

The Relationship of Adolescent Knowledge about Hiv/Aids to Premarital Sexual Behavior in Vocational School, in Papua, Indonesia

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Keywords: Knowledge, HIV/AIDS, Premarital Sexual Behavior.

Abstract: Cumulative data from the Papua AIDS Commission as of December 2015 recorded 6188 HIV positive cases and 9862 AIDS cases with a total of 16,050 cases in Papua Province. Based on these data 9.9% (1,584 cases) of adolescents in Papua have been infected with HIV/AIDS. This form of behavior can vary, from feeling attracted to dating behavior, making out, and having sex. This study aims to determine the relationship of adolescent' knowledge about HIV/AIDS to premarital sexual behavior at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura. This study uses a quantitative research method with a descriptive correlative research design that aims to determine the relationship between variables. The approach used in this study is cross sectional. The number of samples is 92 students. The study was conducted at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura and was held in May 2017. Adolescent knowledge about good HIV/AIDS is 43 people (46.7%) and 49 people (53.3%) lack knowledge. Teenagers who do not have premarital sexual intercourse are 50 people (54.3%) and 42 people (45.7%) have premarital sex. There is no relationship between knowledge of HIV AIDS and premarital sexual behavior, as evidenced by the results of the study $p\text{-value} = 0.494$.

1 INTRODUCTION

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is a collection of symptoms of a disease that attacks the human immune system. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that damages the immune system. This disease is characterized by the emergence of various infectious diseases, bacteria, fungi, parasites, and certain viruses that are opportunistic or malignant.

Nearly 30% of the Indonesian population is in the age group 10-24 years. Teenagers in their teens have an important role in the response to HIV/AIDS. The fact that 57.8% of AIDS cases that occurred in 2006 involved teenagers and young people aged 15-29 significantly showed that this group was vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. However, they are not a specific key population. These adolescents and young people are groups that must be specific targets of extensive education and campaigns so that group members must be members of high risk behavior subpopulations. Besides that premature and high-frequency sexual behavior increases the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

According to the Central National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN Pusat) data, the results of a recent institutional survey conducted in 33 provinces in 2008 for junior and senior high school age youth, 63% of teenagers claimed to have had sex before marriage and 21% had an abortion. Based on research data from 2005-2006 in big cities starting from Jabotabek, Medan, Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Makassar, there were still 47.54% of teenagers claiming to have sexual relations before marriage. The proportion of teenagers who had premarital sexual relationship were higher compared to previous years.

Cumulative data from the Papua AIDS Commission (KPA) as of December 2015 recorded 6188 HIV positive cases and 9862 AIDS cases with a total of 16,050 cases in Papua Province. Based on these data 9.9% (1,584 cases) of adolescents in Papua have been infected with HIV/AIDS.

Based on the results of interviews conducted on 6 students at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura, the results showed that there were 2 students who said that their friends had had premarital sexual relations and 4 of them did not know about HIV/AIDS. This study was

supported by Yuliantini's research with the results of the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS in "X" high school students in East Jakarta. The difference in frequency of knowledge level was not too large, namely students with good knowledge 52.10% and students with poor knowledge 47.90%. Whereas in the attitude of adolescents towards sexual behavior in the result is 63.5% of respondents do not support premarital sexual behavior and 36.5% of respondents support premarital sexual behavior.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in examining the relationship of adolescent knowledge about HIV/AIDS to premarital sex.

2 METHODS

Type of research is a descriptive correlation design with cross-sectional study, i.e. a variable measured (at the same time at one time approach) i.e. adolescent knowledge about HIV/AIDS to premarital sexual behavior in SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura. The total population in SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura was 1036 students. The sample is a portion of a population that is considered representative to represent the population. The numbers of as many as

92 students were obtained by means of random sampling techniques.

3 FINDINGS

3.1 Characteristics of Respondent

Table 1 shows that most of respondents are 17 years old (56,5%), Male (94,6%), and identified as Christian Protestant (52,3%).

