

Research Article

Young Women's Knowledge of the Risks of Teenage Pregnancy

Adriana Bangun^{1*}, Sabarina Tarigan², Kiki Khoiriyani³, Putri Diah Pemiliana⁴¹ STIKes Mitra Sejati, Indonesian; e-mail: adrianabangun1988@gmail.com² STIKes Mitra Sejati, Indonesian³ Institusi Kesehatan Sumatra Utara, Indonesian⁴ STIKes Sehati, Indonesian

* Corresponding Author: Adriana Bangun

Abstract: Teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women aged 11-19 years. Knowledge by teenagers greatly influences the attitudes or behavior of teenagers, both positive and negative, towards teenage pregnancy. This study aims to determine the description of teenage girls' knowledge about the risks of pregnancy in adolescence. This study uses a descriptive research design with a survey approach, with a population of 103 female students and a total sampling sample of 103 respondents. This study uses a questionnaire as a research instrument and data are analyzed using frequency distribution. The results of this study indicate that 81 respondents (78.6%) of teenage girls at Primbana Private High School have a sufficient level of knowledge, 15 respondents (14.6%) have a low level of knowledge, and 7 respondents (6.8%) have a good level of knowledge. The conclusion is that most teenage girls at Primbana Private High School have a sufficient level of knowledge about the risks of teenage pregnancy and a small number have a good level of knowledge about teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: knowledge; teenage pregnancy; young women

1. Introduction

Adolescents, according to WHO, are when a person has entered the age of 10 to 19 years. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 25 of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years. Meanwhile, according to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the age range for adolescents is 10-24 years old and unmarried. However, adolescence is a transition period from children to adulthood (WHO, 2015). Adolescence is a transition period where adolescents experience emotional instability with each other. At this time, teenagers are also looking for their identity, but in the search for their identity, they tend to be wrong and deviate from the prevailing norms. These deviations are said to be juvenile delinquency, such as drinking alcohol, gambling and having premarital sex so that many teenagers commit early marriage (Puspitasari, 2014).

Teen pregnancy is a serious concern today. In 2022 the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that, each year, an estimated 21 million girls aged 15-19 in developing countries become pregnant and about 12 million of them give birth. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that, globally, adolescent newborns (ABR) have declined from 64.5 births per 1000 women in 2000 to 42.5 births per 1000 women in 2021. However, the rate of change is uneven in different regions of the world with the sharpest decline in South Asia (SA), and a slower decline in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) regions. Although declines have occurred in all regions, SSA and LAC continue to have the highest rates globally at 101 and 53.2 births per 1000 women respectively in 2021 (WHO, 2022). It was later reported that, while global ABR estimates have declined, the actual number of births to adolescence remains high. The largest estimated number of births for 15-19-year olds in 2021 occurred in the SSA (6,114,000), while far fewer births occurred in Central Asia (68,000). The corresponding number was 332,000 among adolescents aged 10-14 years in SSA, compared to 22,000 in Southeast Asia (SEA) in the same year (WHO, 2020).

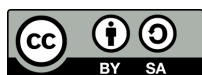
Received: January 27, 2025

Revised: February 15, 2025

Accepted: March 15, 2025

Published: March 31, 2025

Curr. Ver.: March 31, 2025



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.

Submitted for possible open

access publication under the

terms and conditions of the

Creative Commons Attribution

(CC BY SA) license

[https://creativecommons.org/li](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)[censes/by-sa/4.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women who are 11-19 years old. The factors that affect adolescent pregnancy include internal factors, namely, the age of first sexual intercourse, educational status, knowledge about reproductive health, risky sexual behaviors and the use of contraceptives, while external factors are peers, economy, culture and parents (Banepa, et al., 2017). This is in accordance with research conducted by Sari (2016) on factors related to teenage pregnancy showing that teenage pregnancy is influenced by age, marital status, access to information, knowledge about sex, knowledge about Adolescent Care Health Services (PKPR) and adolescent lack of knowledge about reproductive health and teenage pregnancy. This study aims to find out the overview of adolescent girls' knowledge about teenage pregnancy in Gorontalo.

