

ANALYSIS OF ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KNOWLEDGE ON PREMARITAL SEXUAL ATTITUDE

¹Devy Putri Nursanti, ²Eri Puji Kumalasari, ³Aan Setyaningsih, ⁴Julia Siekmans, ⁵Vera Wabeke

^{1,2} Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Institute of Health Sciences Strada Indonesia, Kediri, Indonesia

³Dr. Harjono S Ponorogo General Hospital, Indonesia

^{4,5} AVAG Midwifery Academy Amsterdam Groningen. The Netherlands

E-mail : devyputrinursanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background : The lack of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health can affect adolescent attitudes about premarital sex which creates the risk of unhealthy sexual acts that affect reproductive health. This study aims to determine the effect of adolescent reproductive health knowledge on premarital sexual attitudes in 1 Sambit Senior High School, Ponorogo Regency.

Method : This study used an observational analytic survey method with a cross sectional approach. The sample was taken using Proportional Random Sampling with a sample of 60 respondents, namely 21 students of class X, 17 students of class XI and 22 students of class XII, then analyzed using the Spearman Rank Test.

Results : In this study, it was found that respondents who had knowledge about adolescent reproduction in the sufficient category mostly had positive attitudes towards premarital sexual attitudes, were 32 respondents (74.4%).

The P-value is $0.021 < (\alpha = 0.05)$, which means that there is a relationship between adolescent reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes at 1 Sambit Senior High School, Ponorogo District.

Conclusion : Adolescents who have good knowledge about reproductive health will have a positive attitude in preventing teenage pregnancy which is included in premarital sexual attitudes

Keywords: Adolescent Reproductive Health, Knowledge, Premarital Sexual Attitude

BACKGROUND

Adolescence is a period of transition, where physical changes occur rapidly and sometimes are not balanced with mental changes (BKKBN et al., 2017). One of the problems faced during adolescence is premarital sexual behavior, where premarital sexual behavior in adolescents is all adolescent behavior that is driven by desire both with the opposite sex and the same sex that was carried out before an official relationship as husband and wife. The factors that cause premarital sexual behavior in adolescents are knowledge, increased libido, information media, religious norms, family, and increasingly free association. (Kemenkes RI, 2018; Sebayang et al., 2018)

Low adolescent knowledge can affect adolescent attitudes in responding to

knowledge about reproductive health and premarital sexual behavior tend to have unhealthy sexual acts which in turn bring them closer to the risk of being infected with various sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS. (Nuraldila & Yuhandini, 2017). According to Ulfah's research (2018) knowledge about reproductive health has a direct effect on premarital sexual behavior. This is in line with Glanz's opinion in Ganela (2020) which states that one of the factors that influence behavior is cognitive factors, where adolescents who have experience correctly and proportionally about reproductive health tend to understand behavioral risks and alternative ways to use them correctly. channel sexual urges in a healthy and responsible manner (Ganela, 2020; Ulfah, 2018)

The impact of premarital sexual behavior on adolescents can lead to the risk of unwanted pregnancy, dropping out of school, abortion, getting sexually transmitted diseases, psychosocial pressure that arises because of feelings of guilt for violating religious rules and fear of being known by parents and society. It is very important to provide adolescent reproductive health services, which aim to prevent and protect adolescents from risky sexual behavior that can affect reproductive health (Cahvani et al., 2019).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020, especially in developing countries, it is estimated that 21 million girls between the ages of 15-19 are pregnant and around 10 million have unwanted pregnancies (WHO, 2020). The results of the 2018 Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Situation Survey (SKRRI) stated that premarital sexual behavior in adolescents was reported as 4.5% in males and 0.7% in females aged 15-19 years. Meanwhile, premarital sex behavior aged 20-24 years was 14.6% for men and 1.8% for women (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2015). Another survey shows that 5.26% of junior and senior high school students in Indonesia have had premarital sex (Nunik Kusumawardani et al, 2015). The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) show that 1.97% of adolescents aged 15-19 years and 0.02% of adolescents aged less than 15 years have been pregnant (Kemenkes RI, 2018b). According to data from the Ponorogo DPPKB, the number of marriages aged <20 years in 2021 is 534 (DPPKB Ponorogo, 2021). Meanwhile, according to ASFR (Age Specific Fertility Rate) data in Ponorogo district, the number of deliveries in the 15-19 year age group in Ponorogo in 2021 is 215. (Dinkes Ponorogo, 2021).

