

## Literature Reviews: Unwanted Pregnancy in Adolescents and Factors that Influence

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### ABSTRACT

The impact of free sex behavior is the occurrence of Unwanted Pregnancy (KTD), this phenomenon is still rife in Indonesia. KTD reached 17.5% which means it is quite high in 2020, which is caused by various factors; parenting patterns, lack of knowledge, easy access to pornographic media, attitudes of close friends towards sexuality, lack of religious attitudes, age, living without permissive parents, low socioeconomic status, and teenagers who do not go to school. Purpose: to find out the factors that influence adverse events based on the latest evidence based on various articles. Methods: The design used is a literature review, the articles are collected using 2 based data, namely google scholar, pubmed, ebsco, and the google scholar search engine. The article search results obtained 20 articles, namely Google scholar 10 articles, pubmed 5 articles, and Ebsco 5 articles. The criteria for the articles used are original articles, published for 10 years (2011 – 2021), full text and free access. There are 6 articles that meet the inclusion criteria, namely the factors causing unwanted pregnancy in adolescents. Results: Based on the articles collected, it was found that parenting patterns, lack of knowledge, easy access to pornographic media, attitudes of close friends towards sexuality, lack of religious attitudes, age, living without permissive parents, low socioeconomic status, teenagers who do not attend school is a major factor in the cause of unwanted pregnancies in adolescents. There are 6 articles that meet the inclusion criteria, namely the factors causing unwanted pregnancy in adolescents. Results: Based on the articles collected, it was found that parenting patterns, lack of knowledge, easy access to pornographic media, attitudes of close friends towards sexuality, lack of religious attitudes, age, living without permissive parents, low socioeconomic status, teenagers who do not attend school is a major factor in the cause of unwanted pregnancies in adolescents. There are 6 articles that meet the inclusion criteria, namely the factors causing unwanted pregnancy in adolescents. Results: Based on the articles collected, it was found that parenting patterns, lack of knowledge, easy access to pornographic media, attitudes of close friends towards sexuality, lack of religious attitudes, age, living without permissive parents, low socioeconomic status, teenagers who do not attend school is a major factor in the cause of unwanted pregnancies in adolescents.

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## INTRODUCTION

Based on the results of the 2020 Susenas, the number of teenagers in Indonesia is estimated at 64.5 million, a quarter of the total population of Indonesia (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020). Period Adolescence starts from the age of 10-18 years, which is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically, and intellectually. Therefore, too looked at the stage human change because one will experience physical changes and the psychichappen (Ministry of Health RI, 2017).

According to the United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) 2010, Indonesia has a high percentage of marriages at the 37th age and the second highest in ASEAN after Cambodia. The impact of free-sex behavior is the occurrence of Unwanted Pregnancy (KTD). Do kisses, and hugs as well sexual intercourse is a dating model that is favored by teenagers today. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that of the 200 million pregnancies per year, 38 percent of them are unwanted pregnancies.

The pregnancy rate <20 years is still high, in June 2020, the BKKBN stated that the unwanted pregnancy rate in Indonesia was 17.5%. In DKI Jakarta province, the percentage of first pregnancies <20 years in 2020 (29.32%) increased compared to 2019 (29.13%). It is known that of the teenage population (age 14-19 years) there are 19.6% of unwanted pregnancies (KTD) and around 20% of abortion cases in Indonesia are carried out by teenagers (BKKBN, 2014).

According to reports IDHS 2017, groupage 15 to 19 years happens pregnancy Which is undesirable bigger compared to the age group 20 to 24 years. Besides that, incidents of unwanted pregnancy on period adolescents can be influenced by factor environmental, social, And personal. Teenage pregnancy doesn't only hurt the health of the teenager and the baby. However, it will affect social and economic aspects. Pregnancy at a young or adolescent age includes the risk of premature birth, low birth weight (LBW), and childbirth bleeding, which can increase maternal and infant mortality (BKKBN 2041). In addition, children born to teenage mothers on average have lower intelligence, compared to children born to more mature mothers (Baldwin & Cain, 1978).

