



## CORRELATE FACTOR WITH TEENAGE PREGNANCY

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## ABSTRACT

*Teenage Pregnancy program, is pregnancy that occurs when teenagers are < 20 years old. Women who become pregnant at the age of 15-19 years have a greater risk of experiencing complications from pregnancy and childbirth. The research study is to determine the correlate factors with teenage pregnancy at the working area of the Gadingrejo Public Health Center of Pringsewu. This research uses a cross sectional design with a sampling technique using purposive sampling. The number of samples used was 287 female adolescent respondents. Test the analysis using the Chi-Square test. The results of the analysis show that all factors are significantly related to teenage pregnancy. Namely, there is a correlation between knowledge and teenage pregnancy ( $p=0.031$ ), there is a correlation between the role of parents and teenage pregnancy ( $p=0.002$ ), there is a correlation between attitudes and teenage pregnancy ( $p=0.041$ ) and there is no correlation between the role of peers and teenage pregnancy ( $p=0.053$ ). It is expected that health care workers can prioritize health promotion in schools (middle and high schools) in order to increase teenagers' knowledge about the impact of teenage pregnancy, or can choose cadres/persons responsible for adolescent reproductive health in each school.*

*Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy, Knowledge, Attitudes, Role of Parents, Peers*

## ABSTRAK

*Kehamilan remaja adalah kehamilan yang terjadi pada usia remaja < 20 tahun. Wanita yang hamil pada usia 15-19 tahun mempunyai risiko yang lebih besar untuk mengalami komplikasi kehamilan dan persalinan.. Dampak yang muncul akibat kehamilan dini tidak hanya disebabkan oleh faktor kebiasaan, teman sejabat dan lingkungan remaja namun juga disebabkan oleh pengetahuan remaja itu sendiri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui factor – factor yang berhubungan dengan kehamilan remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gadingrejo Kabupaten Pringsewu. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan yaitu 287 responden remaja putri. Uji analisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil analisa diketahui bahwa semua faktor berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kehamilan remaja. Yaitu ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan kehamilan remaja ( $p=0,031$ ), ada hubungan peran orang tua dengan kehamilan remaja ( $p=0,002$ ), ada hubungan sikap dengan kehamilan remaja ( $p=0,041$ ) dan tidak ada hubungan peran teman sebaya dengan kehamilan remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gadingrejo Kabupaten Pringsewu ( $p=0,053$ ). Diharapkan bagi tenaga kesehatan puskesmas agar dapat mengedepankan promosi kesehatan di sekolah – sekolah (SMP dan SMA) guna meningkatkan pengetahuan remaja tentang dampak kehamilan remaja, atau dapat memilih kader/penanggung jawab kesehatan reproduksi remaja di setiap sekolah.*

*Kata Kunci: Kehamilan Remaja, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Peran Orang Tua, Teman Sebaya*

## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence are a vulnerable population in the development stage of an individual. During adolescence, physical and psychological changes occur which are characterized by the growth of pubic hair, breast enlargement, rapid increase in height (maximal growth), and menstruation begins in women. Rapid physical development and secondary sexual signs mean that teenagers are physically able to carry out the functions of the reproductive process but are not yet able to account for the impact of this process, so that education and counseling is still very necessary to prevent problems in these teenagers (Yunitasari et al., 2023).

Adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood involving changes in various aspects such as biological, psychological and socio-cultural. The age limit for teenagers according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is 10 – 19 years. Physically, teenagers undergo the maturity of their reproductive organs, cognitively and intellectually they are increasingly developing and psychosocially, teenagers tend to form peer groups and begin to develop an interest in the opposite sex (Mindiono, 2022)

Adolescence to adulthood is a developmental stage, where there is a period of change or transition from adolescence to maturity which includes biological, psychological and social changes. These changes cause changes in behavior towards maturity. However, often this

change in behavior does not reflect maturity. One act that has recently received a lot of attention and has been used as research material is premarital sexual behavior among students. This situation occurs because students do not know enough about the risks of premarital sexual relations and risky sexual behavior (Prima Mulya et al., 2021).