There are several sexual activities that fall into the category of premarital sexual behavior, where sexual activity is defined as

activities carried out to satisfy sexual desires or actions to obtain pleasure from the genitals or sexual organs through various behaviors, such as fantasizing, masturbating, kissing, petting, and so on. intercourse is an example of his behavior (Sebavang et al., 2018). There are several sexual activities that fall into the category of premarital sexual behavior, where sexual activity is defined as activities carried out to satisfy sexual desires or actions to obtain pleasure from the genitals or sexual organs through various behaviors, such as fantasizing, masturbating, kissing, petting, and so on. intercourse is an example of his behavior (Atik & Susilowati, 2021). Knowledge plays a role in early adolescent sexual behavior. Knowledge is one of the domains that shape a person's behavior. A person can perform an action because of the knowledge he has. This study aims to identify adolescent knowledge about reproductive health and premarital sexual attitudes in adolescents and analyze the influence of adolescent reproductive health knowledge with premarital sexual attitudes.

METHODS

The type of this research is observational with analytical survey research method with cross sectional approach. The population of this study were students of SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency as many as 358. The sample size in this study was 60 respondents with the proportional random sampling technique where the number of samples in each class was determined by determining the proportion according to the number of students in SMA Negeri 1 Sambit under study. This research was conducted from April to May 2022 at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency. The instrument used in this research is in the form of a questionnaire and the data will be analyzed using the Spearman Rank test. This research has passed the ethical test with the number 3004/KEPK/VI/2022.

RESULTS

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics in SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency

Respondents Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (Years)		
16 Years	20	33,3%
17 Years	22	36,7%
18 Years	18	30,0%
Total	60	100%
Gender		
Man	22	36,7%
Women	38	63,3%
Total	60	100%
Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge		
Well	17	28,3%
Enough	43	71,7%
Not enough	0	0%
Total	60	100%
Premarital Sexual Attitude		
Positive Attitude	49	81,7%
Negative Attitude	11	18,3%
Total	60	100%

Based on table 1 shows that of the 60 student respondents at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit Ponorogo, most of them are 17 years old, as many as 22 respondents (36.7%) and most of them are female, as many as 38 respondents (63.3%). Based on knowledge of reproductive health and premarital sexual

attitudes Most of the respondents have knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in the sufficient category, namely 43 respondents (71.1%) and most respondents have positive attitudes about premarital sex, as many as 49 respondents (81.7%).

Table 2 Cross Tabulation of Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Attitude with Respondent Age

Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge	Age						TOTAL	
	16 Years		17 Years		18 Years		F	%
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Well	4	23,5%	9	52,9%	4	23,5%	17	100%
Enough	16	37,2%	13	30,2%	14	32,6%	43	100%
Not enough	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Premarital Sexual Attitude	16 Years		17 Years		18 Years		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	Positive Attitude	17	23,5%	18	52,9%	14		
Negative Attitude	3	27,3%	4	36,4%	4	36,4%	11	100%

Based on Table 2 shows that of the respondents who have knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in the adequate category, most of them are at the age of 16 years, namely 16 respondents (37.2%), while the respondents who have knowledge of adolescent reproductive

health in the good category are mostly in 17 years old as many as 9 respondents (52.9%) and respondents who have a positive attitude towards premarital sexual attitudes are mostly 17 years old respondents, as many as 18 respondents (52.9%).

Table 3 Cross Tabulation of Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Attitudes with Respondent's Gender

Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge	Gender				TOTAL	
	Man		Women			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Well	2	11,8%	15	88,2%	17	100%
Enough	20	46,5%	23	53,5%	43	100%
Not enough	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Premarital Sexual Attitude	Man		Women		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
	Positive Attitude	12	24,5%	37	75,5%	49
Negative Attitude	10	90,9%	1	9,1%	11	100%

Based on table 3 shows that respondents who have knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in the sufficient category are mostly female respondents, namely 23 respondents (53.5%), as well as respondents who have knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in the good

category, most of the respondents female sex as many as 15 respondents (88.2%) and respondents who have a positive attitude towards premarital sexual attitudes are mostly female respondents, namely 37 respondents (75.5%).

Table 4 Cross Tabulation of Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge with Premarital Sexual Attitude

Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge	Sikap Seksual Pranikah				TOTAL	
	Sikap Positif		Sikap Negatif			
	Frek	%	Frek	%	Frek	%
Well	17	100%	0	0%	17	100%
Enough	32	74,4%	11	25,6%	43	100%
Not enough	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Based on table 4 above, it shows that of the 60 respondents at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit Ponorogo who have knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in the

category enough to have a positive attitude towards premarital sexual attitudes, as many as 32 respondents (74.4%).

