



## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE AND THE PEER ROLE WITH ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION BEHAVIOR

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### ABSTRACT

**Keywords:**  
adolescent,  
adolescent  
pregnancy,  
parenting style,  
prevention  
behavior

**Background:** Adolescent pregnancy occurs in Approximately 12 million girls aged 15–19 years and approximately 777,000 girls under 15 years of age give birth each year in developing countries. The most of adolescent pregnancies occur every year, 50% of whom are aged 15-19 years, namely at least 21 million pregnancies and it contributes to maternal and child mortality rates. In Indonesia, it is estimated that around 1,220,900 women are married before the age of 18, placing Indonesia in the 10 countries with the highest absolute number of child marriages in the world).

**Purpose:** To analyze the relationship between parenting styles and the role of peers regarding sexuality with adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior in the Autaqnapoq Health Centre Working Area.

**Method:** This type of research uses an observational research design with a cross-sectional approach and instrument used is a questionnaire. The population in this study were all adolescents in the Autaqnapoq Health Centre Working Area. The sample in this study was 93. using purposive sampling techniques. The data was analyzed with Spearman rho test analysis.

**Results:** the research showed that there is a relationship between parenting style with adolescent pregnancy prevention behaviour ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $r = 0.343$ ). and there is a relationship also between the role of peers with adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior ( $p < 0.000$  and  $r = 0.357$ ).

**Conclusion:** The relationship between parenting styles and the role of peers with Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior in the Autaqnapoq Lembata Health Centre Working Area.

### INTRODUCTION

Adolescent pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women aged 15-19 years, both married and unmarried adolescent. Adolescent pregnancy poses a very high risk of maternal and infant mortality (Meriyani, Kurniati, & Januraga, 2016). About 12 million

girls aged 15–19 years and about 777,000 girls under 15 years give birth each year in developing countries. The most of adolescent pregnancies occur every year, 50% of whom are aged 15-19 years, namely at least 21 million pregnancies (Lutfiya et al., 2020). In 2018, it is estimated that around 1,220,900 women in Indonesia were married before the age of 18, placing Indonesia in the 10 countries with the highest absolute rate of child marriage in the world (BPS, 2020).

BKKBN, NTT Province 2020 noted that out of 1000 girls in NTT there were 27 adolescent who became pregnant out of wedlock and gave birth without a husband, namely 2.7%. According to the Central Statistics Agency, in 2019 it was 42.55% and in 2020 43.26% experienced Adolescent pregnancy, in 2021 it was 44.07% (BPS NTT, 2021). This is also experienced by Lembata Regency where data obtained from the Lembata Regency Health Service in 2019 was as many as 206 people, in 2020 as many as 152 people and in 2021 as many as 162 adolescent experienced Adolescent pregnancy. Even though it started to decline in 2020 by 7.67%, it increased in 2021 by 14.97%.

Parents have a very important role in children's development. The values of religious norms and social norms are introduced to children through interactions within the family. Families have an important role in preventing Adolescent pregnancy (Pertiwi et al., 2022a).

The Parents role in providing reproductive health information and monitoring opposite-sex relationships is not yet optimal, so cases of unwanted pregnancies still occur. Parents, peers and community leaders have not been able to play a role in preventing unwanted pregnancies (Nyangoya, 2022; Pertiwi, Triratnawati, Sulistyanyingsih, & Handayani, 2022).

Peers as an environment that is close to adolescent' lives play a significant role, one of which is in terms of sexuality. If an adolescent has friends who are sexually active, the greater the possibility that the adolescent will be sexually active considering that at that age adolescent want to be accepted by their environment (Coast et al., 2019).

Adolescent pregnancy is associated with a higher risk of maternal and infant complications (Popoola, 2021). Adolescent mothers are at risk of complications including hypertensive pregnancy disorders, unsafe abortion, urinary tract infections, and premature rupture of membranes. Others include a high risk of malnutrition, anaemia, sexually transmitted diseases, and high rates of instrumental delivery and Caesarean section (Azevedo, Diniz, Fonseca, Azevedo, & Evangelista, 2015).

From the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers on 20 adolescents at the Autanapoq Health Centre in January 2023, it was found that in preventing the risk of pregnancy, the most of adolescent, 16 people (80%) of whom did not know the impact of Adolescent pregnancy, apart from that, 4 people (20%) were adolescent. understand the risks of early pregnancy. Around 45% of adolescent stated that their parents spent more time outside the home, while another 55% indicated that their parents were closed to sexual information. The majority of adolescent obtained information about sexuality from friends, 15 people (75%) and a small portion obtained it from teachers at school or health workers, 5 people (25%). Apart from that, in the Atanapoq Health Centre in 2022 there will be 14 adolescent who are pregnant out of wedlock. Based on the data obtained, researchers are interested in researching the relationship between parenting style and the role of peers with pregnancy prevention behavior among adolescent at the Autanapoq Lembata Community Health Centre, NTT.

## METHODS

This type of research uses an observational research design with a cross-sectional approach and data collection methods using questionnaires. The population in this study were all adolescent in the Autanapoq Health Centre Working Area, totalling 1228 people.

The sample in this study used the Slovin formula of 93 adolescent using a purposive sampling technique based on the inclusion criteria, namely: Adolescent registered in the basic data register for adolescent in the Health Centre Working Area Autanapoq, physically and mentally healthy and willing to be a respondent. Univariate data analysis using frequency and Bivariate analysis using Spearman rho test analysis. Data collection in this research was carried out in April 2023 - August 2023

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1 Respondent frequency distribution**

Characteristics	Category	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Adolescent age	Early adolescent	43	46,2
	Middle adolescent	32	34,4
	Late adolescent	18	19,4
Gender	Man	40	43,0
	Woman	53	57,0
Respondent's education	No school	1	1,1
	Secondary	26	28,0
	Junior high school	46	49,5
	Senior high school	20	21,5
Father education	No school	1	1,1
	Secondary	36	38,7
	Junior high school	23	24,7
	Senior high school	23	24,7
	Diploma/university	10	10,8
Mother education	No school	3	3,2
	Secondary	47	50,5
	Junior high school	13	14,0
	Senior high school	22	23,7
	Diploma/university	8	8,6
Parents income	≤UMR	68	73,1
	≥UMR	25	26,9
Customs that support early marriage	No	36	38,7
	Yes	57	61,3
Customs related to Adolescent pregnancy	Traditional marriage with belis tradition /dowry	27	29,0
	Matchmaking tradition	17	18,3
	Economic burden reduces on the family	8	8,6
	Fear of spinsterhood	6	6,5
	did not answers/do not know	35	37,6
Obtaining information related to preventing adolescent pregnancy	No	34	36,6
	Yes	59	63,4
Source of information related to preventing Adolescent pregnancy	Health workers (youth posyandu)	57	96,6
	social media	2	3,4

Characteristics	Category	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Decision-making	Father	32	34,4
	Mother	4	4,3
	Parent	47	50,5
	Involve other	10	10,8
Relationship status	Not dating	83	89,2
	dating	10	10,8

Based on table 1 characteristics of respondents in this study, it shows that almost half of the respondents were in their early teens (10-13) 43 people (46.2%), most of them were female, 53 people (57.0%), almost half of the respondents 46 people had junior high school education (49.5%), almost half of the father's education was elementary school, 36 people (38.7%), half of the mother's education was 47 people (50.5%), and most of the respondents' parents had an income. ≤ UMR has as many as 68 people (73.1%). Apart from that, most of respondents supported the custom of early marriage as many as 57 people (61.3%), and the most of respondents indicated that there were customs related to Adolescent pregnancy as many as 57 people (61.3%), most of the respondents received related information. prevention of Adolescent pregnancy as many as 59 people (63.4%), the source of information related to Adolescent pregnancy was mostly obtained from health workers at adolescent posyandu as many as 57 people (61.3%), half of the respondent making decisions were parents as many as 47 people (50, 5%) and almost all respondents were not dating, 83 people (89.2%).

