

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENTS IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY

Rosa Susanti<sup>1)</sup>, Okta Zenita Siti Fatimah<sup>2)</sup>

Email: rosasusanti36@gmail.com<sup>1)</sup>, okta.zenita@gmail.com<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1,2)</sup>Program Studi S1 Kebidanan Universitas Bhakti Pertiwi Indonesia

Jl. Jagakarsa Raya No.37 Kota Jakarta Selatan Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta

### Article Information

**Received:**

May 05, 2025

**Revised:**

May 15, 2025

**Accepted:**

June 02, 2025

### Abstract

*A critical issue during adolescence is reproductive health, particularly teenage pregnancy. One of the factors contributing to teenage pregnancy is the low level of knowledge among adolescents about sexuality and reproductive health, which can lead to negative behaviors. Adolescents' knowledge and attitudes are crucial in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy. This study aims to determine the relationship between adolescents' knowledge and attitudes in preventing teenage pregnancy. This research consists of three stages: preparation, implementation, and evaluation. The study was conducted at MA Al-Ihsan, Pondok Gede, over an effective period of three weeks in August 2024. The research method used was quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. The data used in this study were primary data, collected from 99 students (both male and female) at MA Al-Ihsan, using total sampling. The data analysis technique applied was the Chi-Square test. The results of the study indicate that knowledge plays a significant role in shaping adolescents' attitudes toward preventing pregnancy. These findings highlight the importance of early reproductive health education. In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between knowledge and adolescents' attitudes in the effort to prevent teenage pregnancy.*

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Attitude, Knowledge, Pregnancy.

@2025PoliteknikHarapanBersama

### Correspondence:

Rosa Susanti. Program Studi S1 Kebidanan Universitas Bhakti Pertiwi Indonesia. Jl. Raya Jagakarsa No.37 Jagakarsa Kota Jakarta Selatan Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta.  
rosasusanti1985@gmail.com

### 1. Introduction

Adolescents are people who are in their teens so they can no longer be called children, however they cannot be said to be mature enough to be adults. According to WHO, adolescents are individuals aged 10 to 19 years, which is a transition period from childhood to adulthood marked by significant physical, psychological, and social changes [1]. Adolescence begins with puberty where physical, social, and emotional changes. Problems that arise in adolescents who have just experienced puberty include the emergence of

emotional changes that can cause them to withdraw from their families, and experience many problems, both at home, at school, or in the environment of friends which will later lead to juvenile delinquency. Many teenagers or children under the current age have been exposed to cigarettes, brawls, theft, drugs and free sex which will later lead to unwanted pregnancies. Teenage pregnancy occurs at the age of 11 to 22 year, this pregnancy is included in early pregnancy [2].

A crucial problem in adolescence is reproductive health problems such as teenage pregnancy. One of the factors

that influences the occurrence of teenage pregnancy is the low level of knowledge of adolescents so that low knowledge of adolescents about sex and reproductive health can encourage adolescents to engage in bad behavior such as premarital sexual relations which cause pregnancy at a young age [3].

Globally, the proportion of teenage pregnancies has decreased, but these cases are still considered high because the average number of teenage pregnancies still reaches 16 million cases each year [4]. Early pregnancy can have physical, psychological and social impacts on teenagers. Physically, they can face the risk of eclampsia, postpartum infections and systemic infections which will be higher and the babies born will have a higher risk of experiencing low birth weight, prematurity, and neonatal abnormalities. BKKBN data states that the birth rate of teenagers aged 15-19 years has increased. In 2021, the average specific fertility rate (ASFR) in this age group was 20.49 per 1,000 women of childbearing age, while in 2022 it increased to 26.64 per 1,000 WUS, this increase is closely related to early marriage and teenage pregnancy [5].

Attitude is a relatively stable psychological evaluation of an object, individual, group, issue, or concept, which includes several dimensions, namely negative to positive dimensions. Attitude also reflects the assessment and evaluation of a target object and is often considered to originate from a specific belief, emotion, and past behavior related to the object [6].