2. Method

This study uses a descriptive research design with a survey approach, with the population used in this study being adolescent girls at Primbana Private High School in Medan city with a total of 103 female students. The sampling technique in this study used a total sampling technique of 103 samples. In this study, primary data will be obtained from the answers to the questionnaire that will be distributed to the respondents, then the respondents only give a check mark according to the knowledge and information known. Secondary data in this study was obtained from documents, activity reports at Primbana Private High School in Medan City and the results of interviews that have been carried out with Counseling Guidance teachers at the school. The data analysis from this study was carried out with Univariate Analysis, which is to find out the picture of the frequency distribution of the single variable in this study, namely the knowledge of adolescent girls about the risk of teenage pregnancy.

3. Result

Characteristics of Respondents by Age

General data in this study presents the characteristics of respondents based on age, class, and source of information.

Table 1. Frequency distribution by respondent characteristics (n=103)

Characteristics	f	%
Age		
15 Year	5	4,9
16 Year	25	24,3
17 Year	38	36,9
18 Year	27	26,2
19 Year	6	5,8
20 Year	2	1,9
Class		
X	38	36,9
XI	31	30,1
XII	34	33,037,9
Resources		
Internet	42	40,8
Parents	22	21,4
Peers	39	37,9

Table 1 shows that most of the respondents are 17 years old, namely 38 respondents (36.9%), and there are a small number of respondents who are 20 years old, namely 2 respondents (1.9%). Based on the class characteristics table above, it can be seen that as many as 38 respondents (36.9%) class X, 31 respondents (30.1%) class XI and 34 respondents (33.0%) class

XII. Respondents who received information through the internet were 42 respondents (40.8%), through parents of 22 respondents (21.4%) and from peers of 39 respondents (37.9%). Adolescent Girls' Knowledge of the Risk of Teenage Pregnancy at Swasta Primbana High School, Medan City.

Table 2. Frequency distribution based on respondents' knowledge (n=103)

Knowledge	f	%
Good	7	6,8
Enough	81	78,6
Less	15	14,6

Table 2 of Adolescent Girls' Knowledge of Adolescent Pregnancy Risk at Swasta Primbana High School, Medan City, found that respondents with good knowledge were 7 respondents (6.8%), respondents with sufficient categorization were 81 respondents (78.6%) and 15 respondents were categorically lacking (14.6%).

4. Discussion

The knowledge of adolescent girls about the risk of teenage pregnancy at Swasta Primbana High School, Medan City, was obtained from the results of a study on 103 respondents (100%), namely, 15 respondents (14.6%) had knowledge that was still in the category of deficient, as many as 81 respondents (78.6%) had sufficient knowledge and the remaining 7 respondents (6.8%) already had good knowledge. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the knowledge of adolescent girls at SMA Swasta Primbana Medan City is the most categorically sufficient, namely as many as 81 respondents (78.6%), this is because some of the respondents are members of the PIK-Remaja organization. The PIK-Remaja organization provides information about family life, life skills, and discusses adolescent reproduction and can counsel about youth generation programs. The results of this study are supported by the results of the researcher's interview with the counseling guidance teacher who said that in the school there is a youth organization

But it is not very active. The counseling guidance teacher is a protector and counselor who provides counseling to students, but the organization is chaired by students of class X. In addition, the researcher also conducted interviews with several respondents who said that they are now in grade XII, but they were involved in the organization when they were in class X. So every year members of the organization are recruited, and class XII can no longer be a member of all organizations including the PIK-R organization. So this is what makes many respondents who are knowledgeable enough, because the only ones who provide counseling are counseling teachers (students are not yet included in the counselor) and also the organization is not very active in providing counseling, especially about adolescent pregnancy.

This is in accordance with the explanation from BKKBN (2019) which explains that PIK-Remaja is a forum for GENRE program activities managed by, by adolescents to provide information and counseling services about family life planning for adolescents and other supporting activities. PIK-Remaja has a general purpose, namely, to provide information on Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR), increase adolescents' understanding, attitudes, and positive behaviors about the KRR TRIAD, train life skills, and counseling services to develop other adolescent activities that are in accordance with the needs and interests of adolescents to realize adolescent resilience in order to achieve a quality family. From previous research conducted by Wibowo, et al., (2020) shows that there is a difference in adolescents' knowledge about adolescent pregnancy before and after the intervention, where the average before intervention is 15.81 while the average after intervention is 20.13. This means that there is an increase of 4.32 before and after the intervention is given to adolescents.