Unwanted pregnancies carried out by adolescents can be caused by several factors, which can be caused by: a lack of knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health and sexual health, as evidenced in (Happyamalia et al., 2017) and research (Happyamalia et al., 2017)), stated that in his research, there was a lack of knowledge about reproductive health and sexual health, the respondents also did not know about teenage pregnancy and its risks. The next factor that causes unwanted pregnancies is easy access to pornography and parenting. In the digital era like today, teenagers can easily access various information from electronic media, one of which is access to pornography. Based on Ismawarti's research (2017), in his research it was stated that respondents had gadget facilities and easily accessed pornography and in this study it was also stated that respondents rarely got attention from their parents, starting with three respondents stating that their parents paid little attention to what activities they were doing and with whom they hang out. They are more open with their peers. The religiosity factor can also be a factor causing unwanted pregnancy in adolescents. A study (Wulandari, 2013), stated that there is a negative relationship between religion and premarital sex. This is related to a person's religious level with behavior and morals.

BKKBN has a flagship program, one of which is targeting the millennial generation, namely the Generation Planning Program or commonly known as the GenRe Program. The GenRe program is a program that was developed and implemented to prepare family life for adolescents to achieve strong youth so that in the future they can create a strong family for the sake of creating small, happy, and prosperous families. The objectives of implementing the GenRe program include two things, a direct approach to youth (millennial generation) through PIKR activities and an approach to families with teenage children through the Youth Family Development (BKR) forum (BKKBN, 2010).

One of the implementations of the GenRe Program is the formation of the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIKR). PIKR is a form of activity developed by the GenRe program whose management system is from, by, and for youth. In general, activities in PIKR include the provision of information and counseling on Marriage Age Maturity (PUP), Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) which includes sexuality, HIV and AIDS, and drugs, as well as life skills (life skills) which include advocacy skills and. KIE (Communication, Information, and Education) (BKKBN, 2014).

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out more about the evidence related to the factors that influence the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies (KTD) in adolescents in Indonesia.

## METHOD

This research was conducted using the scoping review method, in which the authors conducted a thorough review of the literature obtained from various sources using different research methods but still related to the subject matter of the study. The framework used in this study consists of five steps: (1) identifying

article selection, (2) identifying relevant articles, (3) selecting articles, (4) conducting data charting and (5) presenting data or results. , discussion and conclusion

**Step 1: Identify the research question**

PICO is a tool used to help search for clinical information, making it easier to find the appropriate journal.

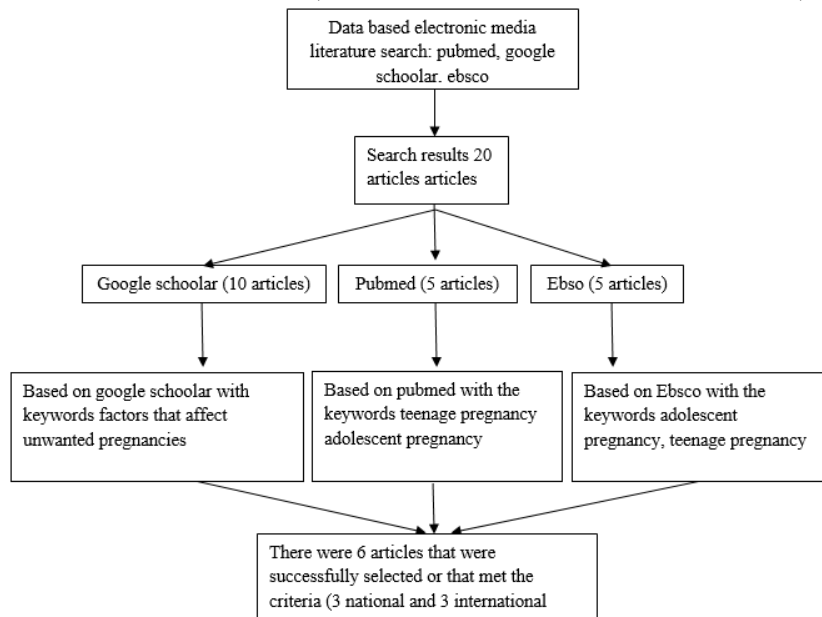
PICO	Clinical problem statement
P (Problem, clinical, population)	Teenager OR: Teenage pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy, teenagers
I (Interventions)	Factors that affect unwanted pregnancies OR: Teenage Pregnancy and Its Associated Factors
C (Comparison)	This article does not include comparisons because there is no comparison process
O (Outcomes)	The results of this study indicate that the causes of unwanted pregnancies in adolescents are parenting parents, living without parents, lack of knowledge, easy access to pornographic media, the influence of close friends on sexuality, lack of religious attitudes, adolescents not attending school

**Step 2: Identify relevant articles**

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Articles published in 2011 – 2021 with the keyword unwanted pregnancy	Articles that cannot be accessed in full

**Step 3: Article selection**

Data-based electronic media literature search: PubMed, google scholar, Ebsco. Search results 20 articles. Google Scholar (10 articles), PubMed (5 articles), and Ebsco (5 articles). Using the keywords factors that influence unwanted pregnancies, adolescent pregnancy, and teenage pregnancy. 6 articles were successfully selected or that met the criteria (3 national articles and 3 international articles).



**Step 4: Data Charting**

Writer	Country	Research title	Respondents	Method	Research result
(Novanti, Anasari, & Khosidah, 2013)	Indonesia	The Relationship between Parenting Style and the Incidence of Pregnancy Out of Marriage in Adolescents in Radudongkal District in 2013	100 youths in the Radudongkal district	Survey analysis with cross-sectional design	Chi-square test results obtained a P-value of 0.00. With a level significant 5%, the value of $\alpha$ is 0.05, so it can be concluded that the P-value $< \alpha$ then $H_0$ is rejected and $H_a$ accepted. This means statistically

					There is a relationship between parenting styles old with outside pregnancy married in Randudongkal District in 2013.
(Ismarwati & Utami, 2017)	Indonesia	Factors Influencing Unwanted Pregnancy in Adolescents	6 adolescents who experienced unwanted pregnancies in the working area of the Pakem Sleman Health Center	Qualitative	Four of the six informants who experienced unwanted pregnancies did not know that sexual intercourse could result in pregnancy. Factors associated with unwanted pregnancies in adolescents were found, namely, lack of knowledge and easy access to pornographic media
Sri Wulandari(Wulandari, 2013)	Indonesia	Premarital Sexual Behavior at Risk of Unwanted Pregnancy in Adolescents at SMKN Tandum, Rokan Hulu Regency	380 people consisting of 197 men and 183 women	explanatory research	The results show that 12.1% of respondents said they had had intercourse, the causative factors associated with unwanted pregnancies: sexual behavior of close friends and the level of religiosity
(Worku, Tessema, Teshale, Tesema, & Yeshaw, 2021)	Africa	Prevalence and Associated Factors of Adolescent pregnancy (15–19 years) in East Africa: a multilevel analysis	17,234 teenage girls have ever had sex	Quantitative data, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	The results of this study showed that adolescents in rich households had a 36% chance of teenage pregnancy (AOR = 0.64; 95% CI: 0.58, 071) lower than adolescents in poor households. That is because of low socioeconomic status, a factor causing teenage pregnancy.
(Tabei, Cuisia-Cruz, & Smith, 2021)	Philippine	Association Between Teenage Pregnancy and Family Factors: An Analysis Of The Philippine National Demographic and Health Survey 2017	All girls aged 15-19 years	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) cross-sectional study	The results of this study indicate that adolescents who live without parents are found to be a population at high risk of teenage pregnancy in the Philippines.
(Mezmur, Assefa, & Alemayehu, 2021)	Ethiopia	Teenage Pregnancy and Its Associated Factors in Eastern Ethiopia: A Community-Based Study	2258 young women	Community-based cross-sectional study	The results showed that in Ethiopia the sexual experiences of adolescents before the age of 15 years were more than 1.7 times more likely to result in pregnancy. Factors associated with teenage pregnancy, namely: age Andnot going to school.

**Step 5: Presentation of data/results, discussion and conclusions**

Critical Appraisal is a process of carefully and systematically evaluating a scientific article or research to assess its validity, value and relevance in a particular context. useJoanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal. With the assessment criteria used, namely:

- 2 : question answered well and explained in detail
- 1 : question answered but not explained in detail
- 0 : the question is not answered and/ not explained in the article

after assessing the article then proceed with grouping the quality of the article into 4 criteria/grades, namely:

A: final score 16-20

B: final score 11-15

C: final score 6-10

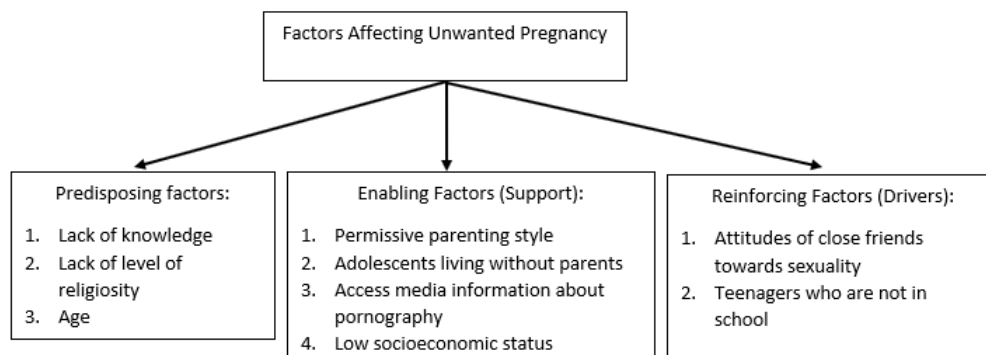
D: final score 0-5

<b>Article Quality Assessment Data</b>						
<b>Study</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Clear aim & Objectives (Clear Goals & Objectives)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Appropriateness of methodology (methodological accuracy)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Research design (Research design)	2	2	2	2	2	2
recruitment (Recruitment)	1	1	1	1	2	1
Data Collections (Data collection)	2	2	1	1	1	1
Relations between researchers and participants (Relationship between researcher and participant)	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ethical issues consideration (Consideration of ethical issues)	2	2	1	1	2	1
Data analysis (Data analysis)	2	1	1	1	2	1
Finding & reporting (discovery & reporting)	2	2	2	2	2	2
research values (research value)	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Overalls</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>

Based on the results of research on the quality of the articles, 3 quality A and 3 quality B articles were obtained.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 6 articles used in this literature review, which are then grouped according to the factors that influence unwanted pregnancies in adolescents. There are 3 factors according to L Green: Predisposing factors: Lack of knowledge, lack of religiosity. Enabling (supporting) factors: permissive parenting style, adolescents living without parents, access to information media about pornography, and low socioeconomic status. Reinforcing factors (drivers): Attitudes of close friends towards sexuality, adolescents who do not attend school.



Source: Modification of L Green's Theory and Literature Review Articles

## Predisposing Factors

### Lack of Knowledge

Knowledge is the ability to appreciate and deepen attention to something, for example how to solve new conceptual problems (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Every teenager obtaining this knowledge cannot be separated from the learning process, by learning teenagers get new things in behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

Based on a survey conducted by Kusmiran (2011), of male and female adolescents aged 15-24 years in four provinces (West Java, Central Java, East Java, and Lampung), 46.2% of adolescents still think that women are not getting pregnant by having sexual intercourse once. In line with the results of research conducted by (Ismarwati & Utami, 2017), with a qualitative descriptive research design, the in-depth interview method stated that about pregnancy, the majority (five informants) were not good, as expressed by one of the informants, as follows "...if you have sexual intercourse with a man only once, yes... can't get pregnant" (IA). Based on the statement above, it can be explained that the informants' knowledge about the occurrence of pregnancy was not good.

According to Romulo et al (2016), there is a significant relationship between reproductive health knowledge and sexual behavior in adolescents. The R result is -0.207 with a significance level of 0.033 < 0.05 which means that there is a significant role between reproductive health knowledge and sexual behavior at Angrek Middle School Banjarmasin. This is in line with research conducted by (Solihati, 2008), that one of the factors associated with the occurrence of premarital pregnancies among adolescents is a low level of knowledge about reproductive health.

The higher the knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, the lower the sexual behavior of adolescents. On the other hand, if knowledge about reproductive health is low, adolescent sexual behavior increases. Understanding reproductive health information influences adolescent sexual behavior. Information about the risk of pregnancy out of wedlock as a result of free sexual behavior is one of the information obtained by adolescents (Ramulo et al, 2016).

Correct knowledge can lead a person towards rational, responsible sexual behavior and can help make important personal decisions about sexuality. On the other hand, wrong knowledge can lead to wrong perceptions about sexuality which in turn will lead to wrong sexual behavior with all the consequences (Pangkahila, 2005; p. 65).

