

The Relationship Of Knowledge About Reproductive Health To Adolescent Sex Behavior In State Vocational School I Sibolga In 2020

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ABSTRACT

Teenagers' great curiosity, the development of information technology, the lack of communication in the family, and the increasingly indifferent society make this behavior more widespread. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and the free sex behavior of office-class adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Sibolga. This type of research uses descriptive quantitative with cross sectional design. Based on the results of the study, the Chi-square test results obtained p value = 0.000 < from 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Sibolga City in 2020. The better the knowledge about sexuality, the better the sexual behavior, reinforced by Green's theory that knowledge is a predisposing factor. determine a person's behavior. The school is expected to pay attention to the reproductive health education curriculum for students in order to protect students from inappropriate knowledge that comes from irresponsible sources. It is hoped that students can avoid deviant sexual behavior, such as watching pornographic videos and avoiding watching YouTube and reading books that related to sexual behavior so that things do not happen that are disappointing for the family, school and community.

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1. Introduction

According to the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2010 adolescents are aged 10 to 19 years and have not been married. Meanwhile, according to experts, the age limit for adolescents is between the ages of 12 years and 21 years, which consists of early adolescence, middle adolescence and late adolescence. Based on the journal Wafi Nur Muslihatun and Ana Kurniati about knowledge, attitudes, and premarital sexual behavior of adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Pandak Bantul, the results of the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in the United States in 2006 stated that 47.8% of students in grades 9- 12 have had premarital sex, 35% of high school students have been sexually active. The results show that most teenagers have negative attitudes towards sexual behavior. pre-nup. Adolescents' positive attitude towards premarital sexual behavior is a factor protection against premarital sexual behavior. In Indonesia, the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) states that by 2014 half of young urban girls had had premarital sex.

Around 33.3% of girls and boys aged 15-19 years started dating when they were not yet 15 years old. At this time it is feared that they do not have adequate life skills so they are at risk of having unhealthy behaviors such as having premarital sex with the reason being mostly out of curiosity (57.5%) it just happens as much as 38% and is forced by a partner as much as 12, 6% in women. Factors that encourage students to behave sexually, the impact of sexual behavior, locations that are usually used as places to perform sexual behavior, different perceptions and expectations.

Among women 10-54 years, 2.6 percent married at the age of less than 15 years and 23.9 percent married at the age of 15-19 years. Getting married at an early age is a reproductive health problem because the younger the age at marriage, the longer the time span to reproduce. The pregnancy rate for women aged 10-54 years is 2.68 percent, there are pregnancies at the age of less than 15 years, although very small (0.02%) and pregnancies in adolescents (15-19 years) are 1.97 percent. If pregnancy regulation is not carried out through a family planning program (KB) it will affect the fertility rate in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and the free sex behavior of office-class adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Sibolga.

This type of research uses descriptive quantitative with cross sectional design. Based on the results of the study, the Chi-square test results obtained p value = 0.000 < from 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMK Negeri I Sibolga City in 2020. The better the knowledge about sexuality, the better the sexual behavior, reinforced by Green's theory that knowledge is a predisposing factor. determine a person's behavior. The school is expected to pay attention to the reproductive health education curriculum for students in order to protect students from inappropriate knowledge that comes from irresponsible sources. It is hoped that students can avoid deviant sexual behavior, such as watching pornographic videos and avoiding watching YouTube and reading books related to sexual behavior so that things do not happen that are disappointing for both families, schools and the community.

2. Methods

a. Research Type and Design

This type of research uses descriptive quantitative with a cross sectional design. Quantitative research is a technique used to process data in the form of numbers, both as a result of measurements and convention results.

b. Research Place and Time

This research was carried out at SMK Negeri I Sibolga, the implementation of this research was carried out in November 2020,

c. Population and Sample

The population in this study were all students of SMK Negeri I Sibolga totaling 798 students. The sample in this study was 89 students. The sampling method was done randomly according to the criteria based on the proportion of each sample in each class.

d. Method of collecting data

Primary data is data obtained through interviews with respondents to measure the level of knowledge and attitudes using a questionnaire that has been provided which was adopted from Asna's research in 2011. Secondary data is complementary data from primary data that is relevant to research purposes.

e. Data analysis technique

Data analysis in this study used univariate analysis techniques to describe each variable, namely the independent variable (adolescent knowledge about reproductive health) and the dependent variable (free sex behavior in adolescents). This analysis is in the form of frequency distribution and percentage of each variable as well as bivariate analysis conducted on two variables that are suspected to be related or correlated. This analysis is used to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable in order to determine the level of relationship between these variables. In this study used statistical tests with Chi-Square test with the help of SPSS for Windows.

