Determinant Teenager Family Planning in Banten Province 2019 (SKAP 2019 Secondary Analysis Data)

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A B S T R A C T

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2013, stated that Indonesia was the country with the seventh highest child marriage rate in the world. Based on data SKAP 2019, the knowledge index of adolescents about KRR for Banten Province at 44.2%. The purpose of the study was to determine the determinants of family planning in teenager in Banten Province in 2019 as input in determining the priority of improvement program efforts in reducing the incidence of early marriage in adolescents, especially in Banten Province. This research is a quantitative study, using secondary data from the 2019 Youth SKAP. The research design is cross sectional. The outcome variable of this study is family planning in adolescents, while the predictor variables include; Gender, area of residence, education, age group, teenager Knowledge about Reproductive Health, Exposure to media sources, Information Source Officer, Ever Dating, Sexual Attitude before marriage and Courtship Behavior. The population of this study was teenagers in Banten Province, while the research sample used the results of the 2019 SRS SKAP data restriction, namely 1454 respondents. Univariate analysis describes family planning in teenagers and their predictor factors, bivariate analysis using Chisquare and Anova, for multivariate analysis using logistic regression. The results obtained 59.6% of family planning in teenagers is not good. There was a significant relationship between age group (p=0.001), place of residence (p= 0.000), level of education (p=0.000), knowledge of adolescent reproductive health (p=0.000), exposure to information media (p=0.000), service provider information (p=0.000), ever dating (p=0.000) and courtship behavior (p=0.000) on family planning in adolescents in Banten Province in 2019. The most dominant factor for family planning in teenager is teenager knowledge about reproductive health in the category of having sufficient the chances of family planning are 7 times better than those with less good knowledge after being controlled by variables of age group, place of residence, education level, media exposure, information giving officers and having been in a relationship. Suggestions for this research to the youth sub-sector to continue to disseminate information about teenager reproductive health either through the media or officers who provide information and make advertisements about reproductive health or family planning.

A B S T R A K

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) pada tahun 2013, menyatakan bahwa Indonesia menjadi negara dengan angka perkawinan anak tertinggi ketujuh di dunia. Berdasarkan data SKAP 2019 tentang indek pengetahuan remaja tentang KRR untuk Provinsi Banten pada angka 44,2%. Tujuan penelitian adalah Diketahuinya determinan perencanaan keluarga pada

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remaja di Provinsi Banten Tahun 2019 sebagai bahan masukan dalam menentukan prioritas upaya program peningkatan dalam mengurangi kejadian nikah dini pada remaja khususnya di Provinsi Banten. Penelitian merupakan studi kuantitatif, menggunakan data sekunder SKAP Remaja 2019. Desain Penelitian cross sectional. Variabel outcome penelitian ini adalah perencanaan keluarga pada remaja, sedangkan variable predictor meliputi; Jenis kelamin, wilayah tempat tinggal, pendidikan, kelompok umur, Pengetahuan Remaja tentang kesehatan Reproduksi, Keterpaparan sumber media, Petugas Sumber Informasi, Pernah Pacaran, Sikap Seksual sebelum menikah dan Perilaku pacaran. Populasi penelitian ini adalah remaja di Provinsi Banten sedangkan sampel penelitian menggunakan hasil retriksi data SRS SKAP 2019 yaitu 1454 Responden. Analisa univariat menggambarkan perencanaan keluarga pada remaja serta factor-faktor prediktornya, analisa bivariate menggunakan Chisquare dan Anova, untuk analisa multivariate menggunakan regresi logistik. Hasil diperoleh 59.6 % perencanaan keluarga pada remaja kurang baik. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kelompok usia (p= 0.001), tempat tinggal (p= 0.000), tingkat pendidikan (p=0.000), pengetahuan tentang kesehatan reproduksi remaja (p=0.000), Keterpaparan Media informasi (p=0.000), petugas pemberi informasi (p=0.000), pernah pacaran (p=0.000) dan perilaku pacaran (p=0.000) terhadap perencanaan berkeluarga pada remaja di Provinsi Banten Tahun 2019. Faktor yang paling dominan terhadap perencanaan berkeluarga pada remaja pengetahuan remaja tentang kesehatan reproduksi katagori cukup memiliki peluang perencanaan keluarga 7 kali lebih baik dibandingkan berpengetahuan kurang baik setelah dikontrol oleh variabel kelompok usia, tempat tinggal, tingkat pendidikan, keterpaparan media, petugas pemberi informasi dan pernah pacaran. Saran penelitian ini kepada Sub bidang remaja agar tetap menyebarkan informasi tentang kesehatan reproduksi remaja baik melalui media ataupun petugas pemberi informasi serta membuat iklan mengenai kesehatan reproduksi atau perencanaan berkeluarga.

