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# The Influence Factors of the Unwanted Pregnancy Risk on Adolescent in Kutai Kartanegara Province of Kalimantan Timur Indonesia 2018

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## ABSTRACT

The life cycle that must be passed by humans is adolescence. In adolescence these sexual impulses increase, so intercourse with the opposite sex will continue on the relationship of sexual activity. Unwanted pregnancy in adolescence is one of the effects of free sex behavior. The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence factors for the risk of unwanted adolescence pregnancy in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The research uses the analytic observational with Cross Sectional Study design. The population in this research are high school girls of class X and class XI in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. While the sampling using Proportional stratified random sampling technique that has been determined based on inclusion criteria with a sample size of 390 people. The result of correlation test shows that there is significant influence between social institution, peer/community, adolescent information and media knowledge about reproductive health, to the risk of unwanted adolescence pregnancy with the value of  $p < 0,05$ . The result of logistic regression test shows that there is significant influence between social institution, peer/community, information media and media knowledge about reproductive health against risk of unwanted pregnancy is shown with  $p$  value  $< 0,05$ .

**Keywords:** Social institutions, peer, community, information media, knowledge, unwanted pregnancy, adolescence.

## INTRODUCTION

The adolescence process meet the curiosity through experience and information from peers, as well as the media that are easy to find around him, resulting in early maturity that leads to one aspect, the orientation of sex. Sex education for adolescents is still considered taboo, this results in the proliferation of sex free sex among adolescents, which then leads to the occurrence of unwanted pregnancy among teenagers.

Pregnant teenagers have more problems during pregnancy and labor. There is a close relationship

between adolescent growth and ecological factors, ie the context of social institutions (family, educational institutions, health institutions, religious institutions, political and economic institutions) that will affect policies, programs and institutions. Interventions can be made at the level of policymakers (government) and practitioners (schools/educational authorities and others) to allocate resources and funds for positive development effects for adolescents.

The impact of early marriage is very complex, including from the side of reproduction and mentally not ready, so vulnerable to divorce, the risk of death for the mother when labor, and a number of other negative impacts. Cases of pregnant out of wedlock is much suspected due to advances in information technology, ie many teens who access things that should be accessed by adults. As a result of unhealthy internet usage this can happen to pregnancy in adolescent. Given the high number of early marriages, interventions that must be done by the Kalimantan Timur Provincial Government need to create anticipatory rules, then make various efforts from all components of

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society to provide education and enlightenment about how to utilize technology in a healthy way. Another way is to increase the role of religious leaders, community, and parents in providing understanding, as well as the application of noble values in religious life and society. Pregnancy and birth rates among adolescent girls are still high at around 48 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. This achievement is still far from the 2015 MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) target of around 30 per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 19. This research done to prove the factors that influence it, thus impacting the increase of unwanted pregnancy in adolescence.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research includes quantitative research, with observational analytic through cross sectional study approach, conducted at Senior High School: SMK YPK Tenggarong District, SMAN 1 Sub Loa Kulu, SMAN 1 District Loa Duri, SMAN 1 District Sanga-sanga, SMAN 1 District Sebulu 2 and SMAN 1 District Bangun, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, Kalimantan Timur Province.

The study was conducted from February 2017 to October 2017. Starting from the title determination to the thesis collection. The population in this research are high school girls of class X and class XI in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Inclusion sample criteria (listed as selected high school students of class X and XI, unmarried girls, giving birth/abortion, in good health, and willing to be respondents). The data retrieval process lasted for 5 weeks from August to September 2017. Total young girl taken as respondents of 390 people.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**The Influence of Social Institution To The Risk of Unwanted Pregnancy:** Variables of social institutions with OR 1.86 show that the role of disadvantaged institutions to adolescents, more at risk to unwanted adolescent pregnancy, as much as 1.86 times compared with the role of good institutions for adolescents. P Value chi square equal to 0.05 where alpha 0.05. Chi Square count > Chi square table (7,284 > 3,841) then  $H_0$  is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is influence between social institutions with the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy. This means that social institutions affect the risk of the incidence of unwanted adolescent pregnancy.

