

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS WITH PROMISCUOUS SEX BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS AL-ULUM MEDAN PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL

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### ABSTRACT

The progress of the times and the influence of globalization have caused real changes in the joints of human life, especially in the field of health. The absence of borders between one country and another makes it easy to reduce diseases and increase infectious diseases. One of the infectious diseases that has worried a lot about the world community in general and Indonesian society, especially because of its rapid spread, is HIV/AIDS.

The results showed that the majority of HIV/AIDS knowledge was sufficient, namely 36 people (55.4%), good knowledge as many as 2 people (3.1), bad sex behavior as many as 50 people (76.9%), and bad sex behavior as many as 15 people (23.1%). There was a significant relationship of  $p$  Value  $< \alpha$  ( $0.018 < 0.05$ ) between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior in al-ulum private high school in Medan.

It is hoped that adolescents understand free sex behavior well to avoid HIV/AIDS. And looking for scientific information that can be useful in learning materials and as a resource for adolescent knowledge about HIV/AIDS with promiscuous sexual behavior in adolescents. For researchers, it is hoped that this research will be used as a reference for future research with the same topic. And there is a need for more research on promiscuous sex behavior in adolescents.

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, behavior, free sex*

## INTRODUCTION

The progress of the times and the influence of globalization have caused real changes in the joints of human life, especially in the field of health. The absence of boundaries between one country and another makes it easy to reduce diseases and increase infectious diseases. One of the infectious diseases that has worried a lot about the world community in general and the Indonesian people, especially because of its rapid spread, is HIV/AIDS (Nasution, et al, 2020)

In every region of the world, the prevalence of HIV is 5% or more in men who have sex with men, sex workers and transgender people, this case is not only in countries known to have concentrated epidemics but also in countries mostly in eastern and southern Africa (UNAIDS Report, 2021).

A multi-city study in the United States found that 1 in 5 men who have sex with other men are infected with HIV. In Latin America, sex between men is the main course of HIV transmission, the prevalence of HIV in some cities in Colombia ranges from 10% to 25%. In Asia, the prevalence rate of HIV among men who have sex with men has reached 18% (Peter Piot, Globa Forum, 2023).

HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesian adolescents every year need attention. The highest proportion of AIDS cases was reported in the age group of 20-29 years in 2019 (47.2%), where in this age group, some of them were in the adolescent group of 15-24 years old and in this study was conducted on high school students because they belong to the group of adolescents who are at the highest risk of HIV/AIDS, namely 15-18 years old. The results of the BKKBN survey stated that the age characteristics of potential clients who are prone to contracting HIV/AIDS (Depkes 2022)

Based on the results of statistics from January to March 2023, it was reported that the number of new HIV infections was 5,369 people and

an additional 460 cases of AIDS patients in Indonesia. North Sumatra Province is ranked sixth with as many cases of HIV as many as 417 kasus setelah DKI Jakarta, Papua, Jawa East, West Java, and Bali, while there were no additional AIDS cases. North Sumatra has a prevalence of 3.2 patients per 100,000 population. Cumulatively, the number of HIV cases by province in Indonesia from January 1, 1987 to March 31, 2023 is 103,759 cases, while AIDS patients are 43,347 cases, with a total of 8,288 deaths. The percentage of HIV infections in the age group of 5-14 years (1.1%), 15-19 years (3.0%), 20-24 years (14) (1.1%), 15-19 years (3.0%), 20-24 years (14%), while the total percentage of AIDS in the age group of 5-14 years (0.8%), 15-19 years (3.3%), 20-29 years (26.1%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

## METHOD

### 3.1 Research Design

This type of research is a quantitative research with a correlation descriptive research design, namely research that connects one variable to another, in this study to connect HIV/AIDS knowledge variables and free sex behavior variables (Swarjana, 2022).

### 3.1 Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan which will be conducted in May – June 2023

#### 3.1.1 Population, Pnelyan Sample and Sampling Technique

#### 3.1.2 Research Population

Population is the entire subject of research (Arikunto, 2020). The population in this study is 189 adolescents living in Al-Ulum Medan Private High School.