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage cases carried out by teenagers in Indonesia are increasingly investigating. According to The United Nations Chil-Dren's Fund (UNICEF) in 2013, Indonesia became a country with the seventh highest child marriage figures in the world. While in Indonesia based on the data of the Central Statistics Agency in 2017, the distribution of child marriage figures is above 25% in 34 provinces that are disranged in Vey, Banten Province itself ranks 29 with thenumber of underage per-dazzling presentations (BPS, 2020)

Early marriage figures certainly have an impact especially on the quality of human resources. Based on SKAP TA-Hun 2019 data that the figure of the adolescent education level graduated from 21.3%, 30% SLTP, SLTA 34.9% While who reached for universities there were 35.9%, meaning that if we saw it from the number Teenagers who Selping the 12-year compulsory education is more than the number of rema-ja which continues high school. In fact, this certainlyhas an impact on the human resource index. The World Bank (World Bank) released an index report Human Resources (HUMAN Capital In-Deks / HCI) for 157 countries in the world are in the index. As a result, Indonesia was ranked 87 out of 157 countries with a score of 0.53 (Bapenas, 2019).

One of the factors for the blessing of the weakness of the law. Marriage Law Number 16 of 2019 allows a 19-year-old woman to undergo a wedding, while the Health Act No. 36 of 2009 provides a limit of 20 TA-Hun, because at the age of 20, if sexual relations will increase the risk of the risk Cervical cancer and sexually transmitted diseases. So that according to the health law number 36 of 2009 the good age for married women is over 20 years. (1) The statement above was in line with Fitri 2013 research, to 110 student respondents from the research was found by the ideal age of marriage according to male 26.3 years and a weaker of 23.9 years. In the study, the research was also explained that readiness Married Most important for men is a financial panultial and for women is a pan-pan emotion. The regression test shows that the readiness of marriage affects the age of marriage. Increasing the ability of empathy and financial readiness causes the age of marriage. Meanwhile, increasing age, sexual readiness and communication skills affect the decline in marriage. (Sari, Fitri, and Euis Sunarti. 2013)

Jamilah 2014 also mentioned in his research that there were four dam-packs that occurred from early marriages in adolescents including social impacts, Dam-Pak Economics, the health impact of reproduction and psychological canard. Social impact itself we can see one of them is from the rates of assistance for the province of Banten divorce rates in Tigaraksa Religious Pen-Gadilanks amounting to 4,309 cases, Then the Tangerang Religious Court (2,547 cases), the Serang Religious Court (1,785 cases), Cilegon (1,317 cases), the Pandeglang Religious Court (751 Perka-RA) and in Rangkasbitung in the number of cases entered 760. (10) Temporarily for the economic impact can We see from the height of the number of unemployed BPS reports, there are around 6.88 million unemployed in Indonesia at Feb-Ruari

2020, up from the same period the previous year which amounted to 6.82 million. (Rohman, H. 2017)

The reproductive health impacts of young marriage at risk are not ready to give birth and care for children and if they have an abortion, potentially unsafe abortion that can endanger the safety of the baby and his mother to death. Child marriage also has the potential for violence by a partner and if there is an unwanted pregnancy, it tends to cover up her pregnancy, it does not receive adequate pregnancy care health services. Based on SKAP 2019 data on the adolescent knowledge index on KRR for Banten Province itself the index of his teenage knowledge exists at 44.2% and this is the lowest sequence of 7th West Sulawesi. This means that here adolescents need to be equipped with knowledge especially those related to reproductive health, although in the SLTP teaching curriculum have been studied but the role of parents is needed to provide more education related to reproductive health. (BKKBN. 2019)

