

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE TOWARD THE RISK OF PREGNANCY BEFORE MARRIAGE AT SMK AL-HIDAYAH

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Abstract

Background: Statistics of the World Health Organization in 2014 indicate that the birth rate of babies from teenage mothers aged around 15 to 19 years in the world is about 49 out of 1000 teenage girls. Pregnancy before marriage in teenager has so many health risks such as severe bleeding, infection, and eclampsia.

Method: This research used descriptive cross-sectional study. This research was conducted at Al-Hidayah High School in South Jakarta in 2015. The sample in this study amounted to 192 people. The instrument used was a questionnaire using univariate data analysis.

Results: The results of the study show that the level of knowledge of high school students is 82.2% good. The majority of the socio-economic level is in the group <3,100,000 (79.7%). In addition, information sources are obtained from print and electronic media (78.2%). In addition, 45.3% of students performed e in sexual behavior. Environment does not affect sexual behavior for the majority of students (94.8%).

Conclusions: For young women it is very important to filter knowledge about the effects of teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: teen pregnancy, teenage knowledge, sexual behavior

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. This period is often referred to as puberty (Soetjningsih, 2004). Adolescence consists of three stages namely early adolescence (10-14 years old), middle adolescence (14-17 years old), and late adolescence (17-19 years old) (Poltekes, 2010). Middle adolescence is the stage where group interaction, independent from family, and sexual exploration occur.

According to the data from Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) 2007, maternal mortality rate is 228/1000 live births, infant mortality rate is 34/1000 live births, and neonatal mortality rate is 9/000 live births. This number is still far below the

target of MDGs 2015 for maternal mortality rate which is 102/1000 live births. Moreover, compared to other ASEAN countries, maternal mortality and infant mortality rate in Indonesia is still relatively higher. To reduce the number of maternal mortality and infant mortality, there needs to be an access to reproductive health and contraception service. The causes of the high number include high mortality rate due to complication during pregnancy and childbirth, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, and reproductive cancer (IDHS 2007).

Based on Basic Health Research 2010, it is found that from total 63,048 adolescents (male and female), 86.7% of them are

unmarried. The number of 3.0% of male adolescents and 1.1% of female adolescents answered they have had sexual intercourse. Age of getting married: 10-14 years old (4.8%) and 15-19 years old (41.9%). This means that premarital sex has occurred in a very young age. Pregnancy can be a blessing but it can also turn to be a disaster when it is experienced by unmarried adolescents. In United State, it is estimated that there are 130,000 births from premarital relationship. This number could be significantly smaller than the actual case. This problem is even more prominent in various countries in Europe and Asia.

Statistical data from World Health Organization of United Nation in 2014 indicates that the average number of births from adolescent mothers aged 15-19 years old is 49/1000 female adolescents worldwide. This number ranges between 1 to 299 births per 1000 female adolescents with the highest number found in Sahara, Africa (WHO, 2014).

The data from Indonesian Adolescents Reproductive Health 2007 indicates that 1% of female adolescents and 6% of male adolescents have performed sexual intercourse. There is a strong relation between attitude and behavior regarding premarital sex. The number of 22% female adolescents and 45% male adolescents

whom accepting premarital sex are sexually active and have performed sexual intercourse. One of many risks of premarital sex or free sex is the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies which happen during adolescence.

The increasing number of teenage pregnancies has become a complaint of the Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN). BKKBN complains about the high number of teenage pregnancies in Indonesia today. According to a recent survey of Indonesian Demographic Health Survey IDHS) by Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2012 stated that the number of teenage pregnancies in adolescents aged 15-19 years old reached 48 per 1000 births (BKKBN, 2012).

The direct causes of maternal death in Indonesia, and in other countries as well, are severe bleeding, infection, and eclampsia. Meanwhile, the indirect causes are anemia, chronic energy deficiency (KEK), and 4 conditions of high-risk births (too young, too old, too many, and too close (Manuaba, 2010).

Based on the background of high rate of teenage pregnancies, researcher is interested to conduct a research about: "An Overview on the Level of Knowledge about the Risk of Premarital Sex among

Adolescents of Female Students in Grade XII of SMK Al-Hidayah” 2015

METHOD

Population and sample of this research is female students of grade XII SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta. Sampling method used in this research is total sampling technique which is all total population. This means that the sample used in this research is all female students of grade XII SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta which total 192 students. Data analysis used in this research is using univariate analysis to explain and describe the description of each variable that is studied.

RESULTS

The research was conducted in SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta with total respondents of 192 female students. After the research was carried out, the data obtained was processed and generated into table form.

Table 1. Distribution of Knowledge Level about Premarital Sex among Adolescents in SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta 2015

Knowledge	Frequency	
	N	%
Poor	0	0
Fair	34	17,8
Good	158	82,2
Total	192	100

Based on the result, it is shown that there are 158 students with good knowledge (82.2%) and 34 students with fairly sufficient knowledge (17.8%).

Table 2. Social Economy Distribution of Female Students of SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta 2015

Social Economy	Frequency	
	N	%
≤ 3.100.000	153	79,7
≥ 3.100.000	39	20,3
Total	192	100

The table above shows that based on social economy category, there are 153 respondents with low income (79.7%) and 39 students with high income (20.3%).