#### 3.1.3 Research sample

The sample is the whole or representative of the population studied (Arikunto, 2020). The sample in this study is adolescents who live at Al-Ulum Medan Private High School. Sample size according to Slovin's formula in Hamidi

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(d^2)}$$

Information:

n : sample size

N : large population

D2 : Trust level (0.12)

The sample size obtained according to the formula  $n = \frac{N}{1+N(d^2)}$

$$n = \frac{189}{1+189(0,1^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{189}{1+189(0,01)}$$

$$n = \frac{189}{1+1,89}$$

$$n = \frac{189}{2,89}$$

n = 65,3 dibulatkan menjadi 65

- So the number of samples used in this study is 65 respondents. Sampling is the process of selecting portions of the population that can represent the existing population (Nursalam, 2023). In this study, the researcher used nonprobability sampling with a purposive sampling technique. That is a sampling technique by selecting samples among the population according to the researcher's desired (purpose / problem in the study), so that the sample can represent the character of the
- Teens aged 12 – 18 Hurlock, (1999)
- A resident of Al-Ulum Private High School Medan.
- Be willing to be a respondent

### Data Collection Methods

The researcher collected data independently by distributing questionnaires directly to respondents. Before distributing the questionnaire to the respondents, the researcher first submitted an application for a research permit at the STIKes Flora educational institution majoring in Nursing .

After obtaining research permission, the researcher continued the data collection process and carried out data collection. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire that was previously tested for validity and rehabilitation by experts. After that, the questionnaire was distributed to the respondents. After the researcher got the prospective respondents. Prospective

respondents who are willing to sign informed consent (consent letter to become a respondent). Furthermore, it explained how to fill out the questionnaire and respondents were asked to fill out the questionnaire given by the researcher carefully and nothing was missed.

Respondents were given the opportunity to ask questions if there were questions that they did not understand. The questionnaire was filled out by the respondents according to what they experienced and discarded

### a. Operational Variables and

#### Definitions Variable

Variables are the object of research, or what is the focus of a research. The variables in the study consist of independent variables or influences (independent variables) and non-free or bound variables (dependent variables) The Independent Variable in this study is HIV/AIDS knowledge, and the Dependent Variable is free sex behavior.

#### 3.1.3 Defenisi Operasional

Operational definition is the provision of definitions of research variables in an

No	Pengetahuan	Frequeny (f)	Percent (%)
1	Baik	2	3.1
2	Cukup	36	55.4
3	Kurang	27	41.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

operational manner so that researchers are able to collect the information needed

### a. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Research Results

##### 4.1.1. Univariate Analysis

The univariate analysis in this study was carried out on 65 adolescents who were in Al-Ulum Private High School Medan. This univariate analysis is to describe the characteristics of the respondents. The

characteristics of the respondents are based on gender and age.

### Characteristics of Respondents

Most of the respondents were male, namely 39 people (60.0%) and a small number of respondents were female, as many as 26 people (40.0%). Most of the respondents were 17-19 years old, which was 33 people (50.8%) and a small number of respondents were 14-16 years old, as many as 32 people (49.2%).

HIV/AIDS

Knowledge

Most of the respondents had sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS at 36 (55.4%) and a small number of respondents had good knowledge about HIV/AIDS at 2 (3.1%).

Based on table 4.3 above, it is known that most of the respondents aged 17-19 years as many as 33 people have knowledge about HIV/AIDS as many as 17 people (26.15%), enough as many as 15 people (23.07%), good as 1 person (1.55%) and a small number of respondents aged 14-16 years as many as 32 people have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS, namely as many as 21 people (32.30%), less than 10 people (15.38%), good 1 person (1.55%).

Based on table 4.4. Above it is known that most of the male respondents as many as 39 people who have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS are 21 people (32.30%), less than 17 people (26.15%), good as 1 person (1.55%) and a small number of female respondents as many as 26 people who have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS, namely as many as 15 people (23.07%), less than 10 people (15.38%), good 1 person (1.55%).