The psychological impact of the mentally pair is not ready to face changes in roles and facing household problems so that often raises regret will lose school and adolescents. Child marriage has the potential to violence in households which resulted in trauma until death was mainly experienced by young women in marriage. Case of domestic violence itself according to the records of the Women's Empowerment of the Children and Family Planning Protection (DP3AKB) of Cilegon City, the KDRT case in Cilegon City for 2019 reached 154 cases, consisting of psychic violence 78 incidents, then physical violence 35 cases, dignity 33 cases, and 8 cases of sexual violence. (Dawson, Deborah Anne. 1986)

To reduce the number of early marriages, peer education is needed. Peer educators are needed to provide adolescent reproductive health information. Teenagers prefer to receive information from their peers because it is considered to be easier how to deliver it. Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja (PIK-KRR) It is considered able to reduce early numbers, reduce cases of drugs, sexual violence, free. In teenagers. This is in line with the research conducted by Sihite 2017. Where in his research was mentioned the reproductive health education method with lecture methods and brainstorming had a significant influence on the increasing knowledge of students ten-tang sexuality, HIV / AIDS and drugs with a value of p 0.0001. [18] Susanto 2016 in his research also stated that the perception of outgoing planning is indicated by the type of teenager's desired HUB-Marriage which is the majority of 55% is engaged, and wants a type of awaits in the future which is equal to 92% want to be registered by officially marriage in KUA. (Sihite 2017, Way, 1998, Natalia, Nucke. 2014)

Based on the data that has been put forward to the background, researchers are interested in conducting research, especially in the Banten region regarding the determinants of family planning in adolescents, in memoring the Banten Province itself has adolescent knowledge indexes about KRR at 44.2%.

METHOD

Participant Characteristics and Research Design

Participants in this study were all adolescents in Banten Province in 2019. De-Sain this study was a cross sectional by using secondary data following the 2019 Adolescent Performance and Accountability Survey (SKAP).

Sampling Procedures

Data sampling was obtained from 69,662 Ruta in Prov, 514 districts / cities, at 1,935 clusters, in the setiip 80-300 cluster was carried out by SRS to select 35 households, then Dil-was Roster in each Ruta by conducting an interview on Rema-ja age 10 -24 years as many as 41,788. Below is a restriction process for sample candidates to be analyzed.

Sample Size, Power, and Precision

Simple Random Sampling is done to select 35 Ruta from 80-300 clusters with calculations as below

| 69.662 Ruta Di Prov, 514 Kab/Kota, Di 1.935 Kluster |
| Terbentuk 1.935 Kluster |
| Setiap 80-300 Kluster dilakukan SRS →35 Ruta |
| 10-24 Tahun sebanak 41.788 |
| Remaja di Provinsi Banten sebanyak : 1454 Responden |

Sample Size, Power, and Precision

The size of the sample size in this study uses the formula Sample Size Determination in Health Studies as follows:

$$n = \frac{\left\{ z_{1-\alpha}\sqrt{P_o(1-P_o)} + z_{1-\beta}\sqrt{P_a(1-P_a)} \right\}^2}{\left(P_a - P_o\right)^2}$$

n : the number of samples needed
$Z^2_{1-a/2}$: statistic Z (Z=1,96 untuk α=0,05)
P0 : Estimated proportion of good plans (0,35)
Pa : Estimated proportion of planning is not good (0,22)
1-β : Power 95%
N : Big population

From the calculation of the formula with 95% power obtained n = 128 respondents. The results are multiplied by 10% to anticipate missing data so the number of samples needed is 156 respondents. SKAP 2019 data shows that the data available and meet the criteria of 1464 respondents, as many as 1464 samples were examined.