Table 5 Results of Statistical Test of Knowledge of Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge with Premarital Sexual Attitudes at 1 Sambit Senior High School, Ponorogo Regency in 2022

Hypothesis	P-value	Correlation Coefficient
There is a relationship between adolescent reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes at 1 Sambit Senior High School, Ponorogo District.	.021	.298*

Based on Table 5, the results of data analysis on Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge with Premarital Sexual Attitudes at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency, the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test obtained a P-value of 0.021, because P-value < ($\alpha = 0.05$) then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. which means that there is an influence of

adolescent reproductive health knowledge on premarital sexual attitudes in SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency. The results of the above analysis obtained the Correlation Coefficient of 0.298, which means the level of strength of the relationship (correlation) is low between the variable knowledge of adolescent reproductive health and the variable of

premarital sexual attitudes. Thus the data means that the higher the knowledge of

DISCUSSION

Based on the table of results of data analysis of Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge with Premarital Sexual Attitudes at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency, the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test obtained a P-value of 0.002, because $P\text{-value} < (\alpha = 0.05)$ then H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected. It means that there is an influence of adolescent reproductive health knowledge on premarital sexual attitudes in SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency, and based on table 4.10 shows that of the 60 respondents at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit Ponorogo who have knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in the category enough to have a positive attitude towards sexual attitudes premarital as many as 32 respondents (74.4%).

The results of this study are in line with Mursit's research (2018) which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about reproductive health and attitudes towards prevention of teenage pregnancy at SMK N 1 Saptosari in 2018. If the attitude of adolescents is not good, it will affect deviations such as teenage pregnancy, which is increasing. So it is very important knowledge about reproductive health for adolescents as early as possible (Mursit, 2018). This is also supported by the research results of Rina et al. (2014) which also stated that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex at SMA N 1 Cerenti. The results of the analysis in this study indicate that adolescents who have high knowledge about sex have 1,987 times the opportunity to be positive than adolescents who have low knowledge about sex (Rina et al., 2014). This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's opinion, according to Notoatmodjo (2013), someone who has a good attitude (positive) usually has good knowledge. Meanwhile, someone who behaves badly usually has poor knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2013).

Thus it can be concluded that the results of this study are in line with the theory and

adolescent reproductive health, the more positive attitudes about premarital sex.

previous research, where it was found that there was an influence of adolescent reproductive health knowledge with premarital sexual attitudes in students at SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency, which means that students who have a positive (supportive) attitude towards sexuality premarital usually have good or sufficient knowledge about reproductive health. Meanwhile, students who have a negative attitude (not supportive) towards premarital sex usually have poor knowledge. Thus, students who have good or sufficient knowledge about reproductive health will have a positive attitude (support) in the prevention of teenage pregnancy which is included in premarital sexual attitudes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the calculation results that the respondents have knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in the sufficient category, as many as 43 respondents (71.1%). The respondents have a positive attitude towards premarital sexual attitudes, as many as 49 respondents (81.1%). There is an influence of adolescent reproductive health knowledge on premarital sexual attitudes in SMA Negeri 1 Sambit, Ponorogo Regency, which is stated in the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test, the P-value is 0.002.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture and the Institute for Research and Senior High School 1 Sambit Ponorogo District.

REFERENCES

Referensi Jurnal

- Aditama, Hasyim, A., & Adha, M. M. (2013). Pengaruh Sikap Dan Motivasi Masyarakat Terhadap Partisipasi Dalam Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Siskamling di Kelurahan Labuhan Ratu Raya Kota Bandar Lampung. *Jurnal Ilmiah FKIP Universitas Lampung*, 2(4).
- Atik, N. S., & Susilowati, E. (2021). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja pada Siswa SMK Kabupaten Semarang. *Stikes Panti Wilasa Semarang*, 5(No 2), 45–52.
- Cahyani, A. N., Yunus, M., & Ariwinanti, D. (2019). Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kesehatan Reproduksi terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja

- tentang Hubungan Seksual Pranikah. *Sport Science and Health*, 1(2), 92-101. <http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/jfik/index> <http://fik.um.ac.id/>
- Dwimawati, E., & Anisa, N. (2018). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja Di SMK YAK 1 Bogor Kecamatan Tanah Sareal Kota Bogor Provinsi Jawa Barat Tahun 2018. *PROMOTOR Jurnal Mahasiswa Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 1(2), 80-86. <http://ejournal.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/PROMOTOR/article/view/1593>
- Ganela, T. C. (2020). *Hubungan Antara Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Perilaku Seks Pranikah di Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 1 Penebel*. Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Denpasar.
- Mursit, H. (2018). Hubungan Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi dengan Sikap Pencegahan Terhadap Kehamilan Remaja Pada Remaja Putri di SMK N 1 Saptosari Tahun 2018. In *Skripsi*. Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Yogyakarta.
- Nasution, S. L. (2012). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja Terhadap Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Remaja Di Indonesia. *Journal of Widyariset*, 15(1), 75-84. <http://widyariset.pusbindiklat.lipi.go.id/index.php/widyariset/article/viewFile/27/22>
- Nuraldila, V., & Yuhandini, D. S. (2017). Keterkaitan Pengetahuan Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja Dengan Perilaku Seks Pra Nikah Pada Siswa-Siswi Kelas Xi Di Sma Pgri 1 Kabupaten Majalengka Tahun 2017. *Care: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Kesehatan*, 5(3), 431. <https://doi.org/10.33366/cr.v5i3.710>
- Pratama, A. S. (2014). Sikap Remaja Tentang Hubungan Seksual Pranikah Pada Remaja. In *Skripsi*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo.
- Rachma, A. A. (2016). Gambaran Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Kebersihan Organ Genitalia Eksterna Di Sman 90 Jakarta. In *Skripsi* (Issue 3). Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Rina, N., Dewi, Y. I., & Hasneli N, Y. (2014). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Sikap Remaja Terhadap Seks Pranikah. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa*, 1(1), 397-407. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/189186-ID-faktor-faktor-yang-mempengaruhi-sikap-re.pdf>
- Rusmiati, D., & Hastono, S. P. (2015). Sikap Remaja terhadap Keperawanan dan Perilaku Seksual dalam Berpacaran. *Kesmas: National Public Health Journal*, 10(1), 29. <https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v10i1.815>
- Ulfah, M. (2018). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku seksual pranikah pada remaja SMP dan SMA di wilayah eks-kota administratif Cilacap. *Medisains*, 16(3), 137. <https://doi.org/10.30595/medisains.v16i3.3733>
- Wahyuni, S. (2012). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Penyakit Menular Seksual Dengan Jenis Kelamin Dan Sumber Informasi di SMAN 3 Banda Aceh Tahun 2012. *Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES U'Budiyah*, 1(2), 38-43.
- Yolanda, R., Kurniadi, A., & Tanumihardja, T. N. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Sikap Remaja Terhadap Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Di Kecamatan Siberut Selatan, Kepulauan Mentawai Tahun 2018. *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, 10(1), 69-78. <https://doi.org/10.22435/kespro.v10i1.2174>

Referensi Buku

Kusmiran, E. (2012). *Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja dan Wanita*. Salemba Medika.

Kementerian Kesehatan RI. (2015). Infodatin Reproduksi Remaja-Ed.Pdf. In *Situasi Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja* (Issue Remaja, pp. 1-8).

Notoatmodjo. (2013). *Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Rineka Cipta.

Nunik Kusumawardani et al. (2015). Perilaku Berisiko Kesehatan pada Pelajar SMP dan SMA di Indonesia. In *Badan Litbangkes Kementerian Kesehatan RI* (pp. 1-116). http://www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/gshs/GSHS_2015_Indonesia_Report_Bahasa.pdf?ua=1

Sebayang, W., Gultom, D., & Sidabutar, E. (2018). *Perilaku Seksual Remaja*. PT. Pustaka Baru.

Wawan, A., & Dewi, M. (2012). *Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia*. Nuha Medika.

Referensi Website

BKKBN, BPS, Kementerian Kesehatan RI, & USAID. (2017). *Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2017*. <https://kolakakab.bps.go.id/news/2017/07/04/16/survei-demografi-kesehatan-indonesia--scki--2017.html>

Dinkes Ponorogo. (2021). *Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Ponorogo*. <https://dinkes.ponorogo.go.id/>

DPPKB Ponorogo. (2021). *DINAS PPKB KAB. PONOROGO - Mewujudkan Kabupaten Ponorogo Hebat (Harmonis, Elok, Bergas, Amanah dan Taqwa)*. <https://dppkb.ponorogo.go.id/>

Kemenkes RI. (2018a). *Data Dan Informasi Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2017*. https://pusdatin.kemkes.go.id/resources/download/pusdatin/profil-kesehatan-indonesia/PROFIL_KESEHATAN_2018_1.pdf

Kemenkes RI. (2018b). Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar Tahun 2018. In *Kementerian Kesehatan RI*. https://kesmas.kemkes.go.id/assets/upload/dir_519d41d8cd98f00/files/Hasil-risikesdas-2018_1274.pdf

WHO. (2020). *Adolescent pregnancy*. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy>