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Education on the Behavior of Young Women Regarding the Risks of Early Pregnancy at Muhammadiyah High School in Serang City

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Abstract

This research aims to provide education on the behavior of young women regarding the risks of early pregnancy at Muhammadiyah High School, Serang City in 2023. The type of research that will be used is analytical, quantitative, descriptive research. The population used is the sample size. In this study, the sample size was determined by total sampling. Researchers used a sample of 120 people. The results of this study conclude that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. There is a significant relationship between family communication patterns and understanding the risks of pregnancy at a young age. There is a significant relationship between parental education and understanding the risks of pregnancy at a young age. There is a significant relationship between family form and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. Parental parenting styles have the greatest influence on young women in understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age, namely with an F value of 143.431. Family form has the smallest influence (F = 4.150) for young women in understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age.

Keywords: Education, Behavior, Young Women, Risk of Early Pregnancy

Introduction

Teenage pregnancy is a universal social and educational concern in developed, developing and underdeveloped countries. It is not a new phenomenon, but it is surprising that in the era of sexual literacy and availability of contraception, teenage pregnancy is still a major problem throughout the world (Frank, 2005).

Many countries continue to experience a high prevalence of teenage pregnancy regardless of the implementation of intervention strategies to reduce teenage pregnancy, such as sex

education in schools and community awareness programmes (Panday, Makiwane, Ranchod & Letsoalo, 2009).

Adolescent pregnancy is an important public health problem, and it is considered a socio-economic challenge for different societies (Osaikhuwuomwan JA, Osemwenkha AP, 2013). Complications and problems related to pregnancy occur in pregnant adolescents and other pregnant women.

In addition, there are more concerns for people under the age of 15, as they are not physically strong enough to maintain pregnancy and childbirth (Mayor S,

2004). Each year, about 3.9 million girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are subjected to unsafe abortions (Darroch JE, Woog V, Bankole A, Ashford LS, 2016). These adolescent mothers are at higher risk than women aged 20 to 24 for eclampsia, postpartum endometritis, and systemic infections (Ting Z, et al, 2020).

Pregnancy in adolescence is a risk factor for impaired education, future unemployment, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, preterm delivery, and poor mental health (Kanku T, Mash R, 2010). Based on the United Nations, complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death for 15- to 19-year-old girls in developing countries. UNICEF estimates that of the 50,000 deaths, almost all occur in low- and middle-income countries (World Health Organization, 2013).

Pregnancy at an early age has negative impacts on both the mother and the child born, such as infant and maternal deaths, abortion and prematurity. According to sociologists, if we look at it from a social perspective, it turns out that early pregnancy is also the cause of reduced family harmony.

This is because the partner's emotions are still unstable and their way of thinking is immature. From various points of view, early marriage actually has many bad impacts, therefore the government has set a requirement for marriage above the age of 19 for men and 16 years for women (Rahma, 2012).

Young maternal age is more likely a marker for one or more other maternal risk factors associated with poor birth outcomes. Poverty, low education, and inadequate family support are also problems. These factors increase the risk of sexually transmitted infections, unsafe abortions, and birth complications, all of which are exacerbated by inadequate prenatal care (Shawky S., Milaat W, 2000). For girls, early pregnancies can

have social consequences such as lower status in the household and community; stigmatization; abuse by family, peers, and partners; and early and forced marriage. Early pregnancy and childbirth during adolescence can hinder a girl's otherwise healthy development into adulthood and negatively affect her educational opportunities, financial security, and health. Many teenage girls who are pregnant cannot continue their education or work because they are pregnant. This can have a big impact on their future (UNICEF, 2023)

The economic, social, and political development and progress of any country depend on the healthy size of adolescents and children. As a result, the healthier the teenager is, the healthier the nation and future generations will be. Teenagers thus need special attention from us.

Understanding this problem requires education to develop and implement prevention initiatives to reduce teenage pregnancy. Knowledge of target groups, outcomes of teenage pregnancies and births, and risk and prevention factors associated with teenage pregnancies is necessary. This education is important in selecting which risk and protective factors to target and, thus, implementing more effective evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention practices.

This research aims to provide education on the behavior of young women regarding the risks of early pregnancy at Muhammadiyah High School, Serang City in 2023.