### b. Behavior Free Sex

**Table 4.4: Data Distribution According to the Characteristics of Free Sex Behavior in Adolescents at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan**

No	Perilaku Seks Bebas	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1	Baik	15	23.1
2	Tidak Baik	50	76.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on table 4.4 above, it is known that most of the respondents have bad sexual behavior, which is 50 (76.9%) and a small number of respondents have bad sexual behavior, which is 15 (23.1%)

Data Distribution According to Age Characteristics on Free Sex Behavior in Adolescents at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan

### 4.1.2. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis in the study contains the relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge variables and free sex behavior at Al-Ulum Private High School The Field of HIV/AIDS Knowledge with Free Sex Behavior in Adolescents It can be seen that the value of the correlation coefficient between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior at Al-Ulum Private High School Medan is 0.018 with a significant level of 5%, namely  $p \text{ Value} < \alpha$  ( $0.018 < 0.05$ ), then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This means that there is a significant relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan

### 4.2. Discussion

HIV/AIDS Knowledge in Adolescents at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan Based on the results of the study, it is known that most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS, which is 36 (55.4%) and a small number of respondents have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS, which is 2 (3.1%).

The lack of information about HIV and AIDS obtained is one of the factors in the lack of knowledge about HIV and AIDS in adolescents. Other factors related to HIV and AIDS knowledge in adolescents are exposure to magazines, posters, the level of knowledge of fathers and the level of knowledge of mothers (Hardiningsih, 2020). According to Wijaya (2020), information about HIV and AIDS is mostly obtained by adolescents through television media, only 33.3%.

Most of the respondents aged 17-19 years as many as 33 people have less knowledge about HIV/AIDS as many as 17 people (26.15%), as many as 15 people (23.07%) are enough, as many as 1 person (1.55%) and a small number of respondents aged 14-16 years as many as 32 people have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS, namely as many as 21 people (32.30%), less than 10 people (15.38%), good 1 person (1.55%).

The lack of knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS will have bad consequences such as causing the adolescents to be more curious about HIV/AIDS, so it is possible that there will be a deviation in the process of seeking knowledge about HIV/AIDS. This will increase the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission among adolescents.

This is in accordance with data from the Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (SDKI) in 2020 showing that around 34% of adolescent girls and 21% of adolescent boys are . This is also reinforced by KPA (2020) that adolescents' understanding of HIV and AIDS is still very minimal, even though adolescents are included in the age group that is vulnerable to risky behaviors. The percentage of adolescents (15-24 years old) who are able to correctly answer ways to prevent HIV and AIDS transmission and reject the wrong understanding of HIV and AIDS transmission is only 14.3% (KPA, 2022).

Based on this study, it is known that most of the male respondents as many as 39 people who have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS are 21 people (32.30%), less than 17 people (26.15%), good as 1 person (1.55%) and a small number of female respondents as many as 26 people who have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS, namely as many as 15 people (23.07%), less than 10 people (15.38%), good 1 person (1.55%). Based on this study, it is known that most of the male respondents as many as 39 people who have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS are 21 people (32.30%), less than 17 people (26.15%), good as 1 person (1.55%) and a small number of female respondents as many as 26 people who have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS, namely as many as 15 people (23.07%), less than 10 people (15.38%), good 1 person (1.55%).

As data from the AIDS Control Commission on Adolescent Understanding of HIV/AIDS (2011) reported that the increase in the number of adolescents with HIV and AIDS is possible due to limited access to information and health services which has an impact on the low knowledge of HIV and AIDS correctly (Adolescent Understanding AIDS Control Commission, 2020).

This result is shown by the research of Sri Handayani (2020) that of the 38 respondents who have good knowledge, as many as 35 respondents (92.1%) have a positive attitude. Based on the results of the statistical test with chi square, the results of 2 counts of 13.990 and 2 tables of 5.99 were obtained. So 2 counts > 2 tables so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and adolescents' attitudes about HIV/AIDS. The better the knowledge, the better Researchers see that in this study there are still many respondents who have less knowledge about HIV/AIDS. In fact, knowledge about HIV/AIDS is important for adolescents. Adolescents are now vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to the current lifestyle which is already very worrying. HIV/AIDS knowledge is also important for adolescents because adolescents are still relatively easily influenced by their

surroundings. Especially if it is a negative environment.

#### **a. Free Sex Behavior in Adolescents at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan**

Unhealthy sexual behavior among adolescents, especially adolescents who are not married, tends to increase. The results of the study show that the age of adolescents when they first have active sexual intercourse varies between the ages of 14-23 years and the most age is 17-18 years old (Fuad & Radiono, 2022).