Measures and Covariates

The data used by the researcher in this study was obtained from the 2019 SKAP results with written permits through El-Ektronik mail. SKAP 2019 data collection was conducted using a questionnaire through interviews with respondents via smartphone (smartphone). Based on the need for research, the Varia-bell collected can be seen in the table

Variabel Outcome: Modification question YQ6, YQ7, TQ8, YQ9, YQ10, YQ11 dan YQ12

Variabel Prediktor: question qtype YQ L, Modification question YQ O dan YQ1, question qtype YQ F, question qtype YQ, Modification question YQ4, YQ5, YQ6, YQ7, YQ8, YQ9, YQ10, Modification question YQ 21, YQ 24, YQ 27 and Modification question YQ 22, YQ 25, YQ 28

Data Analysis

Univariate analysis is done to describe each variable to be examined, both outcome variables and var-iable predictor factors. The description of the variable is done by displaying the frequency distribution in the form of table. Bivariate analysis is carried out to see the relationship between predictor variables and outcome variables namely family planning in adolescents. To see the relationship, the Two Tail hypothesis test was carried out (two-way). Chi-square statistical test will.

Multivariate analysis to determine the effect of factor outcomes with a predictor factor on family planning in adolescents is carried out by multivariate analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to get the best (fit) and parsimony models and to determine which variable the most dominant influences the family planning on Rema-ja. The test used in mul-tivarian analysis is multivari-AT logistics regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In univariate data analysis there are 2 data to be displayed, namely the planning of the families of teenagers to be provincial and fac-tor that affect family planning in Banten Province. The following results research the frequency distribution table

Warga remaja diprovinsi Banten dan factor yang mempengaruhi perencanaan keluarga di Provinsi Banten. Berikut hasil penelitian tabel frequency distribution.

Table 1
Family Planning Frequency Distribution Viewed from Married Age Plans, Age Plans Having Teenagers

Variabel	n	%
Married Age Plan		
≥ 20 years	715	49,0
<20 years	16	1.1
Total	723	49,6
Age plan has the first child		
≥ 20 years	774	53.3
<20 years	29	2.0
Total	651	44.8
Family planning		
Good	588	40.4
Not good	866	59.6
Total	1454	100.0

Based on Table 1 can be seen Presen-Tase Teen that has a good family planning of 40.4% compared to adolescents who don't memiliki perencanaan keluarga. Indicator This plan is seen from the planned age of marriage and age plans have children in adolescents.

Based on Table 2 it can be seen that the number of boys is 53.6%, the most age range is adolescents aged 10-14 40.3%. The majority of Ting-Gal's teenagers in relation to 71.4%. Teenagers who have good knowledge of reproductive health are only 40.4%. While the most sources of information were obtained by teenagers through television, namely 64.2%, the information source officer through the PLKB of 53.4%. Teenagers who have done dating as many as 58.7%, teenage sexual attitude before marrying a good category, which is 99.2%, the linisure of teenage courtship with the good category is at 92.1%. Based on the data above, it can be

concluded that the number of boys in Banten Province is more than the number of young women.

Tabel 2.
The Frequency Distribution of Respondence Characteristics (N=1454)

Variabel	n	%
Age group		
20-24	355	24.4
15-19	513	35.3
10-14	586	40.3
Educational level		
never school	1	0,1
Not yet in school	5	0.3
SD	372	25,6
SLTP	430	29,6
SLTA	550	37,8
D1 / D2 / D3 / Academy	11	0,8
University	85	5,8
Youth knowledge about reproductive health		
Good	588	40.4
Sufficient	300	20.6
Not good	566	38.9
Exploration of the media source		
Radio	52	3.6
Television	993	64.2
Newspaper	107	9.1
Magazine / Tabloid	50	3.4
Pampet / Leaflet / Brochure	80	5.5
Flipchart / Flip Sheet	35	2.4
Poster	164	11.3
Banner	204	14.0
Banner	96	6.6
Billboard / Billboards	66	4.5
Exhibition	38	2.6
Website / Internet	529	36.4
mupen kb	18	1.2
murals / wall paintings / gravity	2.1	1.4
none of them above	121	8.3
Officer Information Source	15	1.0
PLKB / Teacher KB	774	53.2
Teacher	70	4.8
Religious Leaders	86	5.9
Community Leaders	99	6.8
Doctors	104	7.2
Midwives / Nurses	75	5.2
Village devices	102	7.0
PPKBD / sub ppkbd / cadres	562	38.7
None above	156	10.7
Ever dating		
No	853	58.7
Yes	601	41.3
Sexual attitude before marriage		
Good	1442	99.2
Not good	12	0.8
Dating behavior		
Good	1339	92.1
Not good	115	7.9
Total	1454	100.0

