured interview techniques. While document analysis used past literature, journals, articles, written documents and Sexual Deviant Behavior questionnaires. Interview findings form themes and are combined with document analysis findings to form a measurement instrument. Next, measuring instruments are developed according to standard procedures (Brown, 1983). **Results:** The construct validity of the measurement instrument was obtained from 2 counseling experts to form the Roslee Gay Sex Orientation Measurement Instrument (ISGR) and the Roslee Lesbian Sex Orientation Measurement Instrument (ISLR). ISGR inventory traits contain 6 sub-constructs namely Instinct, Expression, Nurture, Gay Behaviour, Experience Sexual Deviant Behavior and Spiritual. While the ISLR trait contains 5 sub-constructs namely Instinct, Nurture, Gay Behaviour, Experience Sexual Deviant Behavior and Spiritual. The ISGR instrument pilot test has a reliability value of 0.76 while the ISLR has a reliability value of 0.75. According to Kerlinger (1979) and Mohd Majid (1990), Cronbach's alpha reliability value above 0.6 is good and acceptable. **Conclusions:** These two measuring instruments can be used by parents as a measuring instrument to prevent children and teenagers from acting Gay and Lesbian. Thus, early intervention steps can be taken to recover children from Gay and Lesbian gender disorder.

Keywords : Gay; Lesbian; Sexual Orientation Scale; Sexual deviant; LGBT

INTRODUCTION

Sexual orientation disorder is an individual's constant discomfort with their gender and the desire to be the opposite gender (Vock, Stahn, Loenser and Legenbauer (2009). Another terminology is gender identity disorder or gender identity disorders (Puteri Hayati and Nurul Hadani, 2015). Individuals those who suffer from this sexual orientation disorder will experience a sense of non-conformity in the biological role of gender by removing the main criteria of their gender. This is done by taking hormones or surgery with the aim of changing physical characteristics so that they appear masculine or feminine according to their own instincts (American Psychiatric Association, 2000).

This study is a preliminary study of the development of a measuring instrument that is empirically focused on looking at the deviant sex behavior of Gay and Lesbian. A series of social change trends involving cases of divorce and concerns about HIV and AIDS and genital surgery are increasing now in Malaysia, so the trend of social symptoms now involving deviant sex such as Gay, Lesbian and Transgender needs to be given priority. The LGBT case becomes a priority for the community and the government when this phenomenon occurs involving conflict between religion, values and socio-cultural society in Malaysia. They are willing to do anything even if they are willing to destroy themselves such as having relationships with same-sex partners, providing sex services and undergoing gender reassignment surgery. (Puteri Haryati and Nurul Hadani, 2015). According to Asraf Wajdi (2016) it was reported that more than 90,000 couples divorced due to LGBT. Therefore, efforts to deal with this problem need to be prioritized and expanded at the prevention level at the school level.

i. Purpose of the Study

Developing a sexual orientation scale that measures gay and lesbian gender disorder traits

ii. Research objective

- i. Measuring the reliability of the Roslee Gay Sexual Orientation Scale (ISGR) among male students living in boarding school
- ii. Measuring the reliability of the Roslee Lesbian Sex Orientation Scale (ISLR) among female students living in boarding school

iii. Significance of the Study

The transmission of cases involving LGBT involving the young generation is very worrying. Many previous studies conducted by Western researchers related to LGBT only revolved around the way of life and safe sex practices among LGBT practitioners and the impact of the community's negative perception on the children of the LGBT group. However, studies to understand the symptoms and prevention of LGBT are not emphasized. Therefore, the development of an inventory related to Gay and Lesbian is very important developed with the intention of helping parents, teachers and counselors identify the characteristics or characteristics of LGBT behavior among children and teenagers based on early detection through observation and inventory tests done on them. This is because the impact of today's media and technology has many negative effects on the personality development of children and adolescents indirectly learned from computer mediated communication in the form of text, images, videos sent through mobile phones, emails and messages. (Lenhart, 2009). Therefore, the development of these two measuring instruments can be used by parents as a measuring instrument to prevent children and teenagers from acting Gay and Lesbian. Thus, early intervention steps from parents can be taken to recover children from Gay and Lesbian gender disorder.

RESEARCH THEORY

The basis of this research model is based on Fritz Klein (1978) who classified 7 dimensions or multidimensional grids in human sexual orientation, namely sexual attraction , sexual behavior, sexual

fantasy, emotional preference, social preference, homosexual or heterosexual lifestyle, and self identification. The Klein grid examines past, present and future sexual orientation in relation to 7 factors for a total of twenty one values. The Klein Sexual Orientation Grid (KSOG) uses values to describe a continuum from opposite-sex to see the existence of same-sex traits.