The relationships between parenting style frequency distribution

**Table 2 The relationships between parenting style frequency distribution**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %	
Parenting style	Democratic	21	22,6
	authoritarian	56	60,2
	Permissive	16	17,2
Total	93	100	

From the table above, the most of respondents' have authoritarian parenting styles were, 56 people (60.2%) and 21 respondents' parenting styles democratic (22.6%) and 16 people permissive (17.2%).

The peer role frequency distribution

**Table 3 The peer role frequency distribution**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %	
Peer role about seksualitas	Negative	28	30,1
	Positive	65	69,9
Total	93	100	

Table 3 shows that the role of peers shows that, the most peer role are positive, as many as 65 people (69.9%) and almost half of the peer role are negative, as many as 28 people (30.1%).

Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior frequency distribution

**Table 4 Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior frequency distribution**

Variable		Frequency	Percentage %
Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior	Not enough	17	18,3
	Enough	76	81,7
	Good	0	0
Total		93	100

Based on table 4, it shows that almost all adolescents have sufficient prevention behavior for Adolescent pregnancy, 76 people (81.7%), a small number of adolescents have less Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior, 17 people (18.3%).

The relationship between parenting styles with Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior

**Table 5 The relationship between parenting styles and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior**

Variable	Category	Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior							
		Not enough		Enough		Good		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Parenting style	Democratic	9	10	7	8	0	0	16	17
	Authoritarian	6	6	50	54	0	0	56	60
	Permissive	2	2	19	20	0	0	21	23
Total		17	18	76	82	0	0	93	100
<i>p-value = 0,001</i>									
<i>Correlation coefficient = 0,343</i>									

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman Rho correlation test and cross tabulation tables, the results were  $p < 0.001$  and the correlation coefficient was 0.343 (the correlation coefficient was positive). Which means there is a relationship between parenting style and adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior with a positive correlation coefficient and a strong relationship.

The relationship between the peer role with Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior

**Table 6 The relationship between the role of peers and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior**

Variable	Category	Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior							
		Not enough		enough		Good		Total	
		f	%	f	f	f	%	f	%
peer role about sexuality	Negative	11	12	17	28	0	0	28	30
	Positive	6	6	59	65	0	0	65	70
Total		17	18	76	82	0	0	93	93
<i>p-value &lt; 0,001</i>									
<i>Correlation coefficient = 0,357</i>									

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Spearman Rho correlation test and cross tabulation tables, the results were  $p=0.000$  and the correlation coefficient was 0.357 (the correlation coefficient was positive). Which means there is a relationship between the role of peers and adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior with a positive correlation coefficient and a strong relationship.

#### **Relationship between Parenting style with adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior**

The research showed that there is a relationship between parental parenting style with Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior in the Autaqnapoq Health Centre working area. This research is in line with research conducted by (Pertiwi et al., 2022) regarding the relationship between parenting style and the incidence of Adolescent pregnancy. The results found that there was a relationship between parental parenting style and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior. Other research that also supports this research is research conducted by (Purnamasari, 2019) with the results of the research finding that there is a close relationship between parenting style and the prevention of Adolescent pregnancy. This is because during adolescence a person is experiencing a critical moment because he is about to enter adulthood. Adolescents who are in a transitional period tend to search for their identity, so they need understanding and help from people they love and are close to, especially their parents or family. Parenting style are very necessary for adolescent development, including preventing Adolescent pregnancy. Due to healthy family functioning, good family parenting will influence the nature of adolescent development, especially preventing Adolescent pregnancy (Melfira and Suryane, 2018).

There are several studies that contradict the results of research conducted in the work area of the Autaqnapoq Health Centre. Research conducted by (Batubara, 2018) states that there is no significant relationship between parenting style and preventing Adolescent pregnancy. Other research that is contradictory is research conducted by (Sapitri, Suwarni, and Abrori, 2019) showing that there is no significant relationship between parenting style and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior.