Method

The type of research that will be used is analytical, quantitative, descriptive research. Analytical descriptive research is a method that aims to describe or provide an overview of a research object that has been studied through samples and has been collected

and makes generally accepted conclusions. Researchers do not change, add to, or manipulate the object under study. In this study the author describes the understanding of young women about the risks of early pregnancy.

The instrument used in collecting data in the form of a questionnaire includes independent variables (parental parenting patterns, family communication patterns, parental education, and family form) and the dependent variable, namely understanding the risks of early childhood. The population used is the sample size. In this study, the sample size was determined by total sampling. Researchers used a sample of 120 people.

Result

1. Analisa Univariat

1.1. Teenage behavior

Table 1 Understanding Pregnancy Risks

Risks of Early Pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do not understand	25	20.83%
Understand	95	79.17%
Total	120	100.00%

The results of the study showed that of the 120 female teenage respondents who did not understand the risks of early pregnancy, 25 people (20.83%) and 95 people who understood it (79.17%).

1.2. Parenting Style

Table 2 Parenting Patterns

Parenting	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Authoritarian	23	19.17%
Democratic	97	80.83%
Total	120	100.00%

Result of the research results can be seen that of the 120 respondents who received an authoritarian parenting style, 23 people (19.17%) and 97 people (80.83%) received a democratic parenting style.

1.3. Family Communication Patterns

Table 3 Family Communication Patterns

Communication Patterns	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Negative	46	38.33%
Positive	74	61.67%
Total	120	100.00%

The research results showed that of the 120 respondents who had negative family communication patterns, 46 people (38.33%) and 74 people (61.67%) had positive communication patterns.

1.4. Parental Education

Table 4 Parental Education

Parental Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
middle/high school	45	37.5%
Bachelor	75	62.5%
Total	120	100.00%

The research results showed that 13 people (10.83%) received insufficient pocket money and 107 people (89.1%) received enough pocket money.

1.5. Family Form

Table 5 Family Form

Family Form	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big	17	14.17%
Core	103	85.83%
Total	120	100.00%

The research results showed that of the 120 respondents, 17 (14.17%) lived with extended families, while 103 (85.83%) lived with nuclear families only.

2. Bivariate Data

2.1. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Young Women's Understanding of the Risks of Pregnancy at a Young Age

Table 6 Analysis of the Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Understanding of Pregnancy Risk

Parenting	Understanding the Risks of Early Pregnancy		Correlation coefficient	p value	OR
	Don't understand	understand			CI
Authoritarian	19	4	0,595	0,000	OR : 72,042
%	76.00%	4.21%			
Democratic	6	91			CI: 18,522 - 280,214
%	24.00%	95.79%			
Total	25	95			
	20.83%	79.17%			

In the table above, it is found that the risks of pregnancy at a young age are not yet understood by 25 young women (20.83%), of the 25 young women, 76% (19 people) are those who received an authoritarian parenting style from their parents, while 24% (6 people) who receive a democratic parenting style. The risks of pregnancy at a young age were understood by 95 young women (79.17%), of the 95 young women, 4.21% (4 people) were those who received an authoritarian parenting style from their parents, while 95.79% (91 people) who get a democratic parenting style.

The correlation coefficient value was obtained at 0.595 with a p value of 0.001 <0.05, indicating that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. The direction

of the relationship is positive (0.595) with a moderate level of relationship. Analysis of the close relationship between the 2 variables found OR = 72.42 (95% CI: 18.522 - 280.214) meaning that democratic parenting will have an influence 72,042 times better than parenting. Authoritarianism in young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age. The CI value shows that the existence of a democratic parenting style will influence young women's understanding of the risk of pregnancy at a young age by a minimum of 18.522 times and a maximum of 280.214 times.

2.2. The Relationship Between Family Communication Patterns and Young Women's Understanding of the Risks of Pregnancy at a Young Age

Table 7 Analysis of the Relationship between Family Communication Patterns and Understanding of Pregnancy Risk

Communication Patterns	Understanding the Risks of Early Pregnancy		Correlation coefficient	p value	OR
	Don't understand	understand			CI
Negative	21	25	0,434	0,000	OR : 14,700
%	84.00%	26.32%			
Positive	4	70			CI: 4,596 - 47,018
%	16.00%	73.68%			
Total	25	95			
	20.83%	79.17%			

The research results showed that of the 25 young women who did not understand the risks of pregnancy at a young age, 84% (21 people) had negative family communication patterns, while 16% (4 people) had positive family

communication patterns. Furthermore, of the 95 young women who understood the risks of pregnancy at a young age, 26.32% (25 people) had negative family communication patterns, while 73.68%

(70 people) had positive family communication patterns.