### Religiosity Level

Religiosity is a relationship between one's knowledge of the religion or belief one adheres to and a level of overall understanding of the religion one adheres to (Subandi, 2013). If religion is applied as a system of social control and becomes an integral part of a person's personality, it will influence a person not to engage in sexual acts outside the limits of religious provisions. The teachings and prohibitions that govern a person's life, what can and cannot be done are contained in religion, as Delamater said that organized institutions, one of which is religion, play a role in shaping values and standards in a person (Sprecher, et al, 1998).

Based on research (Wulandari, 2013) with explanatory research design, the survey method with cross-sectional approach states that from the statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.0001 at the significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) it can be seen that there is a significant influence between the level of religiosity and premarital sexual behavior at risk of unwanted pregnancy. This is in line with the results of a study (Suryoputro, 2006), which states that there is a significant relationship between the level of religiosity and premarital sexual behavior (meaning that the higher the religiosity, the lower the intention of premarital sexual behavior and vice versa). Responses that have low levels of religiosity and self-confidence have more than seven times (OR = 7.2) and six times (OR = 6,

Religion forms a certain set of morals and beliefs in a person. Through religion, a person learns about moral behavior that leads them to be good members of society. Someone who lives their religion well tends to behave according to the norms prevailing in society (Wulandari, 2013).

### Age

The younger a person is when they experience puberty, the greater the risk of premarital sexual behavior due to hormonal changes that occur with puberty, it contributes to increased sexual involvement in attitudes and relationships with the opposite sex (Hyde, 2006). Different from the study (Mezmur et al., 2021), with a cross-sectional study design, using a data collection method using a questionnaire stating the results of this study indicate that teenage pregnancy increases with age. Thus, the percentage of teenage pregnancies among adolescents aged 13-14 years is 2.4% compared to those aged between 18 and 19 years (74.5%).

Similarly, 69.8% of youth aged 18-19 are married compared to 5.1% of those aged 13-15. This can be explained by increasing age, the possibility of sexual relations and marriage also increases; as a result, the risk



of pregnancy and childbirth also increases (Mezmur et al., 2021). This is in line with research conducted by (Were in Kenya and Ayele et al in Ethiopia 2015) which shows that with increasing teenage age 16.75 times higher, the possibility of teenage pregnancy increases (OR = 16.75; 95% CI 6.45-43.47).

Based on the research conducted (Fauziah Maesaroh, 2017), a descriptive-analytic research design with a cross-sectional approach, obtained a Chi-square of 0.654. This shows that there is a strong relationship between age and level of education in premarital sexual behavior. The statistical test results obtained Chi-square results of 42.8%, which means that age and level of education affect premarital sex behavior by 42.8% while the remaining 57.2% is influenced by other variables.

## **Enabling Factor**

### **Permissive Parenting Style**

Permissive parenting is defined as a way of educating by letting children do as they please, parents do not provide guidance, advice, or warnings to their children who are at risk of having negative attitudes about reproductive health (Novasari and Suwanda, 2016). Based on research (Novanti et al., 2013), the analytic survey research design with a cross-sectional approach stated that the results of the Chi-square test obtained a P value of 0.00. With a significant level of 5%, the value of  $\alpha$  is 0.05 so it can be concluded that the Pvalue  $< \alpha$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This means that statistically there is a relationship between parenting style and the incidence of pregnancy out of wedlock in Randudongkal District in 2013. Parents with permissive parenting styles often cause pregnancies out of wedlock in adolescents, this is because children are not given supervision so they feel free to do anything even if it's not good. In adolescents who have permissive parenting styles, most of them have parents who are too busy working, so they feel less attention to their children. Based on research (Dwi & Ratna, 2008), with a cross-sectional study design. There is a significant relationship between parenting style and teenage pregnancy, respondents with permissive and authoritarian parenting styles are more likely to experience premarital pregnancies, compared to respondents with democratic parenting styles. The results of multivariate analysis and controlled by other multivariate variables have a probability of 2.90 times (95% CI = 1.55-5.42).

### **Adolescents Living Without Parents**

The absence of physically intact parents makes children who are left to wander feel free to do everything as they wish without fear of being found out by their parents or even substitute caregivers. Therefore the children left to wander will face their problems. Lack of parental role in parenting will affect children's development (Gunarsa, 2001).