Many adolescence are involved in risky behavior such as smoking, using drugs, using alcohol, free sex, dropping out of school, unwanted pregnancies, unemployment and crime. One of the main risky behaviors is casual sex. Premarital sex among teenagers risks resulting in early pregnancy and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as unplanned pregnancies. Unwanted pregnancy in teenagers is a global problem that needs attention. The role of parents, friends and society is important in efforts to prevent unwanted pregnancies in teenagers. Teenage pregnancy has very high consequences for health risks, physiological risks, obstetric fistula and decreased pregnancy nutrition, especially in teenagers who come from poor backgrounds (Thursyana et al., 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 21 million girls aged 15 to 19 years in developing regions become pregnant every year, and around 12 million of them give birth. Estimates also show that 2.5 million girls under 16 give birth every year. Survey results from the Central Statistics Agency in 2021, the percentage of ownership of birth certificates for children born to women aged 20-24 years in their first marriage before the age of 18 was 51.42% greater than for women with a first marriage over 18 years of 48 years was 33%. Unwanted pregnancies in adolescents account for 11% of total births globally. Adolescents who give birth at the age of 10-19 years are more common in low and middle income countries. The high incidence of teenage pregnancy is caused by several risk factors (Mediastuti & Revika, 2019).

The Indonesian Central Statistics Agency survey in 2019 showed that the percentage of pregnant women aged 15 - 19 years reached 47 per 100 pregnancies. One in 9 married girls in Indonesia aged 20-24 years are married before the age of 18. In 2020 - 2022 the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or living together before the age of 18 years, the highest percentage and increase was in the province of West Nusa Tenggara at 16.25%, Central Kalimantan at 14.72%, Gorontalo at 13, 25%, West Kalimantan 12.84%. Data in Lampung province also saw an increase in cases of early marriage which caused teenage pregnancies, from 10.24% to 12.02% (Amirudin & Yunitasari, 2021).

Unwanted early pregnancy in teenagers not only has physical impacts but also very varied psychological impacts. The various impacts that arise due to early pregnancy are not only caused by habits, peers and the adolescent's environment but are also caused by the adolescent's own knowledge. There are four knowledge factors that are most related to teenage pregnancy, namely, knowledge about sex, knowledge about reproductive health, knowledge about the Adolescent Care Health Service program and access to information media. There are four knowledge factors that are most related to teenage pregnancy, namely, knowledge about sex, knowledge about reproductive health, knowledge about the Adolescent Care Health Service program and access to information media (Yunitasari et al., 2021)

Lawrence Green's theory explains that a person's health behavior is influenced by several factors, namely: predisposing factors (age, occupation, education, knowledge and attitudes). Knowledge is information that can be processed to gain learning, understanding and experience so that it can be applied to certain problems or processes. There are several ways or techniques to increase knowledge and information, including: mass media, environment, health workers, health information, family support. Parents also have a very important role in children's development. Moral values, religion and social norms are introduced to children through

interactions within the family. Based on the Adolescent Reproductive Health of Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, there is an increase in Indonesian teenagers who have started dating before the age of 15 years. Dating is the beginning of adolescent sexual behavior. Forms of sexual behavior can vary, from feelings of attraction to behavior KNPI that is (kissing, necking, petting and intercourse). Dating or having a romantic relationship which can trigger premarital sex which can lead to pregnancy (The Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion, 2023).

## METHOD

The type of research used analytical descriptive research with a cross sectional approach, namely the study of the dynamics of the correlation between independent variables and dependent variables using an observation or data collection approach. This research was carried out in the working area of the Gadingrejo Public Health Center of Pringsewu Regency. Sampling was carried out using purposive sampling, namely the technique of determining samples taken according to the criteria to be taken in the research, namely a total of 287 respondents. The data collection process was carried out online for one month using the Google Form application while maintaining ethical principles such as maintaining confidentiality of names so as not to harm respondents, and not forcing them if they were unwilling to become respondents after providing informed consent first. The collected data is tabulated into a data matrix. Univariate analysis was carried out to see a description of the characteristics of respondents such as female adolescents, age at menarche and parents' education level. Bivariate analysis was carried out using the Chi Square (X<sup>2</sup>) statistical test with a significance level ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) to determine the correlation between each independent variable and the dependent variable (Kusuma et al., 2022).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female Adolescent		
Early Teens (11-13 year)	50	17.4
Middle Teenagers (14-16 year)	69	24
Late Teens (17-20 year)	168	58.6
Total	287	100.0
Background Education of Parents		
Elementary School – Junior High School	51	17.8
Senior High School	142	49.5
Higher Education	94	32.7
Total	287	100.0
Menarche		
< 11 year	47	16.4
11 – 15 year	198	69
>15 year	42	14.6
Total	287	100.0

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Based on the Characteristic in the working area of Gadingrejo Public Health Center of Pringsewu Regency

The results of the analysis in table 1 show that the majority of respondents were late teens (aged 17 - 20 years) as many as 168 (58.6%). Most of the parents' education was senior high school, namely 142 (49.5%) and the majority of respondents undergo menarche at the age of 11 - 15 years as many as 198 (69%) respondents.