The correlation coefficient value was obtained at 0.434 with a p value of 0.000 <0.05, indicating that there is a significant relationship between family communication patterns and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. The direction of the relationship is positive (0.434) with a moderate level of relationship. Analysis of the close relationship between the 2 variables found $OR = 14,700$ (95% CI: 4.596 - 47.018) meaning that a positive family communication pattern will have

an influence 14,700 times better than a positive family communication pattern. negative in young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age. The CI value shows that the existence of positive family communication patterns will influence young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age by a minimum of 4.596 times and a maximum of 47.018 times.

2.3. The Relationship between Parental Education and Young Women's Understanding of the Risks of Pregnancy at a Young Age

Table 8 Analysis of the Relationship between Parental Education and Understanding of Pregnancy Risk

Parental Education	Understanding the Risks of Early Pregnancy		Correlation coefficient	p value	OR
	Don't understand	understand			
middle/high school	20	25	0,411	0,000	OR : 11,200
%	80.00%	26.32%			
Bachelor	5	70			
%	20.00%	73.68%			CI: 3,799-33,019
Total	25	95			
	20.83%	79.17%			

The results of the study showed that of the 25 young women who did not understand the risks of pregnancy at a young age, 80% (20 people) had parents with junior high school/high school education, while 20% (5 people) had parents with bachelor's degrees. Furthermore, of the 95 young women who understood the risks of pregnancy at a young age, 26.32% (25 people) had parents with junior/high school education, while 73.68% (70 people) had parents with a bachelor's degree.

The correlation coefficient value was obtained at 0.411 with a p value of 0.000 <0.05, indicating that there is a significant relationship between parental education and understanding the risks of pregnancy at a young age. The direction

of the relationship is positive (0.411) with a moderate level of relationship. Analysis of the close relationship between the 2 variables obtained $OR = 11.200$ (95% CI: 3.799 - 33.019) meaning that the level of parental education will have an 11,200 times better influence on young women's understanding of the risk of pregnancy in young age. The CI value shows that the level of parental education will influence young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age by a minimum of 3.799 times and a maximum of 33.019 times.

2.4. The Relationship between Family Form and Young Women's Understanding of the Risks of Pregnancy at a Young Age

Table 9 Analysis of the Relationship between Family Form and Understanding of Pregnancy Risk

Family Form	Understanding the Risks of Early Pregnancy		Correlation coefficient	p value	OR
	Don't understand	understand			
Big	13	4	0,486	0,000	OR : 24,646
%	52.00%	4.21%			
Core	12	91			CI: 6,907-87,943
%	48.00%	95.79%			
Total	25	95			
	20.83%	79.17%			

The research results showed that of the 25 young women who did not understand the risks of pregnancy at a young age, 52% (13 people) lived with their extended family, while 48% (12 people) lived with their immediate family only. Furthermore, of the 95 young women who understand the risks of pregnancy at a young age, 4.21% (4 people) live with their extended family, while 95.79% (91 people) live with their immediate family only.

The correlation coefficient value obtained was 0.486 with a p value of 0.000 <0.05, indicating that there is a significant relationship between family form and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. The direction

of the relationship is positive (0.486) with a moderate level of relationship. Analysis of the close relationship between the 2 variables obtained OR = 24.646 (95% CI: 6.907 - 87.943) meaning that family form will have a 24.646 times better influence on young women's understanding of the risk of pregnancy at this age. The CI value shows that family form will influence young women's understanding of the risk of pregnancy at a young age by a minimum of 6.907 times and a maximum of 87.943 times. Next, general linear multivariate analysis was carried out to emphasize the independent variables that had the greatest influence on young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age

Table 10 Analysis of the Influence of Family Factors on Understanding the Risks of Early Pregnancy in Young Women

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Understanding Pregnancy Risks	Parenting	10.200	1	10.200	143.431	.000
	Communication Patterns	6.586	1	6.586	35.678	.000
	Parental Education	5.704	1	5.704	30.019	.000
	Family Form	4.520	1	4.520	52.958	.000

The research results show that parenting styles have the greatest influence on young women in understanding the risks of pregnancy at a young age, namely with an F value of 143.431. The analysis in table 6 provides information that a democratic parenting style will have a 72,042 times better influence than an authoritarian parenting style in understanding young women regarding the risk of pregnancy at a

young age. The CI value shows that the existence of a democratic parenting style will influence young women's understanding of the risk of pregnancy at a young age by a minimum of 18.522 times and a maximum of 280.214 times.