A parental factor that influences the incidence of adolescent pregnancy found that 46.7% of articles stated that parental influence plays an important role in the occurrence of adolescent pregnancy. Adolescents who do not communicate reproductive health problems with their parents (Kidani et al. 2018) and (Budiharjo, Theresia, and Widayasih 2018), family history of adolescent pregnancy (Setyaningsih and Sutiarysih 2020), adolescents from divorced parents (Ochen, Chi, and Lawoko 2019), (Mezmur 2021); (Habitu, Y. A, Yalaw, A., and Bisetegn, T. A. 2018), and parents with positive reactions to adolescent pregnancy (Ahinkorah et al. 2019), have a higher chance of adolescent pregnancy occurring. Parents are the first and main source of education for children. So, parents play an important role in educating and directing children, because success in educating children is often associated with the parents' ability to understand children as unique and interesting individuals (Lubis, 2016).

#### **Relationship between the Peer role and Adolescent pregnancy Prevention Behavior**

There is a relationship between the role of peers and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior in the work area of the Autaqnapoq Health Centre. This is in line with

research conducted by (Sapitri, Suwarni, & Abrori, 2019) and (Lubis, 2016) with research results showing that there is a significant relationship between peers and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior. Other research that also supports this research is research conducted by Firdausa, Aprilea, & Muthmainnah, (2023) SMA PGRI 1 Sidoarjo with research results showing that there is a relationship between the role of peers and Adolescent pregnancy Prevention Behavior. This is because most respondents whose peers do not support them are less likely to prevent premarital sexual behavior compared to peers who support them. The role of peers is very closely related to Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior because the role of peers in adolescence is very large in adolescents' daily lives. Adolescents spend more time outside the home with their peers as a group. So, it is known that the influence of peers on attitudes, conversations, interests, and behavior is greater than the influence of family (Ghaffar & Kusumaningrum, 2021).

However, there are several studies that contradict the research results found in the work area of the Autaqnapoq Community Health Centre. According to (Herman and Winarti, 2021), their research on the relationship between the role of peers and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior shows that there is no relationship between the role of peers and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior. Similar research results are also supported by research conducted by Andriyani & A'la Al Muadudi, (2018) with research results found showing that there is no relationship between the role of peers and Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior.

The passive role of peers in providing information about sexual health has a 2.6 times chance of premarital sexual heavy behavior compared to the active role of peers in providing information about sexual health. Adolescent behavior can be influenced by the interactions of their peers. These influences include positive and negative influences. When adolescents socialize with peers who provide benefits such as group learning, peers have a positive influence, whereas peers have a negative influence, such as encouraging adolescents to violate social norms (Andriyani & A'la Al Muadudi, 2018).

Peers who have negative influences could influence adolescents more easily than those who have positive influences. The role of peers in influencing the occurrence of adolescent pregnancy found that 26.7% of articles stated that peers could have an influence on the occurrence of adolescent pregnancy. Adolescents who experience negative influences from their peers, such as the influence of having sex and having friends who live with their girlfriends, have a higher risk of pregnancy, compared to adolescents whose peers provide positive influences (Ahinkorah et al., 2019; Gurjalwar et al., 2020; Sukhumal, Sungworawongpana, & Laohasiriwong, 2020) This is supported by research Ochen, Chi, & Lawoko,(2019) which states that intense peer pressure will increase the possibility of adolescent pregnancy. Adolescents' sexual attitudes and behavior related to reproductive health can be influenced by their peers. If adolescents have joined associations that tend to have sexual attitudes and behavior related to poor reproductive health, then indirectly adolescents will also have bad attitudes and behavior

## **CONCLUSION**

Parenting style and the role of peers is related to Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior in the Health Centre Work Area. It is hoped that the health Centre will be able to

increase the dissemination of information about the importance of preventing Adolescent pregnancy through counselling, adolescent posyandu because through counselling and posyandu carried out by health workers, adolescent will get accurate and correct information about Adolescent pregnancy, including preventive measures and their impacts. Parents should pay extra attention to adolescents. Remember that adolescence is a period of searching for identity so that adolescents do not fall into bad things which can have a bad influence on the formation of adolescent' personalities and behavior. Adolescents can increase their enthusiasm for learning by increasing knowledge and understanding about reproductive health and can increase self-awareness in efforts to prevent Adolescent pregnancy.

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