Based on research (Tabei et al., 2021), with a cross-sectional study research design and data collection methods using a questionnaire found that teenage pregnancy in the Philippines is more likely to occur in adolescents who live without parents (OR = 1.04 95% CI = 1.00 1.08) which mean adolescents who are at greater risk of teenage pregnancy that the absence of parents might increase the risk of teenage pregnancy due to decreased intra-family communication, especially regarding sexual and reproductive issues and lack of parental monitoring, control, or guidance. As a result, the child will potentially make sexual decisions.

Effective communication between parents and children is one way that can be used to provide information related to reproductive health, and the impact of dating so that an understanding arises for adolescents to be able to engage in premarital sexual behavior that is not risky and directs adolescent behavior towards positive things. This statement is in line with Nugroho's research (2010), which states that there is a significant relationship between figures of parental closeness and self-control with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents (p-value: 0.021). In this study, adolescents who received strict control from their parents and continued to communicate intensively had a smaller chance (P < 0.05) of having risky premarital sexual behavior.

### **Access Media Information about Pornography**

One of the factors that influence adolescents to engage in premarital sexual behavior is the increasing dissemination of information and stimulation through the mass media or pornographic media when information on sexuality that is expected to come from parents is covered up because it is considered taboo, adolescents finally choose sources of information from the mass media (Pratiwi, 2004).

Research result (Ayu, Gems, Indriani, Ayu, & Gems, 2021), The results of the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between mass media and exposure to pornography from the internet and adolescent sexual behavior. 45.5) compared to those who do not utilize mass media (p value: 0.00). The increasing number of teenagers who are exposed to pornography is a big problem that contributes to the increasing number of sexually active teenagers. Thus this active sexual behavior will encourage adolescents to have premarital sexual intercourse, one of the effects of which is unwanted pregnancy in adolescents.

Based on research conducted (Widyatuty, 2011) with an explanatory quantitative research design. Teenagers who often watch pornography with a frequency of more than three times and perceptions that agree or accept premarital sex will increase free sex in adolescents or premarital sex in adolescents (Widyatuty, 2011). The cause of sexual problems in adolescents arises due to various factors, one of which is hormonal changes that lead to an increase in the libido of adolescent sexuality, but this distribution cannot be carried out immediately due to delays in the age of marriage, both legally and socially. Teenagers who cannot restrain themselves tend to violate these prohibitions.

This is confirmed by research (Ismarwati & Utami, 2017), with a qualitative descriptive design in-depth interview method (in-depth interviews) stated that all informants had accessed pornographic sites either alone or with friends or girlfriends just for fun, as stated as follows "... I often access sex and pornographic information via the internet, sometimes with girlfriends sometimes with friends just for fun...". Regarding the impact of accessing pornographic sites, all informants stated that they often talked about it with their girlfriends, and even encouraged them to do it even though at first there was fear, as stated by the informants as follows "...yes...after seeing that...yes, then chatting with girlfriends...even boyfriends so I asked him to do that...at first I was still scared...but...yes...I want to too...".

Stating that pornographic shows can stimulate or cause people to get used to or behave to imitate or practice what they have seen. Teenagers begin to want to know about human sexual life. For that, they seek information about sex, either through books, films, or other pictures that are done clandestinely. This is done by teenagers because society still considers it taboo to talk about sexual issues in everyday life. (Nugraha, 2010)

### **Low Socioeconomic Status**

Santrock states that sexual problems in adolescents can be caused by socioeconomic levels. Low socio-economic risks to experience pregnancy in adolescence. The percentage of sexually active adolescents tends to vary in terms of location, whereas urban center adolescents show a higher tendency. Another survey conducted in the city center found that the number of teenagers from low socioeconomic backgrounds who had intercourse at an early age was relatively high (Santrock, 2007).

Based on research (Worku et al., 2021), the research design of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) quantitative method states that young women from rich households 36% have a lower risk of teenage pregnancy than young women from poor economic class (OR = 0.64; 95% CI: 0, 58, 071), this is widely accepted and consistent with studies conducted in Africa. This may be because young women from poor households may be exposed to early marriage and sexual initiation and cannot afford the costs of reproductive health and contraception services. In addition, adolescents from families with lower socioeconomic status are at greater risk of experiencing early and unwanted pregnancies largely due to poverty and lower expectations of future economic success.