Analisis Data Bivariate

Based on the table above, it can be seen an-alisis relationships between family planning factors in adolescents in Banten in 2019

The relationship between the age group 20-24 TA-Hun and 15-19 years with family planning in adolescents

obtained the results of p value = 0.001 and OR (CI 95%) = 1.6 (1.2 s.d 2.1), p = <0.05 Then there can be a relationship between age groups against family planning in adolescents in Banten in 2019 and the age group 20-24 years have planning it's better than 1.6 times compared to the age group of 15-19 years.

The relationship between education in a family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of P value = 0,000 and OR (CI 95%) = 7.7 (4.2 s.d 14), p = <0.05, it can be denied there is a relationship between education on family planning in

adolescents in Banten Year 2019 and high-education have a better planning of 7.7 times compared to medium-editing.

The relationship between knowledge with family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of P Value = 0,000 concluded there is a relationship between knowledge of family planning in adolescents. Teenagers with good knowledge about reproductive health have better planning of 4.8 times than adolescents who have sufficient knowledge.

Table 3:
The Relationship Between Age Groups, Education Level, Adolescent Knowledge, Media Exposure, Information Giver Officers With Family Planning In Adolescents In The Provin-Si Banten In 2019.

Variabel	Perencanaan Berkeluarga Pada Remaja				OR	CI 95%	p value
	Baik		Kurang Baik				
	N	%	N	%			
Age group							
20-24	305	39.2	474	60.8	0.8	0.7 s.d 1.09	0.307
15-19	283	41.9	392	58.1			
10-14							
Educational Level							
Higher Education	216	60.8	139	39.2	1.6	1.2 s.d 2.1	0.001
Secondary education	253	49.3	260	50.7	6.0	4.6 s.d 8.2	0.000
Basic education	119	20.3	467	79.7			
Not to school							
Youth knowledge about reproductive health							
Good	83	86.5	13	13.5	7.7	4.2 s.d 14.0	0.000
Sufficient	45.3	30.5	536	54.7	32.6	17.0 s.d 62.0	0.000
Not good	61	16.4	311	83.6	1.0	e	
	0	0	6	100			
Media exposure	408	69.4	180	30.6	4.8	3.6 s.d 6.5	0.000
Shared	97	32.3	203	67.7	13.4	10.0 s/d 18.0	0.000
Not exposed	83	14.7	483	85.3			
Infor-masi giver							
there	560	47.5	619	52.5	7.9	5.3 s.d 11.9	0.000
no	28	10.2	247	89.8			
Dating							
No	516	50.4	507	49.6	5.1	3.8 s.d 6.7	0.000
Yes	72	16.7	359	83.3			
Sexual attitude before marriage							
Good	232	27.2	621	72.8	0.2	0.2 s.d 0.3	0.000
Not good	356	59.2	245	40.8			
Dating behavior							
Good	581	40.3	861	59.7	0.4	0.1 s.d 1.5	0.243
Not good	7	58.3	5	41.7			

The relationship between the exposure of the media with family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of P value = 0.000 and OR (CI 95%) = 7.9 (5.3 s.d 11.9), p = <0.05 then it can be concluded that there is a HUB-TRAN between the exposure of the media to planning marriages in adolescents In Banten in 2019, teenagers who are exposed to the media have better planning of 7.9 times compared to teenagers who are not exposed. Media exposure is very influential on teenage behavior.

The relationship between infor-masi giver officers with family planning Pa-da teenager is obtained by the result of p value = 0.000 and OR (CI 95%) = 5.1 (3.8 s.d 6.7), p = <0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between inforists Masi on family planning in adolescents, adolescents who have information giver officers have better planning of 5.1 times than adolescents who have no informator officers.

The relationship between ever going out with a family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of p value = 0,000 and OR (CI 95%) = 0.2 (0.2 s.D 0.3), p = <0.05 it can be concluded that there is a relationship between ever dating a family planning in a teenager in Banten 2019.

