

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ADOLESCENT ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV/AIDS TOWARDS PREMARITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SERANG CITY

Marthia Ikhlasiah^{1*}, Prihayati², Ismarina³, Dinah Lathifah⁴

^{1,2,3}Faletehan University, ⁴Midwifery Undergraduate Students of Faletehan University

*Corresponding Author:

marthiaiik@gmail.com

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Abstract

The lack of knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior resulted in the birth of a generation with HIV/AIDS. Adolescents who have deviations from sexual behavior to cause high rates of HIV / AIDS can make the quality of life and low Human Resources (HR) in the country. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in grade XI students at SMAN 5 Serang City in 2023. The research design is correlative analytics with a cross-sectional survey time approach. The sample was calculated using the slovin calculation formula of 110 respondents from a total population of 258 class XI students. The sampling technique is non-probability sampling, purposive sampling method according to the consideration of the researcher. The data collection tool uses questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability from previous researchers and modified into "close ended questions" statements then created using google forms without email login. The results of the study P Value value (0.881) $p > 0.05$ mean that there is no significant or meaningful relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV / AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in grade XI students at SMAN 5 Serang City.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Knowledge, Premarital Sexual Behavior and Adolescent Attitudes

1. Introduction

HIV or with the long name Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that attacks directly the human body's immunity. While Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms caused when infection from the HIV virus has reached a severe stage. HIV is an RNA retrovirus that specifically attacks helper T lymphocytes (CD4) and other cell types (Widyasari, 2021). Infected people require antiretroviral treatment (ARV) to suppress the virus (Ministry of Health, 2021).

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) reported that in 2021, an estimated 110,000 people died from HIV/AIDS. Of these data, around 80,000-160,000 of them are children under the age of 20 (UNICEF, 2022).

The results of the executive report of the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the Directorate General of P2P (2022) until September are HIV/AIDS cases with a cumulative number of 36,665 million people. Based on the percentage of risk factors in HIV/AIDS, starting with risky sex in heterosexuals (57%), with HIV/AIDS cases in the percentage of age groups starting from the age of 15-50 years (KEMENKES RI & Directorate General of P2P, 2022).

The Regional Liaison Board of Banten Province (2019) reported the findings of HIV/AIDS cases epidemics per city, Tangerang City with a total estimate of 4,996 people, South Tangerang City with 2,937 people, Cilegon City with 1,948 people and Serang City with 1,150 people (Regional Liaison Agency for Banten Province, 2019).

2. Theoretical Background

According to the World Health Organization WHO (2014) in (Yolanda, 2018), adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years. The age range from 10-18 years is designated as adolescents in the population based on the Minister of Health number 25 of 2014.

Adolescence is a time in an individual's life when there is a psychological exploration of self-identity. Adolescent knowledge is knowledge gained by listening, watching and reading books with adolescent and sexual content, for example reading pornographic books and viewing pornographic videos due to the influence of the environment and friends. One of the consequences of adolescents with lack of premarital sex education, namely unwanted pregnancy, dangerous abortion and venereal diseases (Sari & Zuliyanti, 2018).

It is important that adolescents have knowledge about HIV/AIDS and a good attitude towards sexual behavior. Adolescents must know correctly information about HIV / AIDS so that adolescents avoid a gradual decline in immunity to death caused by viruses, especially the HIV virus. If many adolescents are infected with HIV, it is certain that they will give birth to a generation with HIV / AIDS. Adolescents who have deviations from sexual behavior to cause high rates of HIV / AIDS cause poor quality of life and low Human Resources (HR) in the country (Prabasari et al., 2018). The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in students of SMAN 5 Serang City in 2023.

