

Original Article

Factors That Influence Knowledge Of Reproductive Health In Coastal Area Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

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Background: reproduction is an important aspect in health development, especially for adolescents who are in the transition period from childhood to adulthood. Adolescents in coastal areas often face unique challenges that impact their knowledge of reproductive health. These factors can be social, economic, cultural, as well as access to information and health services


Methods: This research uses a quantitative approach with a survey method. Data was collected through questionnaires distributed to teenagers in coastal areas. Respondents were randomly selected from several middle and high schools in the area. Data analysis was carried out using statistical software to identify factors that significantly influence adolescent reproductive health knowledge .

Results: The results of the study show that factors such as parental education, access to information (0.000), the role of schools (0.037), and peer (0.000) influence significantly influence the level of reproductive health knowledge of adolescents in coastal areas. On the other hand , cultural and economic values of the family also play an important role, but their impact varies more depending on the specific context of each community


Conclusion: Knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in coastal areas is influenced by various interrelated factors. Efforts to increase this knowledge must include a holistic approach, involving parental education, increasing access to information, strengthening the role of schools, and addressing cultural norms that hinder it. Intervention programs that focus on teacher training, health campaigns through the media, and improving health facilities in coastal areas can help increase knowledge of adolescent reproductive health.

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
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Introduction

Reproductive health is an important component of general well-being which includes physical, mental and social health

related to the reproductive system. Knowledge about reproductive health becomes especially crucial during adolescence, a transition period marked by



significant physical, emotional and social development. In coastal areas, adolescent reproductive health knowledge is often influenced by various unique factors that influence the access and quality of information they receive. Teenagers who live in coastal areas often face different challenges compared to teenagers in urban or rural areas. Geographical isolation, limited education and health facilities, and local cultural influences are some of the factors that can influence their knowledge and understanding of reproductive health. In addition, social and economic factors such as parental education level, family economic status, and access to information media also play an important role in determining the extent to which adolescents in coastal areas understand critical aspects of reproductive health (Permatasari & Suprayitno, 2021)

Parental education, especially mothers, has been proven to be one of the key factors influencing adolescent reproductive health knowledge. Parents with higher education tend to be better able to provide accurate and relevant information about reproductive health to their children. However, in coastal areas, parental education levels are often lower than in urban areas, which can limit teenagers' access to correct information. In addition, access to information media such as the internet, television and radio greatly influences adolescent reproductive health knowledge. In remote coastal areas, limited infrastructure and accessibility can prevent young people from obtaining the information they need (Ryskeldiyeva et al., 2023; Szmidt, Granda, Madej, Sicinska, & Kaluza, 2023; Utaka, Sekoni, & Badru, 2023). The lack of adequate reproductive health education programs in coastal schools is also a significant challenge, as existing curricula may not cover reproductive health topics thoroughly or be

delivered by poorly trained teaching staff (Buser et al., 2023; Kene, Geta, Ejigu, & Desta, 2023; Zhai, Feng, Ma, & Ma, 2023)

The cultural norms and values that apply in coastal communities also have a major impact on discussions and education regarding reproductive health. In some areas, these topics may be considered taboo or sensitive, limiting young people from seeking the information or help they need. Peers, who are often the primary source of information for teens, can also spread inaccurate information or false myths, further exacerbating the situation (miswanto, 2014)

By understanding the various factors that influence the reproductive health knowledge of adolescents in coastal areas, more effective and contextually appropriate interventions can be developed. This research aims to identify and analyze these factors, in order to provide deeper insight and useful recommendations for increasing knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in coastal areas. Parents in rural areas still think that discussing reproduction with teenagers is still considered taboo, this is supported by research that parents are not a source of information on reproductive health for teenagers in Poja Village, Gapura District, so it will have an impact regarding the correctness of the information obtained by teenagers. In other research, it was stated that there were differences in knowledge about reproductive health between high school students from rural and urban areas. This is due to differences in the number of information sources, socio-economic status and parental education (Fowler, Koo, Richmond, Creel, & Asman, 2023; Rabiei et al., 2023; Shivraj et al., 2023; Surya, 2011)

Adolescents who come from rural areas need to be given information about reproductive health, apart from ensuring that adolescents get clarity regarding their

reproductive organs properly, it can also help them know themselves, so that adolescents can be more responsible for their reproductive health. (Isnaini & Sari, 2019)

Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach with a correlational descriptive design. This approach was chosen to identify and analyze factors that influence adolescent reproductive health knowledge in coastal areas. The population in this study were teenagers aged between 13 and 19 years who lived in coastal areas. Samples were taken using random sampling techniques from several middle and high schools in coastal areas. The sample size was determined using the Slovin formula with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire which consists of two main parts: Demographics section is Contains questions about the respondent's demographic information such as age , gender, education level and family background. Reproductive Health Knowledge Section is Measures the respondent's level of knowledge regarding reproductive health. This questionnaire

was prepared based on relevant literature and has been validated by reproductive health experts.