The relationship between sexual attitude before marriage with a family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of p value = 0.243 and OR (CI 95%) = 0.4 (0.1 s.d 1.5), p => 0.05, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between sexual attitude before marriage against family planning in adolescents in Banten in 2019.

The relationship between courtship behavior with family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of p value = 0.000 and OR (CI 95%) = 0.2 (0.1 s.d 0.4), p = <0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between ever dating a family planning in a teenager in Banten 2019.

Analisis data Multivariate

Based on Table 4 of the above models it can be explained that the knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health has enough family planning opportunities in adolescents 7 times compared to adolescents who have a good knowledge of reproductive health after being controlled by age group variables, residence, education level, exposure Media, In-Formation Officers and have been dating.

Table 4.
The Results Of Interaction Assessment

Variabel	OR	SE	p value	CI 95%
Age group				
20-24	0.8	0.2	0.480	0.6 s.d 1.3
15-19	1.2	0.2	0.346	0.8 s.d 1.9
10-14				
Educational Level				
Higher Education	3.7	0.3	0.000	1.9 s.d 7.1
Secondary education	4.4	0.4	0.000	2.1 s.d 9.4
Basic education not to school				
Youth knowledge about reproductive health				
Good				
Sufficient	3.7	0.2	0.000	2.7 s.d 5.0
Not good	7.0	0.2	0.000	5.0 s.d 9.8
Media exposure				
Shared	3.3	0.3	0.000	2.0 s.d 5.2
Not exposed				
Infor-masi giver				
there	0.9	0.0	0.007	0.8 s.d 0.9
no				
Dating				
No	0.5	0.2	0.000	0.4 s.d 0.7
Yes				

Relationship Between Age Groups with Family Planning In Adolescents

Teenagers are the most vulnerable age to engage in good behavior that leads to positively and that leads to negative. Murtini, 2011 argues that adolescence is a period of

looking for identity to identity so that everything you want to try to do even try negative things like smoking, doing free sex. This is done to get recognition from his peers. Even often teenagers have never thought of that impact. (Murtini,2011)

Relationship between Education Planning Families in Adolescents

The level of education is directly proportional to the level of person's knowledge, in this case if someone's knowledge is low, the ability to plan a family is not good. Pen-editing is the right way to increase a person's upcoming net on the health knowledge of re-production. NOOTAATMOJO (2003) mentions that teenagers who have higher education have smaller risks to marry early and the higher their pendidis will be increasingly. According to IRNE (2015) of 48.9% of low-edges of early marriage. This is in line with Dilikukan's research (Kanella Ayu Wulanuari, 2017) based on statistical tests obtained P-Value 0.035 there is a relationship between Re-Sponden education by marriage early, where re-sponden with low education / basic education is more inclined to be married early by her parents Compared. (Notoatmojo, 2003. Irne, 2015. Kanella, 2017)

The relationship between knowledge with family planning in Adolescents

Still 59.5% of adolescents in Banten have less knowledge and quite good reproductive health, even though the knowledge of Kespro must be fully mastered by adolescents so that teenagers can respect their intimate organs, Istiqomah 2016 in his research stated that the knowledge affected the teenager in Control facing premarital sexual behavior both for sex fantasy or masturbation action.

Downson 1986 mentions in the study that adolescents have received sexual education before having sexual relations they have used contraception. Even though 1/3 teenagers who are actively involved sexually experienced pregnancy before marriage. Black 1998 attracts a conclusion of adolescents whose legal contact behavior that is done early with its partner, is not followed by good knowledge of the use of contraception. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between sufficient and poor knowledge of family planning in adolescents in Banten in 2019 And teenagers who with knowledge have better planning of 13.4 times than adolescents who have poor knowledge. This is in accordance with the Diligent Research by (Nucke, 2014) concerning Planning of Families Life by teenagers in high school in Malang Regency said that knowledge of influence on the behavior of a family life planning, the higher the knowledge, the more positive attitude towards the behavior of life planning. (Istiqomah, 2016. Devinta, 2016. Setiawan, 2008. Nucke, 2014)