In general, attitudes consist of 3 (three) components, namely the Cognitive Component, the Affective Component and the Conative Component (Behavior) [7].

The knowledge and attitudes of adolescents are very important in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy. Based on research results, it was found that good knowledge about reproductive health can influence adolescents' attitudes in being responsible for their behaviour [8].

The results of the research by Marsita et al. (2018) showed that 75% (57) teenagers had good knowledge and 25% (19) teenagers had sufficient knowledge, 57.9% (44%) respondents had good knowledge and supportive attitudes. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between reproductive health knowledge and adolescent attitudes in preventing adolescent pregnancy [9]. This research is in line with research by Sugiartini, et al. 2023 [10].

The role of midwives is shown through attitude support in the prevention of pregnancy in adolescents, the attitude itself is influenced by knowledge, however, previous studies have focused more on the knowledge of pregnant women in labor and postpartum [11].

Based on this, the researcher wants to know the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy in MA Alihsan. MA AL-Ihsan is a high school located in Bekasi sub-district, Pondok Gede district. This school was established in 2008, the organization that organizes the Al-Ihsan Islamic education and preaching foundation with the current accreditation is B (Good).

## 2. Methods

This study consists of 3 (three) stages, first stage was Preparation, where the researcher prepared the questionnaire, second stage was the implementation, the researcher distributed the questionnaire and conducts analysis, third stage was the evaluation, at this stage the researcher makes a report on the results of the study. This research was conducted at MA AL-Ihsan Pondok Gede. This research lasted for 3 (three) effective weeks in August 2024. The data used in this study is primary data, the method in this study is quantitative with a Cross-sectional approach, the analysis technique used is Chi Square analysis. The respondents in this study were students and MA Alihsan students totaling 99 people which was the total sampling.

### 3. Results and Discussion

**Table 1.** Relationship between knowledge and adolescent attitudes in efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy

Knowledge	Attitude				P Value
	Positive		Negative		
	N	%	N	%	
Tall	34	47.9%	37	52.1%	0.006
Low	5	17.9%	23	82.1%	
Total	39	39.4%	60	60.6%	

From the research results, it is known that respondents with high knowledge and have a positive attitude towards efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy are 47.7% (34) respondents, while respondents with low knowledge and have a negative attitude are 82.1% (23) respondents. From the statistical test, the p-value is 0.006, so it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of teenagers in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy.

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood, generally occurring between the ages of 10-19 years, which is marked by physical, emotional, cognitive and social changes [12].

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood that will experience biological, cognitive and social emotional changes. In religious views, when someone has reached adolescence, it is between the ages of 14 and 24 years [13].

A crucial problem in adolescence is reproductive health problems such as teenage pregnancy. One of the factors that influences the occurrence of teenage pregnancy is the low level of knowledge of adolescents so that low knowledge of adolescents about sex and reproductive health can encourage adolescents to engage in bad behavior such as premarital sexual relations which cause pregnancy at a young age [3].

Teenage pregnancy has a risk of complications for emergencies during childbirth, both maternal and neonatal,

because the reproductive organs are still developing and have not fully matured, where the teenager must meet the needs of the fetus in her womb [14]. The results of Husna et al.'s research in 2023 stated that there is a relationship between teenage pregnancy and pregnancy complications [15].

The knowledge and attitudes of adolescents are very important in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy. Based on research results, it was found that good knowledge about reproductive health can influence adolescents' attitudes in being responsible for their behaviour [8].

Attitude is a relatively stable psychological evaluation of an object, individual, group, issue, or concept, which includes several dimensions, namely negative to positive dimensions. Attitude also reflects the assessment and evaluation of a target object and is often considered to originate from a specific belief, emotion, and past behavior related to the object. In general, attitudes consist of 3 (three) components, namely the Cognitive Component, the Affective Component and the Conative Component (Behavior) [7].