3.2 Information about HIV/AIDS

Table 2 shows that most of the respondents have received information about HIV/AIDS (53,3%).

3.3 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

The knowledge of respondents about HIV/AIDS is shown in Table 2. Most of respondents reported had less knowledge about HIV/AIDS (53,3%).

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on age, gender, and religion (n=92).

Characteristic	f	%
Age		
15 years old	1	1,1
16 years old	25	27,2
17 years old	52	56,5
18 years old	14	15,2
Sex		
Male	87	94,6
Female	5	5,4
Religion		
Islam	41	44,6
Christian Protestant	48	52,3
Catholic Christian	2	2,1
Hindu	1	1,1
Buddha	0	0

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Student at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura (n= 92).

		f	%
Information	Ever	49	53,3
	Never Yet	43	46,7
Knowledge	Well	43	46,7
	Less	49	53,3
Behaviours	Well	50	54,3
	Less	42	45,7

Table 3: Relationship between Youth Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and Premarital Sexual.

Knowledge	Premarital Sexual Behavior				<i>p-value</i>	95% CI
	Well		Less			
	N	%	n	%		
Well	25	58,1	18	41,9	0,318	1.008 (0.772-1.315)
Less	25	51,0	24	49,0		

3.4 Premarital Sexual Behavior

Table 2 shows that most of respondents' premarital sexual behaviors were considered good (54,3%).

3.5 The Relationship of Youth Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and Premarital Sexual Behavior at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura

Table 3 shows that respondents who have good knowledge and good behavior 25 people (58.1%), lack of knowledge and behavior less 24 people (49.0%), good knowledge and behavior less 18 people (41.9%), but there are also the lack of knowledge and good behavior of 25 people (51.0%). The chi square test results obtained the value of $p = 0.494 > 0,05$, which means that there is no relationship of public knowledge about HIV/AIDS with their premarital sexual behavior.

4 DISCUSSIONS

Based on the predetermined scoring results using 15 statements to measure respondents' knowledge, it was found that respondents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS was generally lacking, where respondents with good knowledge as many as 43 people (46.7%) and respondents with less knowledge of 49 people (53.3%). Most of the respondents with less knowledge, have already received information about HIV/AIDS, this happens because the information obtained from both formal and non-formal education has not been able to give a short-term influence in changing knowledge.

According to Notoatmodjo in Putri (2012), experience as a source of knowledge is a way to obtain the truth of knowledge gained by solving problems faced. The learning experience will be able to develop the ability to make decisions that are manifestations of integration, scientifically and ethically reasoning that originate from real problems

in the field of work. Socio-culture will also determine knowledge because it is a habit and tradition that people do without going through reasoning whether what is done is good or bad. Thus a person will increase his knowledge even if he does not. A person's economic status will also determine the availability of a facility that is needed for certain activities, so that this socio-economic status will affect one's knowledge. The environment influences the process of entry of knowledge into individuals in the environment. This happens because of reciprocal or not interactions that will be responded to as knowledge by each individual.

This is also supported by research conducted by Yuliantini at "X" High School in East Jakarta, where the results showed that respondents who had good knowledge level were 50 people (52.1%) and 46 people who had less knowledge (47, 9%). Thus the knowledge of adolescents will further increase if adolescents are exposed continuously with information about HIV/AIDS both through formal education and information media.

Research on premarital sexual behavior conducted in state vocational schools. Sexual behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex or with the same sex. From the results of this study found that most respondents have good behavior towards premarital sex as many as 50 people (54.3%). This means that respondents show that there is a tendency to stay away from, avoid, hate or dislike premarital sexual behavior. There were 42 people (45.7%) who had less sexual behavior. This situation can occur due to factors that influence behavior.