This is in accordance with the results of this study which shows that most of the respondents have bad sexual behavior, which is 50 (76.9%) and a small number of respondents have .

Based on the table above, it is known that most of the respondents aged 17-19 years as many as 33 people had bad sexual behavior as many as 26 people (40.02%), good as many as 7 people (10.76%) and a small number of respondents aged 14-16 years as many as 32 people had bad sexual behavior, namely as many as 24 people (36.92%), good as many as 8 people (12.30%).

It is known that most of the respondents were 39 people who had bad sexual behavior, 31 people (46.17%), 8 people (12.30%), and a small number of female respondents as many as 19 people who had bad sexual behavior, namely 17 people (29.23%), 8 people (12.30%).

From the results of the adolescent reproductive health survey, Indonesian teenagers first dated at the age of 12. Teenage dating behavior is also increasingly permissive, as many as 92% of teenagers hold hands when dating, 82% kiss, 63% petting petting. These behaviors then trigger adolescents to have sexual relations (KPAI, 2020). This kind of adolescent behavior can trigger sexual relations between adolescents. Sexual intercourse that should be done after marriage will instead be . In this study, researchers see that there are still many adolescents who have bad sex behavior. It is very concerning if it continues to be left unchecked. Because

teenagers who have bad sex behavior will make it easier for them to fall into negative things. Teenagers with bad sex behavior will also ruin their future without free sex.

#### **Knowledge of HIV/AIDS with Free Sex Behavior in Adolescents at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan**

Based on this study, the value of the correlation coefficient between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior at Al-Ulum Private High School in Medan was 0.018 with a significant level of 5%, namely  $p \text{ Value} < \alpha$  ( $0.018 < 0.05$ ), so  $H_0$  was rejected  $H_a$  was accepted. This means that there is a significant relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior at Al-Ulum Private High School Medan.

This study is in accordance with the research of Hadi, et al. (2012) where the results of the research show the level of knowledge of respondents about HIV/AIDS, namely most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge of 56.6% and as many as 22.7% of respondents have good knowledge, and 20.5% of respondents have less knowledge. Data on premarital sexual attitudes showed that 56.6% of respondents had positive sexual attitudes and 43.3% of respondents had negative sexual attitudes. Based on the results of the bivariate analysis, it was shown that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS and adolescent premarital sexual attitudes at SMK Negeri 4 Manado ( $p \text{ value} = 0.000$ ).

This result is supported by a study conducted by Dwi Wahyu ning tyas (2020) at a high school in Sregan Regency, Central Java, which stated that research on the relationship between adolescents' knowledge level about HIV/AIDS and adolescent sexual behavior showed that there was a relationship between adolescent knowledge about HIV/AIDS and adolescent sexual behavior ( $p=0.000$ ).

This result is also supported by a survey conducted by WHO in several countries that show that good and correct information can reduce reproductive problems in adolescents. Thus, it can be said that the higher the knowledge of adolescents, the better their behavior will be, because knowledge or cognition is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (overt behavior) (Wijayanti, 2020).

Researchers see in this study that there is a relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior. This is really in line, because the results of the study show that many respondents who have less HIV/AIDS knowledge also have bad sexual behavior. This is very concerning, because if adolescents who have bad sexual behavior continue to do these behaviors, eating will cause them to have HIV/AIDS. This is due to the wrong

### 5.1 Conclusion

After conducting a study on the relationship between knowledge about HIV/AIDS and promiscuous sexual behavior in adolescents at Al-Ulum Private High School Medan., it can be concluded that most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS, which is 36 (55.4%) and a small number of respondents have knowledge about HIV/AIDS good, which is 2 (3.1%). For the behavior itself, it is known that most of the respondents have bad sexual behavior, which is 50 (76.9%) and a small number of respondents have bad sexual behavior, which is 15 (23.1%).

The results of the correlation analysis between HIV/AIDS knowledge and free sex behavior at Al-Ulum Private High School Medan were 0.018 with a significant level of 5%, namely  $p \text{ Value} < \alpha$  ( $0.018 < 0.05$ ), which means that there is a significant relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behavior

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