The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy. This shows that knowledge plays an important role in shaping adolescent attitudes to prevent pregnancy, so early reproductive health education is needed. This is in line with Azahra's research, 2024 [8]. Rosa, dkk 2024 [15]. The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy. This shows that knowledge plays an important role in forming adolescent attitudes to prevent pregnancy, so early reproductive health education is needed.

### 4. Conclusion

The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of

adolescents in efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy with a p-value of 0.006. This shows that knowledge plays an important role in forming adolescent attitudes to prevent pregnancy, so early reproductive health education is needed by providing counseling to adolescents regarding the dangers and risks of adolescent pregnancy.

## 5. Acknowledgments

The author would like to express his gratitude to God Almighty for His grace and blessings so that this research can be completed properly. The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to all parties who have provided support, assistance, and contributions during the research process.

## 6. References

- [1]. Adolescent health [Internet]. 2025. Available from: [https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health#tab=tab_1)
- [2]. Karlina L. Fenomena Terjadinya Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Edukasi Non Formal*. 2020;Vol 1 no 1(52):147–58.
- [3]. Indah Ida, Islami D, Jannah M, Putri A, Nurhasanah. Hubungan Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Terhadap Bahaya Kehamilan Pada Usia Remaja. *Indonesia Journal of Midwifery Sciences*. 2022;1(2):47–52.
- [4]. Purnami CT, Wicaksono FA, Permani FP. Upaya Pencegahan Kehamilan Remaja Melalui Model Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Reproduksi di Negara Maju dan Berkembang: Literatur Review. *Jurnal Kebijakan Kesehatan Indonesia*. 2023;12(4):184.
- [5]. Shanti HD. BKKBN: Angka kelahiran pada remaja usia 15-19 tahun alami kenaikan. *ANTARA*. 2023;
- [6]. Attitude (psychology) [Internet]. Available from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attitude\\_%28psychology%29?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attitude_%28psychology%29?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- [7]. Maio, G. R., & Haddock G. *the psychology of attitudes and attitude change* (2nd ed.). 2015.
- [8]. Fadilah AN, Surani E, Susiloningtyas I. Hubungan pengetahuan remaja terhadap kehamilan remaja. 2024;5(September):6368–78.
- [9]. Mursit H. Hubungan Pengetahuan Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Sikap Pencegahan Terhadap Kehamilan Remaja Di SMK N 1 Saptosari, Gunung Kidul. *Skripsi*. 2018;1–150.
- [10]. Sugiartini DK, Meriyani DA. Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Berhubungan Dengan Sikap Mengenai Seksual Pra Nikah. Peran Mikronutrisi Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Covid-19. 2023;13(1):299–306.
- [11]. S. Notoatmodjo, *Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2012.
- [12]. Farida Isroani, S.Pd.I, M.Pd. Syahrudin Mahmud, M.Ed., Ph.D. Dr. H. Ahmad Qurtubi, M.A. Putri Hana Pebriana, M.Pd. Dra. Andi Rahmatia Karim, M.Pd. Yeti Yuwansyah, SST., M.Kes, M.Keb. Refnil Yetti, M.Pd. Andi Muhammad Fara Kessi, S.STP, M.M. Aminah, S.E. MP. *Psikologi Perkembanga*. 2023.
- [13]. BR Sebayang W, Rambe NL, Harahap SAN. Penyuluhan Tentang Dampak Kehamilan Remaja Terhadap Kesehatan Di Smk Imelda Medan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (Ji-SOMBA)*. 2022;2(1):13–7.
- [14]. Husna F, Aldika Akbar MI, Amalia RB. Komplikasi Kehamilan Dan Persalinan Pada Kehamilan Remaja. *Indonesian Midwifery and Health Sciences Journal*. 2021;3(2):138–47.
- [15]. Masyarakat JK. *Promotif*. 2023;13(2):14