Steinberg also stated in the Adolescence book that teenagers who grow up and live in a poor environment tend to have sexual activity earlier. Soetjningsih stated that one of the factors that influence adolescents' first sexual intercourse is socioeconomic status. Adolescents who come from low socioeconomic status but have many needs and demands tend to look for opportunities to take advantage of their sex drive to get something (Steinberg, 2002). In line with the results of the study (Farida, 2016), indicating that there is a significant relationship between socioeconomic status and adolescent sexual behavior with a value of  $p < 0.001$ , meaning that the lower the socioeconomic status, the higher the adolescents have sexual intercourse.

### **Reinforcement Factor**

#### **Attitudes of Close Friends Towards Sexuality**

Peer dating style is a model or reference used by a teenager in courtship. Friends used to kiss their boyfriends, so it was justified that he also kissed. Teenagers tend to develop norms that are contrary to the generally accepted norms. Teenagers are very open to peer groups, they hold discussions about romance, the philosophy of life, recreation, jewelry, and clothing, for hours. The influence of peer attitudes becomes a strong bond (Mesra & Fauziah, 2016)

Based on research (Wulandari, 2013), with an explanatory research design, a survey method with a cross-sectional approach, stating that the statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.0001 at the significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between sexual behavior of close friends and risky premarital sexual behavior KTD. This is in line with the results of the study (Mesra & Fauziah, 2016), indicating that peers are the most dominant variable related to adolescent sexual behavior with a value of  $p = 0.000$ , OR 27.34, CI 95% (55.08-847.08). Negative peers have the opportunity for heavy sexual behavior 27.34 times compared to positive peers. The negative influence of peers is the style of promiscuity.



This condition shows that the experiences and views of these friends often influence the attitudes of other peers. This is possible because friends are a place to ask questions about sex which they are just experiencing together now. Interaction and communication with friends occur more frequently than interactions with parents.

A teenager will be more open to telling stories and discussing sexuality issues with close friends or peers so that information and attitudes from friends do not have the slightest influence on the attitude of a teenager (Wulandari, 2013).

The results of this study are research conducted by (Iswarati and TY Prihyugiarto, 2008) from the Research and Development Center for Family Planning and Reproductive Health of the BKKBN which stated that adolescents who have friends who have had premarital sexual relations and encouraged them to have premarital sexual relations.

### No School

Based on research (Mezmur et al., 2021) with a cross-sectional study design, the questionnaire method stated that the results of the study were obtained (APR=2.83; 95% CI: 1.93,4,16), meaning teenage pregnancies are 2.83 times higher in adolescents who do not attend school than those who attend school. This is confirmed by research (Ratdika, 2016), with a qualitative descriptive analysis research design, the rise of cases of underage marriages in the community in Marioriaawa has an impact on the increasing number of dropouts. This happens because there is no parental role in the continuity of children's education. Lack of parental attention to children's education is caused by family economic difficulties, lack of interest in children going to school, and parents' pessimistic perceptions of education that have not been able to guarantee life welfare so that marriage is a solution to life's problems. As stated by the informant Nursyam: "Stopped school after I got married. Because adami is a husband who wants to be taken care of at home. The important thing is that I can read and write and count money, all that's left is to try to find a fortune, so that school doesn't necessarily mean that it's bad. Parents also don't have a problem with my school problems."

These findings are supported by research conducted in South Africa, and Malawi which shows that being out of school is associated with pregnancy. Literature shows that the presence of formal education creates changes in behavior. These findings are those carried out in European Union countries by (Imamura et al., 2007), with a research design of quantitative educational studies to help adolescents to acquire better knowledge about sexual and reproductive health, including fertility and conception. In addition, access to education is also important. In line with research (N. Salasim, R. Sirait, 2020), the role of the teacher has a relationship with adolescent sexual behavior with a p-value (of 0.025). Sexual behavior in adolescents is influenced by the role of the teacher because in fostering, facilitating, and controlling the behavior of adolescents the teacher is the second parent of the teenager while at school.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a literature review of 6 articles the phenomenon of unwanted pregnancies among Indonesian adolescents still occurs a lot. The causal factors that most influence the incidence of unwanted pregnancy are divided into 3, including predisposing factors, namely the lack of knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health, enabling factors, namely permissive parenting, and reinforcing factors, namely the attitude of close friends towards sexuality. In this case, it is necessary to have counseling related to adolescent knowledge about reproductive health, parents must instill religious knowledge and values to equip children and the importance of teenagers being in a positive environment so they are not wrong in choosing friends.

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