Knowledge	Teenage Pregnancy				Total		P Value
	Yes		No		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	27	9.4	132	46	159	55.4	0.031
Sufficient	31	10.8	78	27.2	109	38	
Deficient	10	3.5	9	3.1	19	6.6	
Total	68	23.7	219	76.3	287	100	

Table 2. The Correlation between knowledge about Teenage Pregnancy in the working area of Gadingrejo Public Health Center of Pringsewu Regency

From the analysis of table 2 of the variable knowledge about teenage pregnancy, it can be seen that good knowledge about teenage pregnancy is not the cause of pregnancy in teenagers. Based on the results of statistical tests, there is a significant correlation between knowledge about teenage pregnancy and the incidence of teenage pregnancy. Knowledge is the result of finding out before someone adopts a new behavior or norm, they first find out what the meaning and benefits of this behavior are for themselves and their family. Knowledge of reproductive health can be increased with reproductive health education starting from adolescence. Reproductive health education in adolescence not only provides knowledge about reproductive organs, but also the dangers caused by promiscuity, such as sexually transmitted diseases and unexpected or high-risk pregnancies (Nofita et al., 2022a).

Adolescents' knowledge about reproductive health is still very low. Only 17.1% of women and 10.4 percent of men know correctly about the fertile period and the risk of pregnancy, teenage girls and boys aged 15-24 years who know the possibility of getting pregnant with just one sex each amount to 55.2 % female and 52% male. Access to correct information about reproductive health is very limited, both from parents, schools and the mass media. Adolescents' knowledge of reproductive health also influences behavior to prevent unwanted pregnancies in adolescents. Knowledge has a good influence on the formation of action, where teenagers who have good knowledge have good behavior in preventing pregnancy in adolescence (Puspitasari & Rozaq, 2022).

Teenage pregnancy can have a negative impact on the health of teenagers and their babies, as well as social and economic impacts. Young or teenage pregnancies include the risk of premature birth, low birth weight, postpartum hemorrhage, which can increase maternal and infant mortality. It is reported that using video media to increase knowledge and education can be effectively used among teenagers (Boseren et al, 2023). Knowledge is an important part in shaping individual behavior. Individual behavior that is based on knowledge will be more focused because the individual knows the impact of the actions taken. Likewise, sexual behavior can be influenced by the individual's sexual knowledge. Individuals who have good knowledge will also behave well. Individuals who have good knowledge can be caused by age factors. As an individual ages, the individual will become more mature in thinking (Alifah et al., 2022).

Attitude	Teenage Pregnancy				Total		P Value
	Yes		No		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	112	39	5	1.7	117	40.8	0,041
Deficient	30	10.4	140	48.7	170	59.2	
Total	142	49.5	145	50.5	287	100	

Table 3. The Correlation between Attitude about Teenage Pregnancy in the working area of Gadingrejo Public Health Center of Pringsewu Regency

Based on the results of the analysis of attitude variables with teenage pregnancy, it can be seen that the majority of respondents' good attitudes are not the cause of teenage pregnancy. The results of statistical test analysis show that there is a significant correlation between attitudes

and the incidence of teenage pregnancy. Amieni et al (2020) stated that there is a correlation between attitudes and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. This research explains that if someone has a positive (good) attitude then they are deficient likely to have premarital sexual relations and vice versa. A person's level of knowledge can influence that person's attitude towards a particular object. If the knowledge they have is good about an object, then someone will think rationally about the advantages and disadvantages they will gain from that object (Dwiningrum et al., 2021).