Data collection was carried out with the following steps: Arrange research permits to relevant agencies and schools that will be used as research locations. Distribute questionnaires to respondents in selected schools. Provide an explanation to respondents regarding the research objectives and how to fill out the questionnaire. Collecting back questionnaires that have been filled out by respondents for further analysis. The collected data will be analyzed using statistical software (for example, SPSS or STATA) with the following stages: Descriptive Analysis To describe the demographic characteristics of respondents and the distribution of reproductive health knowledge. Correlation Test: To test the relationship between independent variables (for example, parental education, access to information, role of school, cultural norms) and the dependent variable (adolescent reproductive health knowledge). Multiple Regression Analysis To determine the factors that most significantly influence adolescent reproductive health knowledge after controlling for other variables.

Results

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in Coastal Villages in 2023

No	Characteristics	n, mean±SD	F	%
1	Gender:			
	a. Man		24	40
	b. Woman		36	60
2	Age:			
	a. Man	24, 15.6±1.42	24	40
	B. Female	36, 14.7±1.63	36	60
3	Information Access:			
	a. Father		8	13.3
	b. Mother		43	71.7
	c. Not all		9	15
4	School role:			
	a. Positive		38	63.3
	b. Negative		22	36.7



No	Characteristics	n, mean±SD	F	%
5	Role of peers:	60, 2.2±1.40		
	a. A little		37	61.7
	b. Lots		23	38.3

Table 2. Frequency distribution of adolescent reproductive health knowledge in Poja village in 2016

No	Knowledge	Frequenc y	Percentag e
1	Good	37	61.7
2	Bad	23	38.3
	Amount	60	100

In Table 2, it is found that most of the knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in coastal villages is good. In table 3, it is found that the average value of knowledge about reproductive health in male adolescents and women have a significant difference (p-value 0.00). So gender can be said to be one of the factors that influences knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in coastal villages.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Mean Differences in Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge by Gender in Coastal Villages in 2023

No	Knowledge	n, mean±SD	Frequenc y	p-Value	Percentage
1	Man:	24, 29.1±4.9			0.00
	a. Good		8	13.3	
	b. Bad		16	26.7	
2	Woman:	36, 33.0±3.5			
	a. Good		29	48.3	
	b. Bad		7	11.7	
	Amount		60	100	

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Factors that influence knowledge about Adolescent Reproductive Health in Coastal Villages in 2023

No	Independent Variable	P-Value
1	Access information	0.00 (KK=0.43)
2	The Role of Peers	0.037 (KK=0.26)
3	The role of schools	0.00 (KK=0.42)

In the research, 3 factors were found that influence knowledge about Adolescent Reproductive Health in coastal villages, namely access to information, the role of peers and the role of schools, with level of closeness from 0.26 to 0.43. Statistical tests used to test these three factors with the Chi Test Square, because all the data is in category nominal. If you look at it from type gender, then knowledge about reproductive health teenager higher in teenagers Woman. This can be compared from the average value obtained, and from calculations with tests statistics T- Test is obtained There is meaningful difference of value average (p-value 0.00). From several previous studies , knowledge about adolescent reproductive health teenager boys are lower than female teenagers. matter this is caused by many access to information used. The measure of relationship closeness is 0.43.

Discussion

In this study, the results showed that knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in coastal areas was mostly (61.7 %) in the good category. This situation contradicts Prajitno's research which states that knowledge of reproductive health among teenagers in Mojotrisno village is mostly in the poor category. In the coastal village of Gapura sub-district, many teenagers find it easy to access information via the internet, because there are many internet cafes with prices affordable for teenagers standing in the area, apart from the sophistication of teenagers' mobile phones which can be used to access information with a connection. Internet. Good knowledge includes puberty, psychological changes in adolescents, nutrition of young women, sexually transmitted diseases and other venereal diseases. Factors that influence knowledge about Adolescent Reproductive Health in coastal areas. There are 3 factors that influence Adolescent Reproductive Health in coastal villages, namely gender, number of sources of information and use of parents as sources of information, with a level of correlation from 0.26 to 0.43. Based on the results of bivariate analysis between the amount of access to information and knowledge of reproductive health, it shows that there is a relationship between the two variables. The increasing amount of access to information that teenagers can use to obtain information about good and safe reproductive health.

Conclusion

The results of this research can be concluded that the majority (61.7 %) of respondents have knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in Poja village. in the good category. The factors that influence knowledge in this research

are gender, number of sources of information and use of parents as sources of information. Suggestions for parents are to get closer to teenagers so that they can become the dominant source of information and provide information about health reproduction. reproductive health, the higher the knowledge of adolescents ^(11,4,10,9). The average number of information sources used in research is 2-3 sources. The measure of closeness of relationship is 0.26.

Third factor is the use of parents as a source of information on adolescent reproductive health. Parents who have higher education will have good knowledge about reproductive health, so that parents convey this to their children from an early age. Likewise, parents who have good communication skills will make teenagers feel more satisfied and comfortable when talking with their parents. Even though statistics show that the source of information (father/mother) is not related to knowledge, there is a tendency that children will choose parents of the same gender when communicating about reproductive health. The measure of the close relationship between knowledge and the use of parents as a source of information on adolescent reproductive health is 0.42. Adolescents are expected to be able to use information source facilities wisely so that they can obtain information about reproductive health Good. (Ilmiah, , Fifin Maulidatul Azizah, & Hikmawati, 2022)

Authors Contributions

The author carries out tasks from data collection, data analysis, making discussions to making manuscripts

Conflicts of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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