Sexual attraction means sexual attraction is the sexual desire that an individual thinks to be a partner. This feeling of attraction is different from the sexual experience. An individual who is attracted to a certain type of sexuality does not mean that he has ever engaged in sexual behavior. Sexual Behavior means sexual behavior is sexual behavior. It involves sexual experiences that are not limited to intimate relationships and that increase sexual drive. Sexual Fantasy is related to a person's imagination that is erotic and sexual. Sexual fantasy is defined as thoughts that are fun (pleasure) related to sexual activity. Sexual fantasy is important to increase sexual drive. Emotional Preference or emotional tendency is related to individual freedom to choose and establish strong emotional relationships. Individuals have the choice and are free to establish friendships and expand friendships with whomever they like and are comfortable with. Social Preference or social tendency is related to the length of time an individual takes when establishing social relationships. This social relationship also involves the same gender or different genders. Although the effect is almost the same as the emotional tendency, the social tendency emphasizes with whom and the group of individuals to socialize. The heterosexual or homosexual lifestyle of man involves a certain culture of life practiced by an individual in a group. This means that the heterosexual or homosexual lifestyle is related to the way of life of certain individuals who choose to socialize based on their sexual orientation in a group. Self Identification is related to the assessment of one's own sexual orientation. This individual identification or self-reflection actually gives a great impact to oneself because this is where the factors that influence an individual's thoughts and behavior whether positive or negative.

iv. Previous studies

Factors of the past are related to the LGBT behavior of children and adolescents today. Gender identity disorder for subjects based on childhood sexual role orientation such as playing with dolls, cooking, and being friends with girls is believed to contribute to feminine behavior and vice versa. (Smith, Van Goozen, Kniper and Cohen Kettenis, 2005). According to (Nor'Bayah and Yahaya, 2002) the phenomenon of children often playing with girls when they were young is an event that contributes to the failure to build personality and further affects transsexual behavior.

Past research studies have also found that teenagers who are involved with LGBT have a high risk of engaging in risky behavior and having mental health problems compared to normal teenagers (Bell and Weinberg, 1978, Hetrcik and Martin, 1987) as well as being at risk of being involved in drug and alcohol abuse. (Ramafedi, 1991, Rotheramborus and colleagues, 1995). They are also seen to have attitude problems and for that reason they are often marginalized by the closest individuals thus hindering their psychological functionality.

Gottman's (2003) study found that Lesbian and Gay couples have positive emotional expression compared to heterosexual couples in resolving a conflict because they have a high level of understanding. They find satisfaction in the relationship and satisfaction achieved just like heterosexual couples. Carrington (1999) looks at lesbian relationships when they live together in the house. The results of his research found three main findings from lesbian relationships, namely close cooperation, balance when dividing housework and dividing work according to their respective expertise. The close cooperation between them causes them to respect each other more, and help each other and reduce conflict in the relationship. Thus, the homework performed becomes more efficient when there is a task specification between them.

The factor of lack of affection also contributes to lesbian problems (Schumm, 2010). The lack of communication between children and parents causes them to seek attention outside to find love and attention through close relationships with same-sex friends. Frisch (2006) saw a lack of love and attention since childhood causing adolescent girls to distance themselves from their parents and divert affection by looking for peers who are close to them. This is because female peers understand themselves better,

are discussing, exchanging personal matters and most importantly are together when facing personal conflicts.

Simari and Baskin (1982) the past experience of a woman who was cheated and taken advantage of by her boyfriend also contributed to the existence of negative feelings towards men. Thus, this results in attitude, trust and love shifting to female friends. This is coupled with the attitude of the female partner who cares, understands and likes to help, making the female partner more hopeful and trusting of female friends than men.

v. Operational Definition

Sex Orientation

The American Psychological Association (2008) defines sexual orientation as "an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions to men, women, or both sexes." (American Psychological Association, 2008). Sexual orientation is the relationship of a person who has elements of feelings and behaves towards other people through the behavior of kissing and holding hands. The effect of this friendly and intimate relationship can strengthen the relationship and fulfill the needs of love. In addition, the expression of sexual orientation also involves the effects of non-sexual behavior between partners such as increasing the values and goals of the partner, the desire for mutual understanding and commitment in life.