Rather than the implementation of specific motivations, attitude is the state of being prepared or willing to act. An attitude is an inclination towards the action of an attitude; it is not yet an action or activity. According to research by Amieni et al. (2020), 66,7% of respondents tended to have a negative attitude, whereas 50,0% of respondents tended to have high knowledge and a positive attitude. Teens' negative opinions toward teen pregnancy have an impact on many facets of adolescence, including social, psychological, physical, and health aspects. Views or emotions combined with a propensity to behave in a way consistent with the object's attitude are called attitudes. Teenager will reject early pregnancy in response to early pregnancy if they have a positive and appropriate attitude toward it. On the other hand, young women may accept early pregnancy as the norm if they have a negative attitude toward it (Pornografi et al., 2019).

Personal experience, the impact of other people, culture, the media, educational institutions, and religious institutions are all factors that shape attitudes. The PIKKRR initiative, which has been implemented by schools, specifically targets youths enrolled in middle school, high school, and vocational programs. An individual skilled in acquiring reproductive health information will be able to distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate social behavior. Since the experience element makes a lasting effect, experiences in emotionally charged situations shape attitudes. the ability to influence social cues. Attitudes will be formed based on responses. One needs to have experience with the psychological object in order to receive a response (Nurhandayani, 2022).

Kind (supporting) people are typically knowledgeable. However, a person with a negative attitude and lack of support also typically possesses inadequate information. Young ladies are informed about health in this way. Adolescent pregnancy can be avoided with a supportive attitude toward good reproduction. This is in accordance with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2018), someone who behaves has good (positive) knowledge which is usually good. Meanwhile, someone who has a bad attitude usually has poor knowledge. Apart from that, attitudes influence individuals on how to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, shape views, color feelings and will also determine the individual's behavioral tendencies towards other humans or something that the individual is facing, even towards the individual himself. Teenagers' views toward healthy dating—that is, dating in which the goal is for the pair to benefit from each other's motivation and support—will be affected, at the very least, by an awareness of the significance of reproductive health in youth. Being physically, emotionally, socially, and sexually well is the goal of healthy dating (Yunitasari & Suri, 2020).

Parents Role	Teenage Pregnancy				Total		P Value
	Yes		No		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	163	56.8	38	13.2	201	70	0,002
Deficient	15	5.2	71	24.8	86	30	
Total	178	62	109	38	287	100	

Table 4. The Correlation Between the Role of Parents and Teenage Pregnancy in the Working Area of Gadingrejo Public Health Center in Pringsewu Regency

Table 4 indicates that the p-value is  $0.002 < \alpha 0.05$ , which is acceptable for this study and indicates a connection between adolescent pregnancy and parental role. The study's findings indicate that parental involvement has a direct bearing on reproductive health outcomes, specifically that parents are crucial in educating teenagers about reproductive health issues. Teens will typically turn to other information sources if their parents aren't a welcoming source of knowledge. deceptive sexual behavior, such as showing friends pornographic movies, comic books, or mags. Teenagers frequently face issues with sex, including issues with abortion, STDs (Sexually Transmitted Disease), abnormal sexual behavior, and even (Hamidiyanti et al., 2022).

The instruction to take care of oneself, the ban on going out at night, and the restriction against forming intimate ties with people the parents did not know were examples of parental control of the informant's interactions. The findings of the study indicate that one factor that can improve the intimate bond between parents and teenagers is parental communication. Teens who are single indicate that their parents closely supervise them, but there is little to no conversation between parents and teenagers regarding sexual matters, according to studies. By fostering parental trust, teens can be encouraged to be more forthcoming and share more about their relationship experiences. This lends credence to the idea that improved sexual health education from parents to their offspring results in teens being more knowledgeable about reproductive health and less likely to engage in unsafe or premarital relationships (Febrianti et al., 2022).

Another viewpoint claims that the incorrect role parents play in raising teenagers is a contributing factor in the current trend of inappropriate premarital sexual conduct. For fear that it may lead to a rise in teenage promiscuity, many parents choose not to educate their kids about sex and reproductive health. Parents also think that sex is something that doesn't need to be discussed. Lack of sex education causes children to look for information outside which can actually lead them astray and harm themselves. The role of parents is a supporting factor for young marriages, where parents will feel afraid that their children will do undesirable things that will tarnish the good name of their family (Hidayah & Pratiwi, 2022).

Strong parental involvement is necessary to instill good behavior in teenagers, particularly in terms of abstaining from sexual activity. This is especially true when it comes to emotional intimacy and warmth in interactions with the child. It is then hoped that attention and information regarding sexual activity will be given in a gender-appropriate manner, i.e., a mother with her daughter and a father with his son. The findings of this study demonstrate that one of the elements that significantly influences how teenage sexual behavior develops is gender roles (Nofita et al., 2022).