3. Results

Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents can be seen by using a questionnaire that includes age and gender. This can be seen in the following table: from 89 respondents, the majority of respondents aged 14-16 years were 52 people (58.4%) and it can be seen that the gender of the respondents was majority male as many as 52 people (58.4%).

a. Knowledge of Reproductive Health

TABLE 1.
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE AT SMK NEGERI I SIBOLGA IN 2020

Age	Frequency	Persentase
≥ 17	78	87,6
<17	11	12,4
Total	89	100,0

TABLE 2.
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER OF RESPONDENTS AT SMK NEGERI I SIBOLGA IN 2020

Gender	Frequency	Persentase
Male	52	58,4
Female	37	41,6
Total	89	100

The results of research conducted on 89 respondents can be obtained distribution of data about the level of knowledge about reproductive health which can be seen in the table list as follows:

TABLE 3.
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Knowledge	Frequency	Persentase
Good Knowledge	45	50,6
Lack of Knowledge	44	49,4
Total	89	100

Based on the table above, it is known that most of the respondents, namely 45 respondents (50.6%) have good knowledge, 44 respondents (49.4%) have poor knowledge.

b. Respondent's Behavior towards Free Sex

The results of research conducted on 89 respondents can be obtained distribution of data about free sexual behavior seen in the table list as follows:

TABLE 4.
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FREE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN SMK NEGERI I SIBOLGA IN 2020

Behavior	Frequency	Persentase
Good Behavior	21	23,6
Lack of Behavior	68	76,4
Total	89	100

Based on the table above, it is known that as many as 68 respondents (76.4%) have poor behavior, while those who have good behavior are only 21 respondents (23.6%) 4.3.

c. The Relationship of Knowledge about Reproductive Health to Free Adolescent Sexual Behavior at SMK Negeri I Sibolga in 2020

The relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behavior can be seen in the tabulation as follows:

TABLE 5.
RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH WITH FREE SEX BEHAVIOR

		Free Sex Behavior				Total	Pvalue
		Good		Lack			
		f	%	f	%		
Knowledge	Good Knowledge	20	44,4	25	55,6	100	0,000
	Lack of Knowledge	1	2,3	43	97,7	100	

The table above shows that as many as 43 respondents (97.7%) whose knowledge level is lacking in behavior are also lacking and there are 20 (44.4%) samples with good behavior and good knowledge, as many as 25 respondents (55.6%) good knowledge with less behavior. Based on the

Chi-square test, p value = 0.000 was obtained at the 95% confidence level. Because the value of $p = 0.000$ is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). So H_a is accepted which states that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMK Negeri I Sibolga City.

4. Discussion

Based on the results of the study obtained as many as 43 respondents (97.7%) whose level of knowledge is also lacking in behavior and there are 20 (44.4%) samples with good behavior and good knowledge, as many as 25 respondents (55.6%) good knowledge with behavior is lacking and 1 person (2.3%) of respondents with less knowledge behaves well. Based on the Chi-square test, p value = 0.000 was obtained at the 95% confidence level. Because the value of $p = 0.000$ is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). So H_a is accepted which states that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behavior in students of SMK Negeri I Sibolga City.

The results showed that some students said their dating behavior was influenced by the surrounding environment, while students who saw the celebrity courtship style often displayed intimacy in public without being embarrassed. This is done because students feel that their dating behavior is normal, because if they are not intimate, it can be said that they are not dating or it is called a statusless relationship. There are even students who are new to dating and have immediately started free sex, that's because the love for their partner is very large, so whatever their partner asks for, he will definitely give it without thinking and thinking about the risks that will occur to their reproductive health.

As revealed by Handayani (2015) in her research, that knowledge about the benefits of something can affect the intention to participate in an activity. So the better the respondent's knowledge about sexuality, the better their sexual behavior will be. Knowledge and behavior are closely related. Knowledge of the benefits and bad consequences of something will form an attitude, then from that attitude will emerge intentions. The next intention will determine whether the activity will be carried out or not.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ardianti (2013) which states that Based on the results of correlation research, it can be concluded that there is a negative relationship between knowledge of reproductive health and sexual behavior of SMA N 1 Imogiri students, the higher the knowledge of reproductive health, the lower the sexual behavior. student. This hypothesis is acceptable, meaning that there is a negative relationship between knowledge of reproductive health and adolescent sexual behavior at SMA Negeri 1 Imogiri. The effective contribution of reproductive health knowledge to sexual behavior can be seen from the determinant coefficient or the correlation coefficient squared. This means that the contribution of reproductive health knowledge to sexual behavior is 88%, while the remaining 12% is determined by other factors not examined in this study.

5. Conclusion

Based on the table above, it is known that most of the respondents, namely 45 respondents (50.6%) have good knowledge, 44 respondents (49.4%) have poor knowledge. Based on the table above, it is known that as many as 68 respondents (76.4%) have poor behavior, while those who have good behavior are only 21 respondents (23.6%). p value = 0.000 at the level of 5%. Because the value of $p = 0.000$ is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). So H_a is accepted which states that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behavior in adolescents at SMK Negeri I Sibolga City in 2020.

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