Gay Behaviour

According to Hogan and Hudson (1998) Gay is a term that mainly refers to a homosexual person or the nature of being homosexual. The term was originally used to mean cheerful, happy, or bright and showy. American Dictionary of Psychology (2022) denoting gay as male individuals who are sexually attracted to and aroused by members of their own sex.

Lesbian Behaviour

Sears (20025) defines Lesbian is a term for women who direct their sexual orientation to fellow women. This term also refers to women who love women either physically, sexually, emotionally, or spiritually. This term can be used as a noun if it refers to a woman who likes the same sex, or as an adjective if it means the characteristics of objects or activities related to same-sex relationships between women. According to Committee on Lesbian Health Research (2013) define Lesbian for women in relation to their sexual identity or sexual behavior, regardless of sexual orientation, or as an adjective to characterize or associate nouns with female homosexuality or same-sex attraction.

vi. Limitations of the Study

This study is only to develop a measuring instrument for Gay and Lesbian sexual orientation and is not related to other gender disorders. Therefore, this inventory cannot be generalized for gender disorder for other types of paraphilias including Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, pedophilia, fetishism and so on.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The design of this study is based on mix method which is a combination of interview, document analysis and survey. This study has two phases, the first phase involves a qualitative study and the second phase is a combination of quantitative findings. According to Creswell and Plano (2010), the combination of two qualitative and quantitative methods will complete the data, complement each other and make the findings better. The first phase of this study involved a qualitative study, 8 Gay and Lesbian respondents involved in the interview session. The respondents were interviewed using semi-structured interview techniques. While for document analysis uses past literature, journals, articles, written documents and

sexual deviant behavior questionnaires. Interview findings form themes and are combined with document analysis findings to form a measurement instrument. (Yin, 2008, Silverman, 2013)

Researchers have obtained information related to LGBT and to meet them with the advice of the Association of LGBT Rainbow. Some importance information were collected by researchers such as background, staying places and type of occupational. Their work premises are identified as bridal premises, barber shops, massage shops, and tailor shops. A period of time of 4 years (2012-2016) was taken to select respondents who have a character as Gay and Lesbian selected as respondents. Throughout that period, researchers have gathered a total of 30 LGBT people and to fulfill the purpose of this study, only Gay and Lesbian were observed and their behavior was monitored. Therefore, 8 Gay Lesbian respondents were interviewed to form the themes of the study.

Subsequently, the findings of this interview are combined with past literature, articles, written documents and sexual deviant behavior questionnaires. Among the sexual deviant behavior questionnaires that are referred and adapted through constructs are the Gender Stratification Instrument in the Lesbian and Gay Band Association (MW Hudson, and colleagues, 2014), Fenway Health Patient Survey on Asking Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Questions (Robbie Singgal and Harvey Makadon, 2013), and the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale (Mohr, J and Kendra, M. S, 2011). Based on the Gender Stratification Instrument in the Lesbian and Gay Band Association (MW Hudson, et al., 2014) and Fenway Health Patient Survey on Asking Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Questions and Gender Identity Questions (Robbie Singgal and Harvey Makadon, 2013), researchers identify traits and patterns for Gay and Lesbian personality.

Manakala fasa kedua kajian ini melibatkan pembangunan alatukur yang bermula dengan pembangunan item-item yang berkualiti, konstruk dan kemudiannya melalui proses kesahan konstruk alatukur yang diperoleh dari gabungan pakar bidang psikologi, perubahan dan seksualiti manusia.

Development of Roslee Gay Sexual Orientation Inventory (ISGR) and Roslee Lesbian Sexual Orientation Inventory (IPLR)

The Roslee Gay Sexual Orientation Inventory (ISGR) contains 70 items designed by the researcher, while the Roslee Lesbian Sexual Orientation Inventory (IPLR) contains 60 items designed by the researcher and adapted from the Instrument of Gender Stratification in the Lesbian and Gay Band Association (MW Hudson, et al., 2014), Fenway Health Patient Survey on Asking Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Questions (Robbie Singgal and Harvey Makadon, 2013), and Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale (Mohr, J and Kendra, M. S, 2011). Based on the Gender Stratification Instrument in the Lesbian and Gay Band Association (MW Hudson, et al., 2014) and Fenway Health Patient Survey on Asking Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Questions (Robbie Singgal and Harvey Makadon, 2013), researchers identified traits and patterns of Gay personality while for the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale (Mohr, J and Kendra, M. S, 2011). Some of the deviant sexual behaviours items also was adapted from Roslee (2011, 2022) such as kiss and hug with couples and practices free sex among same gender as close mates or intimate couples.

Researchers also refer to the main focus of the development of this inventory is to measure deviant sex behavior related to Gay and Lesbian behavior. Since the focus of the development of the measurement instrument is to identify and detect the symptoms of perverted sex behavior, the construction of items takes into account the local cultural context and the context of Islamic values. To measure gay deviant sexual behavior, several sub-constructs were built based on the researcher's observations based on aspects of personality, instinct, expression (appearance style), nurture (family education), Gay behavior , deviant sexual experience and religiosity. While to measure Lesbian deviant sexual behavior, researchers focus on several sub-constructs based on the researcher's observations towards personality, instinct , nurture (family upbringing), lesbian behaviour, deviant sexual experiences. and religiosity.

i. Study Respondents

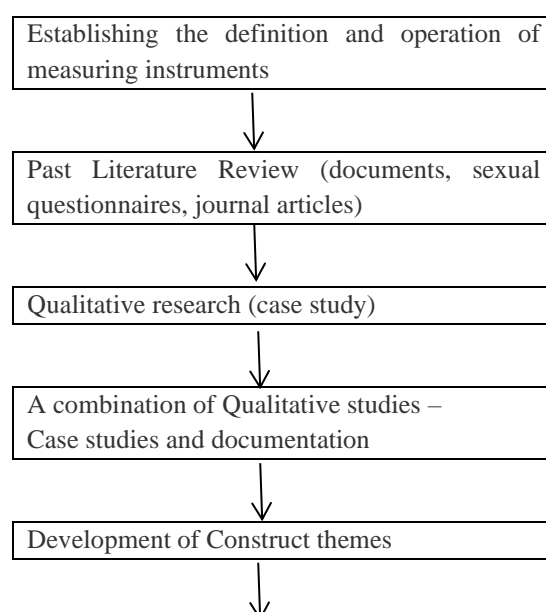
For the first phase study, a qualitative study was used by combining interview findings and document analysis. The study respondents are men and women who have characteristics of Lesbian and Gay characters aged between 19 and 45 years. All respondents are Malay, work and live in Johor Bahru. With the help of qualitative research information, the researcher can identify the background of the respondents in terms of their profession and career. Gays and lesbians can be categorized into two classes, namely professionals and ordinary workers. Gays and lesbians as regular workers have an income between RM 1500 to RM 3000 per month. They work as bridal makeup artists, women's salon hairdressers, bisexual masseuses, and seamstresses who work during the day. There are also respondents who work as waiters in nightclubs. Whereas for Gays and Lesbians who work professionally, they have an income of RM 4000 to RM 8000. Typically, they have higher education such as degrees and Masters. These professionals work as executives, teachers, lawyers, accountants and engineers. In this study, a total of 8 Lesbian and Gay respondents were interviewed in different locations such as fast food restaurants, canteens and public parks. (Yin, 2008). In order to obtain additional information, the researcher also recorded interviews and documents from respondents. Researchers also obtained information by going back and forth from Johor Bahru to Blue Boy Club, Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur. This is because it is a meeting and entertainment place for LGBT people on Saturday and Sunday.

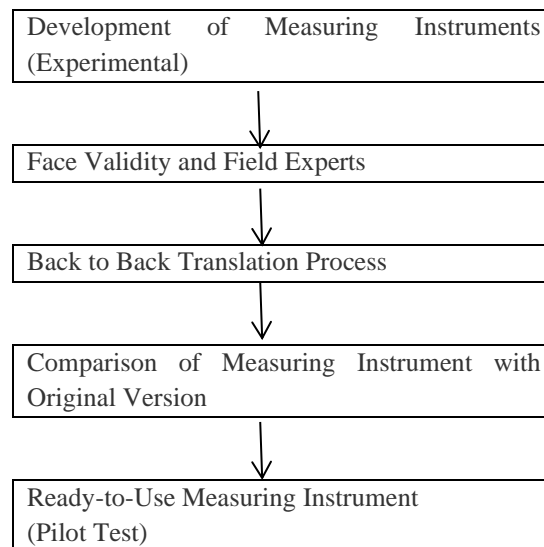
ii. Study Procedures

To develop this measurement instrument, the formation process has gone through the process of forming a measurement recommended by Brown (1983) by setting the definition and operation of the measurement instrument, developing quality items based on the themes obtained from the qualitative study, through the process of validity and reliability and Back to Back Translation of some words and behaviors related to religion, culture and local community norms. (Brislin, 1969)

To obtain the traits and content of the criteria, the researcher used qualitative findings through case studies and along with research documents. Case studies for the findings of 8 respondents were analyzed manually. The analysis of documents and articles is also analyzed manually to obtain the themes that the researcher wants. (Silverman, 2013). A combination of case study data, documents and references to several Gay and Lesbian sexual inventories have been used as a reference and guide to develop an instrument to measure gender and lesbian sexual orientation. (Betsy, Gable and Madura, 2013). Next, after going through the Back to Back Translation process and taking into local religious and socio-cultural factors, researchers developed an instrument to measure Gay and Lesbian Sex Orientation Scale. (Chart 1)

Chart 1: The Process of Measuring Instrument Formation (Betsy, Gable and Madura, 2013)





iv. Research analysis

The instrument known as the Gay and Lesbian Sex Orientation Scale was through a survey technique and analyzed using SPSS version 19. Inferential analysis was used to get the reliability analysis of the items based on the developing constructs.

FINDINGS

i. Inferencial Analysis

A convenience sampling technique has been used to select the sample of this study. This technique was chosen because the researcher focuses on gaining information from the samples who are convenient, happy to be approached and become part of the research. (Frey, 2018, Mauldin, 2020). The sampling of this study is a total of 72 males and 82 females aged 19-45 years. For the gay group, based on the age level, a total of 17 was 19-25 years old 5 (23.6.5%), a total of 26 gays (36%) aged between 26-30 years, a total of 31-35 years old gays 20 people (27.7%), 7 people aged 36-40 (7%) and 2 people (2.7%) 41-45 years old. While the composition of lesbians according to age is 19-25 years old with a total of 10 people (21.1%), 26-30 years old with a total of 22 people (26.8%), 28 people (34.1%) aged 31-35 years old, 26-40 years old with a total of 17 people (20.7%) and 41-45 people totaling 8 people (9.7%). Both Gay and Lesbian groups show a composition where many are in the age groups of 26-30 and 31-35 years. This age composition is among young people who are productive, studying in college and have careers in their respective fields. Convenient sampling techniques were used to recruit respondents at their own premises whether they were studying or working. Other inclusion criteria were the Gay and Lesbian groups that have the following sampling characteristics;

- a) Gay and Lesbian groups who are studying in colleges and universities.
- b) Gay and Lesbian groups who work as general workers in salons, bridal boutiques, bridal stylists, bisexual masseuses, and seamstresses.
- c) Gay and Lesbian groups who work professionally as teachers, lawyers, engineers, accountants and executives.

To obtain the simplest item analysis, the reliability can be used (Sidek, 1995). Based on Table 1 and Table 2, a pilot study of 72 male students and 82 female students, it was found that Cronbach's alpha value for all constructs related to Gay Sex Orientation was 0.67 while for Lesbian Sex Orientation female students obtained 0.70.

For the ISGR sub-construct it was found that the value of Instinct is 0.61, Expression is 0.62, Nurture is 0.62, Gay Behavior is 0.71, Experience is 0.67, Spiritual is 0.783 The value of all sub-constructs is 0.76

which exceeds 0.6, and according to Majid (1990) and Kerlinger (1970) the value which exceeds 0.6 indicates a good and acceptable item in the study. While the pilot study of 82 female students to measure ISLR has the value of the relevant sub-construct which is for the sub-construct Instinct is 0.67, Nurture is 0.72, Lesbian Behavior is 0.76, Experience is 0.66, Spiritual is 0.71. The value of all sub-constructs is 0.75 which exceeds 0.6, and according to Majid (1990) and Kerlinger (1970) a value exceeding 0.6 indicates an accurate and good item.

Table 1: Reliability Value of Roslee Gay Sexual Orientation Scale (ISGR)
Roslee Gay Sexual Orientation Scale (ISGR)

Subconstruct	Item	Item No	Cronbach's alpha value
Instinct	1-14	14	0.61
Expression	15-26	12	0.62
Nurture	27-34	8	0.62
Gay Behavior	35-53	19	0.71
Experience	54-64	11	0.67
Spiritual	65-70	6	0.83
Overall value		70	0.67

Table 2: Reliability Value of Roslee Lesbian Sexual Orientation Scale (ISLR)
Roslee Lesbian Treatment Sexual Orientation Scale (ISLR)

Subconstruct	Item	Item No	Cronbach's alpha value
Instinct	1-20	20	0.67
Nurture	21-28	8	0.72
Lesbian Behavior	29-42	14	0.76
Experience	43-55	13	0.66
Spiritual	56-60	5	0.71
Overall value		60	0.70

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Basically, the development of this measuring instrument has gone through a standard measuring instrument development procedure (Sidek, 1995). A combination of qualitative research that is case studies and written documents as well as past literature is used as a backup to develop research measurement instruments. The measuring instrument also goes through the process of face validity and construct validity from experts in the field of psychology counseling to see the definition and terminology of the next study also goes through a back to back process translation. After undergoing a pilot test twice on a sample identified as having Gay and Lesbian characteristics, the researchers have identified the characteristics and characteristics of gender disorder for the Gay and Lesbian.

This study is in line with the study of Christi and colleagues (2015) conducted a study on the perception of evaluation of Affirmative Therapy training (ATIF) among colleagues at the Faculty on the level of acceptance among LGB. This is because nowadays there are practitioners of Couple and Family Therapy (CFT) who have never received any affirmative program training while they deal a lot with LGB people related to their careers. CFT's requirement is to prepare to work with LGB people who are most in need of therapy services two to four times during the meeting. This training can also give an understanding of competence to the LGB group. The results of this study support the lack of LGB in Affirmative Therapy training, especially in teaching, programs and experiences. The findings obtained by the researcher are in line with the study of Christi and friends (2015) because to understand LGBT characters one needs to understand their ecology and environment and this can only be accepted through the experience of mixing with them through social life activities.

The researcher's study is also consistent with the findings of Swann and colleagues (2016) conducting a reliability study of the sexual orientation inventory of microaggressions among two groups of LGBTQ youth. The study of Race Theory found that microaggression is common in society regardless of race. Microaggression theory is drawn from the LGBTQ community. This study found three taxonomic factors associated with LGBTQ youth groups using the Sexual Orientation Microaggression Inventory (SOMI). Factor analysis was used to determine the results for 206 sample groups of LGBTQ teenagers. Reliability analysis found that the majority of variance was accounted for in all factors. This result is a significant predictor to identify depressive symptoms related to convergent factor, criterion factor and validity. Thus, SOMI is a significant scale to measure the diversity of LGBTQ youth samples.

The researcher's study is also consistent with Nasrudin and colleagues (2014) conducted the influence of marriage homophobia among Gay. This study aims to see negative feelings about whether to marry a girl or not. A total of 29 respondents were involved in the study through Facebook social pages, email, and the UKM Bangi campus. The results found that the reason Gay men marry is to have offspring (51.72%), awareness of changing sexual identity (31%), family insistence (24%), and women's longing for love (24%). While the reason they do not want to marry a woman is because they are not confident (20%), worried about not being able to love a woman (17.24%), not wanting to disappoint a woman (19.34%) and finding a match difficult (10.34%). This study also found that Gay people need solid social support to reduce discrimination and homophobia from society. The researchers found that the LGBT group has a sensitive instinct in line with the study of Nasrudin and friend friend (2014) and this character is placed as a sub item in Instinct, Gay Behavior and Lesbian Behaviour. They have very delicate, sensitive feelings and are easily hurt by the reprimands of parents and the public and because of that, they are more suitable to talk and communicate with their group who are more receptive, understanding, tolerant and respectful of each other in all activities, life, career and future life.

The research study also supports the findings of Puteri Hayati and Nurul Hudani (2015) studying the background, retention factors and views on male students with gender identity disorder who are studying at public and private higher education institutions in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. This study was conducted qualitatively through interviews. structured involving 9 male subjects based on their physical appearance. The findings of the study were analyzed and grouped into the themes of background understanding, focus on appearance, interpersonal relationships, characteristics of special friends and reasons for maintaining appearance behavior and views on behavior, feelings towards society's views, reasons for choosing a lifestyle, views on oneself and life now. The findings of the study found that all the subjects were aware that the behavior was not liked by the parents, and that is why they hid the behavior from the parents' knowledge.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF FUTURE RESEARCH

The development of this measurement instrument needs to be extended to a larger sampling such as in full boarding schools for the purpose to see the consistency items. Therefore, it is hoped that the Malaysian Ministry of Education can provide co-operation to the next researcher's to develop a measuring instrument for lesbian and gay sexual orientation with the intention of identifying and detecting the symptoms of lesbian and gay behavior in children and teenagers at school earlier. Research should be focused on boarding schools that involve religious schools because many past studies show sexual deviant practices such as gay behavior starting from Islamic religious schools. Therefore, to obtain a comprehensive study, a larger sample is needed from students who come from religious schools. This allows the results of this study to be more empirical, comprehensive and based on contextual factors.

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