The result of the study is only 13.558 (52%) of the respondents' answers of the whole correct answer <60%, the social institution is still lacking in support of adolescence growth. Based on the analysis of this study, there is a significant influence between social institutions to the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy, there is a positive correlation value, so the better the influence of social institutions on adolescents can reduce the risk of unwanted pregnancy. Social institutions are institutions that exist in people's lives. The main social institutions are family institutions, education, health, politics, economics and religion. Schools play an important role in the growth of the child's personality, self-concept and socialize because the children spend time in school.<sup>1</sup> Social institutions are a determining factor for the development of the child's personality, both in the way of thinking, attitude and behavior.<sup>2</sup> The social institution that affect the risk of unwanted pregnancy are parents, school teachers, teacher counselor, the role of extra culinary, the health school community, health services, peer counselors, and cross sector.

**The Influence of A Community/Peer Role To The Unwanted Pregnancy:** Variable of community/peer roles with OR 9.51 then the role of peers who are less good to adolescents, more at risk to the unwanted adolescent pregnancy, as much as 9.51 times in appeal to the role of peers is good for teenagers. P Value chi square equal to 0.05 where alpha 0.05. There is an influence between the role of peers against the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy.

The role of peers for teenagers is very important to provide opportunities to learn to interact and socialize with others, control behavior, develop interests and skills according to age, exchange feelings, thoughts and problems. Helping teenagers in understanding the self concept of problems and clear goals, getting warm, interesting and free through peer and community.<sup>2</sup> The result of this research analysis have correct answer 5.861 (56%) and result correct answer <60% with less criterion. This illustrates peers/communities in support of adolescents is still lacking, so this can increase the risk of adolescent Unwanted pregnancy. This situation is due to the lack of peers/communities that can support teenagers towards positive association 199 (50.5%).

Lack of positive information from peers/communities 209 (53%). Peers/communities invite

negative things such as invite to free association as much as 135 (34.3%), invite 133 (33.8%), watch pornographic content as much as 227 (57.6%), there peers who experience unwanted pregnancy 286 (72.6%), there is still a tradition of marriage or married couples experienced by peers as much as 294 (74.6%). Age of first courtship 14-18 years 192 (48.7%), age first dating <13 years 266 (67.3%). Currently respondents courtship 103 (55.8%), during this 181 dating spouse (45.9%). During dating only 151 (38.3%) handrails, hugging and kissing 130 (51.8%), during sexual intercourse 128 (42%), age of first sexual intercourse age 14-18 years 78 (19.8%), at age <13 years 47 (11.9%), and maintaining nursing is essential for 328 (83.2%). Sexual interest of adolescents related to problems in sexual life humans, so that teenagers seek information through peers, and others around it, but this is still considered to be known by most people. Through peers/communities are expected teenagers get information on reproductive health and information problems that are in teenagers. From the analysis results in this study can be concluded there is influence between the role of peers/communities with the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy. While the influence that occurs is a positive influence, that the better the role of peers/community then the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy age can be lowered.<sup>3</sup>

**The Influence of Media Information To The Risk of Unwanted Pregnancy:** Variable of media information with OR 5.32 then media information is less good against adolescent, more at risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy, as much as 5.32 times in appeal with good information media for adolescent. P Value chi square of 0.05 where alpha 0.05. There is an influence between the role of media information on the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy.

Teenagers seek information about anything they want to know through information media such as sexually explicit information that is done clandestinely through print media, books and other images. This is done because of lack of communication between adolescents and parents and adults around.<sup>4</sup> The result of this research analysis have correct answer 4,322 (46%) and result correct answer <60% with less criterion.

Access to electronic media affects teenage sexual behavior. Curiosity and wanting to try to cause teenagers to imitate what he saw or heard from electronic media so that the show-impressions into triggers that arouse sex.<sup>5</sup> The result of this research analysis have right answer 9,41 (48%) and result correct answer <60% with

less criterion. This illustrates the electronic media in supporting teenagers is still lacking, so this can increase the risk of adolescent Unwanted pregnancy. Lack of positive information from electronic media 182 (46,2%). See pornographic content in electronic media as much as 197 (50%). Through the electronic media is expected teenagers get information on reproductive health and information problems that in teenagers.