The Relationship Between Media Exposure with Family Planning In Adolescents

Based on the results of the highest data exposure to the highest media source affecting the behavior of teenage courtship is television, meaning that many teenagers use their free time to watch television, plus a lot of television touts that expose. Andriyani 2016 mentions in his research that adolescents who tend to do spectacles containing pornographic elements influenced sexual behavior in their courtship and this was found at 79.5% of teenage respondents who were. L' Engle, K. L., Brown, J. D., & Kenneavy, K. (2006). Suggests in his research that the sexual behavior in adolescents occurs because teenagers are exposed to sexual media and adolescents is a community that has become a recipient of support from the media for sexual behavior in addition to these two other factors that become the development of sexual behavior is a strong impulse of teenagers when it will do not just sexual relations but also sexual activity. (Andriyani 2016. Brown, 2006)

The relationship between the exposure of the media with family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of P value = 0.000 and OR (CI 95%) = 7.9 (5.3 s.d 11.9), p = <0.05 then it can be concluded that there is a HUB-TRAN between the exposure of the media to planning marriages in adolescents In Banten in 2019, teenagers who are exposed to the media have better planning of 7.9 times compared to teenagers who are not exposed. In accordance with research from Septiana (2019) It states that adolescents who are exposed to information media about early marriage will be better in planning a family compared to adolescents who are not exposed to information sources. Information conveyed through the media should be positive for adolescents because the exposure of the media is very influential on teenage behavior. This is according to the research conducted by Ronate, 2018 tentang hubungan pemanfaatan pusat informasi dan konseling mahasiswa (PIK M) IMPACT Dewantara dengan sikap seksual pranikah mahasiswa di Yogyakarta menyatakan bahwa 40% mahasiswa setuju dengan perilaku seks pranikah dan ini terjadi kepada mahasiswa yang dapat mengakses media informasi yang menyajikan pornografi. (Andriyani, 2016. Brown, 2006. Septiana,2019. Ronate, 2018)

The Relationship Between Informasi Officers with Family Planning In Adolescents

The source of information sources to adolescents is mostly carried out by PLKB / KB Reputants 53.2%, PPKBD / Sub Ppkbd / Cadre 38, 7%, the rest is new through the role of teachers, midwives, religious leaders, community shops. Nurmansyah, 2013, in his research concluded the role of peers more occupy the highest role in increasing the knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health compared to the role of parents, community shops and other information. Ramadani,2015, Mentioning in the research of the role of health workers who can increase the knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health include 5 aspects, namely about the health of reproschy, information about the risk of teen pregnancy, solutions to teen pregnancy problems, how to postpone pregnancy for married teen partners and the installation of contraception. 5 These aspects are equipped with adolescents so that the risk of early pregnancy can be prevented. (Nurmansyah, 2013. Ramadani, 2015)

The Relationship Between Ever Going Out with A Family Planning In Adolescents

Based on data obtained for adolescents in Banten Province who have never done more courtship of 58.7% compared to ever. Prayoga 2015 said that dating is not at risk of being avoided by teenagers if the teen sexual attitude is more inclined towards a positive. Because it is interconnected between sexual attitudes with dating behavior. Nasution, 2012, mention in the study that adolescent experiences have premarital sexual relations based on the lack of adolescent understanding of reproductive health related to fertile periods and understanding of NAPZA. (Prayoga, 2015. Nasution, 2012).

The relationship between ever going out with a family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of p value = 0,000 and OR (CI 95%) = 0.2 (0.2 s.D 0.3), p = <0.05 it can be concluded that there is a relationship between ever dating a family planning in a teenager in Banten Year 2019. Dating is a condition that is common in adolescents in finding a spouse. Dating forces in each pair vary, dating style can lack less good for the continuation of teenagers. This is in line with the research conducted by (Delita Septialti, 2017) that people who are poorly good at risk of getting more early marriage than adolescents who are good courtship. (Prayoga, 2015. Nasution, 2012. Delita Septialti, 2017)

The Relationship Between Sexual Attitude Before Marrying a Family Planning In Adolescents