Table 10 also informs that family form has the smallest influence (F = 4.150) for young women in understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. Table 9 provides information that young

women who live with only their immediate family will have 24.646 times better understanding than those who live with their extended family. The CI value shows that the understanding of young women who live with only their immediate family will have a minimum effect of 6.907 times and a maximum of 87.943 times.

Discussion

1. The relationship between parenting styles and young women's understanding of the risk of pregnancy at a young age

The results of Kerpelman et.al's research report that risky sexual behavior is positively related to parental psychological control, and negatively to self-esteem and dating identity exploration. Parental support positively predicted self-esteem and dating identity exploration; Psychological control also showed a positive relationship with dating identity exploration (J. L. Kerpelman, A. D .et al, 2016)/ The results of this research confirm that the role of parents is very important for the sexual behavior of teenagers. Free sexual behavior will result in the risk of out-of-wedlock pregnancy in children at an early age.

The role of parents as role models is to provide religious knowledge, teach them to dress politely and not hit their children. The function of family supervision is to monitor children's interactions with peers, children's viewing, cell phone use and limiting the time they go out at night. The way parents deal with pregnancy out of wedlock is by maintaining good communication with the child, giving sincere love, getting used to being open, implementing a parenting style that is not restrictive, providing a stronghold of religious and general knowledge and

supervising the child. (M. Ulfah et al, 2015).

2. Relationship between family communication patterns and young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age

Parents play a pivotal role in the sexual socialisation of children and adolescents. The information and messages that are not communicated between parents and children have the potential to shape sexual decision-making during adolescence. Prevention strategies can include educating parents about sexuality for their children, in addition to including sex education in the education curriculum from an early age (M. T. Skosana, M. D. Peu, and R. S. Mogale, 2020).

3. The relationship between parental education and young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age

Psychological immaturity is common among adolescent mothers. Because they do not understand the value of family planning, they often engage in risky sexual behavior and become pregnant while still in school and still living with their parents (Omar K, et al, 2010). This study confirms that teenage mothers are significantly more likely to have a low level of education ($p < 0.001$). These findings agreed with those of other research investigations carried out in other nations (Meleko lu N.A., Saraç U, 2022).

Adolescent girls often drop out of school due to pregnancy or childbirth. Sometimes problems at school and poor school performance appear even before pregnancy. Some teenage girls who are not doing well in school may find motherhood an attractive option. When these variables combine, young mothers have fewer career possibilities, often resulting in lower earnings for the rest of

their lives (Koniak-Griffin D., Turner-Pluta C, 2001). Early pregnancies are significantly reduced by education; the more years of education, the lower the rate of early pregnancies (WHO Adolescents Pregnancy, 2023).

4. Relationship between family form and young women's understanding of the risks of pregnancy at a young age

The quality of parenting children receive during childhood and adolescence plays a major role in influencing their developmental competence and ultimately their life course trajectories. The parent-child relationship has a pervasive impact on children, and affects many different areas of development including language and communication, executive function and self-regulation, sibling and peer relationships, academic attainment, and mental and physical health (M. R. Sanders and K. M. T. Turner, 2018).

Parents who early marriage tend to apply an authoritarian parenting style, which can lead to poor child development. A democratic parenting style, on the other hand, has better personal and social adjustments, making children more independent and responsible. Meanwhile, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles have a low level of parental democracy and affection. High achievement demands are not balanced with parental affection, which can make children feel pressured (F. Nabila, A. Ariani, and S. D. Ratnaningrum, 2023)

Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between parenting styles and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. The direction of the relationship is positive (0.595) with a moderate level of relationship/ There is a

significant relationship between family communication patterns and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. The direction of the relationship is positive (0.434) with a moderate level of relationship. There is a significant relationship between parental education and understanding the risks of pregnancy at a young age. The direction of the relationship is positive (0.411) with a moderate level of relationship. There is a significant relationship between family form and understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age. The direction of the relationship is positive (0.486) with a moderate level of relationship. Parental parenting styles have the greatest influence on young women in understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age, namely with an F value of 143.431. Family form has the smallest influence (F = 4.150) for young women in understanding the risk of pregnancy at a young age.

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