3. Methods

The research design used in this study is correlative analytics with a cross-sectional survey time approach. The population in this study amounted to 258 XI students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023. Using the slovin calculation formula, a sample number of 110 respondents was obtained with a sampling technique, namely non-probability sampling, purposive sampling method according to the consideration of the researcher. The research was conducted at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023, starting from March-June 2023. The data collection tool uses questionnaires that have been tested for

validity and reliability from previous researchers and modified into "close ended questions" statements then created using google forms without email login. The results of the questionnaire were obtained on knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS (0.935) and premarital sexual behavior (0.800). Data processing in this study uses the SPSS application with the Chi-square method.

4. Results and Discussion

Table 1. Show the results of the distribution of questionnaires through google form regarding the description of knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS in grade XI students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023.

Table 1. Distribution of Descriptions of Knowledge and Attitudes About HIV/AIDS and Premarital Sexual Behavior of XI Students at SMAN 5 Serang City , Banten in 2023

Variable	Sum	%
Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS		
Less	9	8,2%
Good	101	91,8%
Premarital Sexual Behavior		
Less	39	35,5%
Good	71	64,5%

In the first variable regarding knowledge and attitudes about HIV / AIDS, it was found that most respondents (91.8%) had good knowledge and attitudes about HIV / AIDS. Furthermore, in the second variable regarding premarital sexual behavior, it was found that most respondents (64.5%) had a good attitude towards premarital sexual behavior.

Table 2. Showing the results of the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023.

Table 2. The relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in grade XI students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023.

Knowledge and attitudes of students	HIV/AIDS prevention behaviors						P Value
	Not Good		Good		Total		
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	
Knowledge							
- Not Good	5	55,6%	4	44,4%	39	100%	0,188
- Good	34	33,7%	67	66,3%	71	100%	

On the table. 2 It is known that the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV / AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior gets the results of chi square or p value of 0.188 (>0.05) or greater than the α value, it can be concluded that there is no significant or meaningful relationship between the level of

knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV / AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in students at SMAN 5 Serang Banten City in 2023. The results showed that the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS was good as many as 34 respondents (33.7%) and the level of knowledge and attitudes were not good about HIV/AIDS as many as 5 respondents (55.6%) towards premarital sexual behavior.

This means that differences in the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS do not affect a person's premarital sexual behavior. The knowledge and attitude of good adolescent students make H_0 accepted and H_a rejected, meaning there is no relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023.

The study was conducted by Baron (2022) in five mega public high schools in the General Santos City division, Philippines with a total number of respondents as many as 378 respondents as a sample. Getting the results of the H_0 hypothesis was not rejected because it did not show a significant relationship with P Value = 0.237 between high school students' awareness knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the level of risky sexual behavior (Baron, 2022).

Supported by research by Rahman & Wahyuni (2020) with the results stated that there is no relationship between knowledge about HIV/AIDS and student sexual behavior. With P Value = 0.155 which is greater than alpha value 0.05. It was concluded that no matter how much knowledge about AIDS, premarital sexual behavior would not be significantly affected. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS is not the most important factor influencing premarital sexual behavior (Rahman & Wahyuni, 2020).

In contrast to the results of research conducted by Mulyaningrum & Saptawati (2020) with the acquisition of P Value = 0.006, which is < 0.05 , stated that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and free sex behavior of adolescents at SMA PGRI Purwodadi (Mulyaningrum & Saptawati, 2020).

The proportion of different results obtained again in the research of Rombot & Siagian (2021), namely by obtaining a P Value = 0.014, means that knowledge about HIV/AIDS possessed by students has a relationship with premarital sexual attitudes and behaviors of students in junior and senior high school (Rombot & Siagian, 2021).

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted on class XI students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023, it was concluded that:

- a. As many as 91.8% of students at SMAN 5 Serang City have a good level of knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS.
- b. As many as 64.5% of students at SMAN 5 Serang City have good knowledge and attitudes about premarital sexual behavior.
- c. The results of the study showed a P Value value (0.881) $p > 0.05$ means that there is no significant or meaningful relationship between the level of knowledge and

attitudes of adolescents about HIV/AIDS towards premarital sexual behavior in students at SMAN 5 Serang City, Banten in 2023.

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