The sexual attitude of the teenager before marriage for the Banten Province is 99.2%, which is good here that adolescent understanding is related to knowledge of their own reproductive health. As mentioned by Nasution that premarital sex can occur if adolescent understanding is not good about the patient. Devinta 2016 said that in his dissertation if teenagers are equipped with good religious knowledge, the risk of sexual behavior will occur. (Devinta 2016)

The relationship between sexual attitude before marriage with a family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of p value = 0.243 and OR (CI 95%) = 0.4 (0.1 S.D 1.5), P => 0.05, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between sexual attitude before marriage to planning Families in teenagers in Banten years 2019. This can happen because teens get access to pornography but get supervision from the family so that they do not have the opportunity to have premarital sexual relations. This statement is different from research from Ronate (2018) Which states that easy access to pornographic videos makes adolescents have a negative attitude towards sexual attitude. According to teenagers who easily access pornography has a tendency to have pre married sex. But it is not in accordance with the research in adolescents in Banten this can occur if teenagers get supervision from parents or are in a good environment so that teenagers who want to have pre-marriage sex do not have the opportunity or know that. (Devinta, 2016. Ronate, 2018)

The Relationship Between Dating Behavior with Family Planning In Adolescents

Teenage courtship behavior in Banten Province with more categories is more than the category that is not good. This is allegedly because there are still a few teenagers who do dating than not. Montoya, (2013). Reveals that poor relationships with parents and relations instability, especially with Father will affect the behavior of teenage courtship and this is reflected in the behavior of childbirth and divorce. (Montoya, 2013).

The relationship between dating behavior with family planning in adolescents is obtained by the result of P Value = 0,000 and OR (CI 95%) = 0.2 (0.1 S.D 0.4), P = <0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between dating behavior to a family planning in a teenager in Banten In 2019. In the period of starting to feel interest in the opposite sex to intertwined the relationship called with in a relationship. To understand the pair or express feelings of saying often teenagers show the behavior that stimulates the opposite sex in the reproductive functionality of just a pitting or to include male reproductive organs to the reproductive organs of women called premarital sexual behavior. This condition can cause pregnancy so that the marriage couple is not in accordance with the planned time. This is in accordance with research from Roni. (Montoya, 2013. Roni Setiawan, 2008)

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Researchers only limit the problem of planning for people in adolescents who are seen from education, knowledge, media exposure, information officers, have been pacarana, sexual attitude before marriage and pacarana teens' behavior in Banten Province in 2019. In this study researchers want to know the determinants of family planning In teenagers in Banten Province.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research conducted in 1454 respondents, it can be concluded that:

1. Family planning seen from married age plans, age plans have the first child in adolescents in Banten Province by 40.4% good and 59.6% are not good.
2. Male frequency distribution of 53.6% and 46.4% of women, 40.3 are in the age range of 10-14 years, 71.4% live in urban areas, 37.8% adolescent education at the level of high school equivalent, 40.4% know the health of reproductive well, the most media source Many exposed to teenagers is a telivist of 64.2 followed by the internet and banners. Information officer 53.2% is PLKB / KB extension agents, 41.3% of teenagers have been dating with sexual attitude before marriage amounting to 99.2% good, and dating behavior of 92.1% good.
3. There is a significant relationship between age groups (P = 0.001), residence (P = 0.000), education level (p = 0.000), knowledge of adolescent reproductive health (p = 0.000), exposure to information media (p = 0.000), officer Information giver (p = 0.000), once dating (p = 0,000) and peilku courtship (p = 0,000) on family planning in adolescents in Banten Province years 2019
4. The most dominant factor on family planning in adolescents in Banten Province in 2019 is the knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health, enough family planning opportunities in adolescents 7 times compared to adolescents who have poor knowledge of reproductive health after being controlled by age group variables, residence, level education, media exposure, information giver and have been dating.

Suggestions

Knowledge is the most dominant factor for family planning in adolescents in Banten Province in 2019, so it is expected that the relevant parties, especially sub-fields of adolescents to continue to disseminate information about adolescent reproductive health either through media or informator officers. The most information media on teenage access is television, it is expected that BKKBN collaborates with television stations to make advertisements on reproductive health or planning.

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