Table 3. Distribution of Source of Information related to Knowledge about Teenage Pregnancy in SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta 2015

Source of Information	Frequency	
	N	%
Printed and Electronic Media	150	78,2
Family	33	17,1
Health workers	9	4,7
Total	192	100

The table above shows that based on source of information category, there are 9 respondents answered having health workers as source of information (4.7%), 33 respondents obtain information from family (17.1%) and 150 respondents obtain information from printed and electronic media (78.2%).

Table 4. Distribution of Sexual Behavior related to Teenage Pregnancy in SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta 2015

Sexual Behavior	Frequency	
	N	%
Yes	87	45,3
No	105	54,7
Total	192	100

The table above shows that based on sexual behavior category, there are 105 respondents do not perform sexual behavior (54.7%) and 87 respondents perform sexual behavior (45.3%).

Table 5. Distribution of the Influence from Environment on the Knowledge about Teenage Pregnancy in SMK Al-Hidayah South Jakarta 2015

Environment	Frequency	
	N	%
Giving influence	10	5,2
Not giving influence	182	94,8
Total	192	100

Based on the result of the study, as many as 182 respondents answer that environment does give them influence (94.8%) and 10 respondents answer they don't get any influence from environment (5.2%).

DISCUSSION

Knowledge

From the research, it is shown that based on the category of knowledge, as many as 158 respondents have good knowledge about teenage pregnancy (82.2%) and 34 respondents have fairly good knowledge about it (17.8%).

Knowledge is the result when human beings merely answer the question "what". However, if knowledge has a specific target, own a method or approach to study a certain object thus a result can be obtained and compiled systematically and later can be acknowledged by general community, a science is formed (Notoatmodjo, 2017).

Based on researcher's assumption, adolescents with good knowledge know better about the risks of teenage pregnancy like abortion, premature birth, infection, anemia, and high rate of maternal mortality. Therefore, these adolescents do not perform any deviant behaviors thus teenage pregnancy is avoided.

Social Economy

The result of univariate analysis shows that, based on social economy category, there are 153 respondents come from family with low income (79.7%) and 39 respondents come from family with high income (20.3). The condition of social economy used in this research is the level of family income and family welfare. Level of income is the income earned by the head of the family and other family members which sourced from formal, informal, and subsystem sector within one month and counted in rupiah (Budhiati, 2011).

Based on researcher's assumption, respondents who come from family with higher income can obtain more information

due to the availability of facilities prepared by parents such as internet which can ease someone to get information specially related to the impacts of teen pregnancy.

Source of Information

The result of univariate analysis indicates that based on information source, as many as 9 respondents receive information related to the impacts of teen pregnancy from health workers (4.7%), 33 respondents receive information from family (17.1%), and 150 respondents receive information from printed and electronic media (78.2%). Source of information is all means of intermediaries in the delivery of information, stimulate mind and ability. Information media for mass communication consists of:

- a. Printed media such as newspaper, magazine, and books
- b. Electronic media such as radio, TV, and internet
- c. Health workers such a doctors and midwives

According to Wied Harry A. (2008), information can create an influence to someone's knowledge. A person with low education level, despite his background, can enrich his knowledge if he gets good information from various media.

Based on researcher's assumption, printed and electronic media is widely used. Therefore, people can get information quickly, simply and easily. All kinds of

information can be accessed easily and if misused, it can affect people's behavior and cause a deviance.

Sexual Behavior

The result of univariate analysis shows that based on sexual behavior category, as many as 105 respondents do not perform any sexual behavior (54.7%) while 87 respondents do perform sexual behavior (45.3%).

Sexual behavior, according to Sarwono, is all kinds of behavior driven by sexual desire, both with same-sex and opposite sex partners. These behaviors have many forms, from feeling of attraction to going out on a date, kissing and having sex. Sexual objects can be other people, people appeared in fantasy, or one' self (Sarwono, 2010:174).

Based on researcher's assumption, teenage students in this vocational school do not appear to perform sexual behavior because this school uphold religious values thus it is reflected in good behavior of the students.

Environment

The result of univariate analysis shows that based on environment category, there are 10 respondents influenced by environment (5.2%) while 182 respondents are not influenced by the environment (94.8%).

Environment is all aspects that exist around an individual; physical, biological, and

social. Environment can influence the process of obtaining knowledge of an individual that lives in that environment. This happens because of the existence or inexistence of reciprocal interaction which will be responded as knowledge by an individual. In this case, inheritance and parenting style in how parents educate their children since childhood become a basis of knowledge owned by adolescents in thinking process during their life (Notoatmodjo, 2010:6).

According to researcher's assumption, most adolescents know the impact of teenage pregnancy from friends, teachers, family, and those who understand the impacts of teenage pregnancy are adolescents who live in good environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the research "An Overview of the Level of Knowledge about the Risk of Premarital Sex among Adolescents of Female Students in Grade XII of SMK Al-Hidayah" in 2015, it can be concluded as follow:

1. An overview of the level of knowledge about the risk of premarital sex which is found in good category (82.2%)
2. An overview of the level of social economy condition of female students in SMK Al-Hidayah which is found in high category (20.3%)

3. Source of information related to teenage pregnancy is mostly from printed and electronic media which amounted to 78.2%
4. An overview of sexual behavior of female students in SMK Al-Hidayah which amounted to 54.7%
5. The majority of respondents stated that the environment does give any influence to their knowledge about teenage pregnancy (94.8%)

SUGGESTION

1. For colleague teachers
To all teachers, it is expected to be more open in providing information by giving sexual education and information about the risks of teenage pregnancy.
2. To further researchers
It is expected that the next researchers can carry out wider researches by conducting correlation study between the variables in this research.

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