Teenagers who engage in premarital sex are influenced by a number of internal factors, including characteristics of their lifestyle, self-control, age, religion, knowledge, attitudes toward sexuality, and vulnerability to hazards to their reproductive health. External forces, on the other hand, originate from sources outside of the teenager. Contact with the media, family, values, socioculture, and norms that provide social support for particular behaviors are additional external influences. Unwanted teenage pregnancies have a detrimental effect on mental health as well as other conditions that might manifest before, during, and after pregnancy. As a result, a number of factors need to be improved in order to lower the number of unwed pregnancies among teenagers. For example, tight parent-child relationships are crucial because during this time, teenagers are exploring a variety of topics, and adults' guidance and protection are crucial (Sarah Renyoet et al., 2022).

Peers Role	Tennage Preganancy				Total		<i>P Value</i>
	Ya		Tidak		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	20	6.9	92	32	112	39	0.053
Deficient	51	17.8	124	43.3	175	61	
Total	71	24.7	216	75.3	287	100	

Table 5. The correlation Between the Role of Peers and Teenage Pregnancy in the Working Area of Gadingrejo Public Health Center in Pringsewu Regency

It is evident from the above table that peers do not significantly influence the prevalence of adolescent pregnancy. The findings of statistical analyses indicate that there is no discernible connection between the prevalence of teenage pregnancy and peers' roles. This demonstrates that peer pressure to behave badly does not affect sexual activity, which is what leads to teenage pregnancy. This is due to the fact that high-risk sexual conduct among teenagers can result from a variety of factors, including unbalanced relationships with parents and the media, which is currently sophisticated and accessible to everybody. The teenager's level of faith and belief in God, which helps him abstain from bad behavior, also plays a role in this risky sexual behavior (Sari & Astuti, 2022).

Friends and peers are individuals who have the same age and typically have a tight bond. In the daily lives of teenagers, friends and peer friends play a very important role. Adolescents spend more time outside the home in the company of their peers, and peers have a bigger impact on views, conversations, interests, and conduct than does family. Therefore, it may be said that having unsatisfactory peer interactions increases the likelihood of sexual promiscuity, which might result in adolescent pregnancy. Peers have a strong effect on the beliefs, attitudes and behavior of fellow adolescents. The results of this study show that the tendency for sexual activity and romantic relationships between teenage couples to quickly spread to other teenagers, but same-sex attraction does not spread to other teenagers (Purwaningsih & Yunitasari, 2021).

Peers are an important part of teenager's environment and might influence their premarital sexual conduct. People will meet and begin to hang out with their buddies through interactions with their peers. Peers are social groups made up of individuals who share the same age and social status. Positive and negative behavioral effects can be influenced by peer interactions. When people and their peers engage in beneficial activities like creating study groups and adhering to established rules, that is when the positive impact in question occurs. Negative effects, on the other hand, can manifest in social norm violations, such as engaging in sexual activity before marriage. Premarital sexual conduct is defined as behavior that, in accordance with law or religion, is engaged in without first going through the formal marriage ceremony (Hidayah & Pratiwi, 2022).

According to other study, teenagers go through significant developmental changes that highlight the significance of peer impact. teenage views and conduct about love relationships and sexual behavior are influenced by peer interactions, which include romantic behavior with teenage partners, in both positive and negative ways. Peers' opinions on popularity and social standing, relationship building, forcing friends into relationships, and establishing relationship standards and expectations all have an impact on their sexual behavior and relationships. Relationships and sexual behavior toward other teens are encouraged by their romantically inclined peers, who do so out of a desire to appease their teenage partners rather than to harm them (Thursyana et al., 2019).

## RESEARCH LIMITATION

The limitation of this research is that there are several other factors such as economic status, exposure to pornography, social culture, marital status, use of contraception, the role of health care workers which were not examined in this study.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The study's findings indicate that a number of factors, including attitudes, parental involvement, and level of understanding, affect teenage pregnancy, with peers having less of an impact. In order to raise teenagers' awareness of the consequences of teenage pregnancy, it is intended that health center staff will give priority to health promotion in middle and high schools. They may also select the cadres or individuals in charge of the reproductive health of teenagers in each school.

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