Unwittingly cultural influences have instilled behaviors on various problems, cultural influences where individuals live and are raised have a great influence, for example among teenagers if they do not have a girlfriend, they are declared not slang, so this is a culture among teenagers to have a boyfriend. The mass media as a means of communication has a major influence on the formation and trust of individuals. Educational institutions and religious institutions, in both

institutions, lay the foundation for understanding and moral concepts in individuals. Emotional factor is a form of attitude in the form of an emotionally based statement that serves as a channel for frustration or the transfer of the ego defense mechanism.

This research was supported by research conducted by Hadi, et al in 2012 with the title of the study "The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge About HIV/AIDS and the Premarital Sexual Attitudes of Adolescents in SMK Negeri 4 Manado" where the results showed that 56.6% of respondents who had positive attitude and 20.5% of respondents have a negative attitude towards premarital sex.

In detail premarital sexual behavior is as follows: 54.3% stated that I was forced to have sexual relations, using condoms according to my boyfriend's sexual desires, because if not then my boyfriend would have sexual relations with other people, 41.3% of vocational students/High school doing sexual masturbation, 34.8% of vocational/high school students doing sexual activities such as holding hands, kissing on the lips, and kissing on the neck except for sexual intercourse, 33.7% of social respondents need to change boyfriends, 28,3% of vocational / high school students have sexual relations before marriage if they love each other. This is due to the lack of attention of parents to adolescents and lack of youth participation in religious activities so that teenagers have less sexual behavior. According to Sarwono in Larasati (2012), factors that cause sexual behavior in adolescents include, hormonal changes that increase sexual desire (sexual libido) of adolescents, delay in marriage, taboo/prohibition in society to conduct sexual behavior before marriage, lack of information obtained by teenagers about sexuality and related matters in it, increasingly free association.

Based on table 5, shows that there is no relationship between knowledge of HIV/AIDS and premarital sexual behavior is evident from the results of the study $p\text{-value} = 0.494$. The results of this study indicate that good knowledge and good behavior 25 people (58.1%), lack of knowledge and behavior less 24 people (49.0%), good knowledge and behavior less 18 people (41.9%), but there are also the lack of knowledge and good behavior of 25 people (58.1%). The chi square test results obtained the value of $\rho = 0.494 > 0,05$, so declare H_a accepted, which means that there is not a relationship of public knowledge about HIV/AIDS against Premarital Sexual Behavior depends on the value of $RP = 1.008$ who interpreted respondents who have knowledge of less premarital sexual

behaviors less of 1.008 times greater compared to responden who have good knowledge.

This contrasts with Notoadmodjo's theory that good knowledge creates good behaviour. This happens because the information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can have a short-term effect, resulting in changes in knowledge.

This study also proves that good knowledge about HIV/AIDS is not the only factor that shapes positive adolescent premarital sexual behavior, because respondents who have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS but still have negative premarital sexual behavior. According to Azwar in Hadi, et al, 2012 which influences behavior including culture, mass media, and emotional factors in individuals. As for other factors that influence, adolescents are more likely to be influenced by peers, which is the most important aspect of their lives. Information about sexual relations obtained from peers gives a lot of encouragement to determine the behavior of adolescents in interacting with the opposite sex or spouse.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge of adolescents at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura about HIV/AIDS showed that 43 people (46.7%) were well-informed and 49 people (53.3%) had less knowledge. Premarital sexual behavior at SMK Negeri 3 Jayapura shows that 50 people (54.3%) behaved well and 42 people (45.3%) behaved less. There is no relationship between knowledge of HIV/AIDS and premarital sexual behavior, as evidenced by the results of the study $p\text{-value} = 0.494$.

There were some suggestion for students should seek more information about HIV/AIDS and involve themselves in religious activities, as well as school extracurricular activities such as scouts, the Youth Red Cross, student organizations, and other positive activities so that they are not easily involved in premarital sexual behavior. For Schools, in order to increase the delivery of material about HIV/AIDS and premarital sexual behavior and to hold religious activities to increase the students' piety.

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