The results of this study also show that most of the respondents are 17 years old. This can be explained that when the older the maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. This is also influenced by the fact that 17 more people are members of the PIK-Remaja organization than those who are 20 years old. Age is not a factor that inhibits activities in organization. The results of this study also found that respondents who had a good level of knowledge on average were class XII as many as 5 respondents, class XI 2 respondents and class X none were knowledgeable. This is due to the level of education of the respondents, because class XII has more knowledge than class XI, especially class X, because according to the interview conducted by the researcher with the teacher at the school, class XII has studied Biology subjects where in these subjects there is reproductive health material. Then not only that, class XII also has a lot of experience such as in terms of organization, especially the organization of PIK-Adolescents, compared to classes XI and X, because class XII has been at the school for almost 3 years, so the knowledge and experience they have also a lot, especially about adolescent pregnancy that they know.

According to the theory put forward by Dharmawati & Wirata (2016) that there is a relationship between the level of education and the level of knowledge because it is undeniable that the higher a person's education, the higher they will receive information and

Finally, he also has more and more knowledge. In accordance with the research that has been conducted previously by Aminatussyadiah, et al., (2020) where the average respondent who experienced teenage pregnancy was mostly elementary school educated, thus stating that the level of education has a relationship with the incidence of teenage pregnancy that occurs in Indonesia. Low education makes a lack of knowledge.

The internet is an information source factor that has the largest presentation as an information fumber from students. This happens because information from the internet is very easy to access, especially the answers that can be done on internet media about health in adolescents. According to Notoatmodjo (2010), information media is essentially an educational aid including health education. In this case, information will affect a person's knowledge, even though a person has low education, but if you get good information from various media, such as print media, electronic media and online media, it will increase one's knowledge. This research is in line with what was conducted by Widyaningsih (2017) in his research obtained results that there is an effect of internet use on the level of reproductive health knowledge in adolescents. The higher the use of the internet, the higher the level of reproductive health knowledge.

6. Conclusions

This study showed that as many as 81 respondents (78.6%) had a sufficient level of knowledge, 15 respondents (14.6%) had a low level of knowledge, and 7 respondents (6.8%) had a good level of knowledge. The conclusion is that most of the young women at SMA Swasta Primbana Medan City have a sufficient level of knowledge about the risk of teenage pregnancy and a small percentage have a good level of knowledge about teenage pregnancy and the internet is a source of information that has the greatest influence on adolescent knowledge.

References

- [1] A. Aminatussyadiah, S. F. P. Wardani, and A. N. Rohmah, "Media Informasi dan Tingkat Pendidikan Berhubungan Dengan Kehamilan Remaja Indonesia," 2020.
- [2] A. Banepaa, M. L. N. Meo, and M. Gatum, "Gambaran Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kehamilan Remaja Usia 14–19 Tahun di Kelurahan Bakunase Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bakunase Kota Kupang," *CHMK Nursing Scientific Journal*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1–9, 2017.
- [3] BKKBN, *Modul Pengembangan Program Generasi Berencana (Genre)*. Bengkulu: Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional, 2019.
- [4] A. Dharmawati and I. N. Wirata, "Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan, Umur dan Masa Kerja Dengan Tingkat Pengetahuan Kesehatan Gigi dan Mulut Pada Guru Penjaskes SD di Kecamatan Tampak Siring Gianyar," *Jurnal Kesehatan Gigi*, vol. 4, no. 1, 2016.
- [5] Fibrianti, *Pernikahan Dini dan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*. Malang: Ahlimedia Press, 2021.
- [6] Hakiki et al., *Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak: Percepatan Yang Tidak Bisa Ditunda*. Jakarta: PUSKAPA - Center on Child Protection & Wellbeing, 2020.
- [7] S. Notoadmodjo, *Metode Penelitian Kesehatan (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010.
- [8] N. Puspitasari, "Hubungan Status Kesehatan Neonatal Dengan Kematian Bayi," *Jurnal Biometrika dan Kependudukan*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2014.
- [9] D. Sari, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kehamilan Pada Usia Remaja di Puskesmas Ciputat Kota Tangerang Selatan," *Jurnal Arkesmas*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2016.
- [10] M. Wibowo, E. Gutiani, and S. K. W. Hastuti, "Upaya Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Pendidik Sebaya Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi," *Jurnal Pengabdian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, vol. 4, no. 2, 2020.
- [11] D. S. Widyaningsih, "Pengaruh Penggunaan Internet Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Remaja di Kabupaten Bantul," *Jurnal Forum Ilmiah*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2017.
- [12] World Health Organization (WHO), *Adolescent Development: Topics at Glance*, 2015. [Online]. Available: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/adolescenc/dev/en/