Positive and negative information can be easily accessed quickly through the development of mobile phone. But it also has a negative impact on the psychological development of children and adolescents. This can cause behavioral changes as teenagers easily imitate.<sup>6</sup> The result of this research analysis have correct answer of 1.676 (52%) and result of correct answer <60% with less criterion. This illustrates the mobile phone in support of teenagers is still lacking, so this can increase the risk of adolescent Unwanted pregnancy. Teenagers have 309 (78.4%) mobile phones. Given mobile phone by parents every day 276 (70.1%). Parents advise about the impact of 132 mobile phones (33.5%). There are 162 (41%) hand-held mobile phone regulators, there are 121 (30.6%) school raids. Never seen pornographic content from mobile phone 179 (45,3%). Lack of positive information from 209 mobile phones (68.1%).

**The Influence of Knowledge To The Risk of Unwanted Pregnancy:** Variable of knowledge with OR 3.66 then low knowledge to adolescent, more at risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy, as much as 3.66 times in appeal with high knowledge for adolescent. P Value chi square is 0.05 where alpha 0.05. There is an influence between knowledge to the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy.

Knowledge of health issues and sexuality to adolescents is expected to prevent the occurrence of Unwanted pregnancy teenagers. Knowledge of the consequences that will occur if sexual intercourse, myths and facts circulating in the community about sexuality that must be known and what is believed to have not been true.<sup>7</sup> The result of this research analysis have correct answer 5.51 (28%) and result correct answer <60% with less criterion. This illustrates the knowledge of adolescents about unwanted pregnancy is still lacking, so this can increase the risk of unwanted pregnancy. Understanding about premarital sex, with correct answers from respondents as much as 104 (26.3%). The cause of sex, respondents who answered correctly only 117 (29.6%). Factors causing sexual problems in adolescents, respondents who answered correctly only 111 (28.1%). The impact of Unwanted pregnancy, with the correct answer as much as 100

(25.3%) of respondents. Same questions about factors affecting Unwanted pregnancy of 119 (30.1%).

**The Influence of Social Institutions, Peer/Community, Media Information, and Knowledge To The Risk of Unwanted Pregnancy**

**Table 1: The Influence of Social Institutions, Peers/Communities, Information Media, and Knowledge of The Risks of Unwanted Adolescent Pregnancy**

No.	The risks of unintended adolescent pregnancy		
	Variabel	Korelasi	Signifikansi
1.	Social institutions	0,032	0,019
2.	Peers/communities	0,064	0,051
3.	Information media	0,051	0,024
4.	Knowledge	0,053	0,041

Table 1. shows the correlation between the variables of social institutions, peer/community, media information, and knowledge to the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy. This pregnancy can be caused by premarital sexual behavior. Teenage pregnancy occurs at an age of 14-19 years either through marriage process or outside marriage.<sup>8</sup> The result of this research analysis have correct answer 1.231 (39%) and result correct answer <60% with less criterion. This illustrates the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors about unwanted pregnancy risks are still lacking, so this may increase the risk of unwanted adolescent pregnancy. Health risk factors in unwanted pregnancy, respondents who answered correctly only 145 (36.7%). The psychological impact on unwanted pregnancy, with correct answers as many as 156 (39.5%) of respondents. While questions about the consequences of premarital sex as much as 162 (41%). Physical impact with correct answer 131 (33,2%) respondent, Attitude if friend unwanted pregnancy with respondent who answer correct 204 (51,6%) and attitude done when friend Unwanted pregnancy, with correct answer 131 (33,2%) respondent. From the analysis results can be concluded there is influence between attitudes and behavior of adolescents with the risk of unwanted pregnancy.

From the results of this study there are differences in the risk of adolescent Unwanted pregnancy age to social institutions, the role of peers/community, media information, and knowledge of adolescents. Presentation of the influence of social institution variables, peer/community role, information media, and adolescent knowledge on the risk of the incidence of unwanted

adolescent pregnancy at 9.9%, while the rest is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research, the authors take some conclusions are there is a significant influence between social institutions, peers/communities, media information, knowledge.

**Ethical Clearance:** This study approved and received ethical clearance from the Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia. In this study we followed the guidelines from the Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia for ethical clearance and informed consent. The informed consent included the research tittle, purpose, participants’ right, confidentiality and signature.

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**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict interests.

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