

THE CORRELATION ANALYSIS BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS WITH KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT MENARCHE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

A teenage life is started by puberty. The important stage of it is called menarche. The trend of the menarche's age in Indonesia at the early years of age 12,5-13 can cause the attitude is not ready, psychosocial disorders, and teen pregnancy, so they need to be prepared at the age of 11-12 years. Knowledge, attitudes, and forming behavior should be given to teenage girls to prepare in facing menarche. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics correlation with the level of knowledge and attitude of menarche in elementary school students. This type of research is analytic survey with cross-sectional design. The sample was 67 students grade 5 and 6 in SDN Sokowaten Bary Banguntapan. The result of this research is that there is a correlation between father's work with the level of knowledge of menarche with the result p-value of 0.000, there is a correlation between the resources with the attitude of menarche with the result p-value 0.003, and there is a correlation between the level of knowledge of menarche with attitude menarche with the result p-value 0,002

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, menarche

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is the country with the largest population in the world at number four. Indonesian population in 2010 as many as 237.6 million people and 26.67% are teenagers¹. State-dominated population adolescence cause new problems for teenagers, including the age group that needs special attention, especially the right to produce².

Adolescence is a transition period between childhood and adulthood that began at the time of sexual maturity³. Adolescence begins with puberty. Puberty is a rapid change in physical maturation that includes the body and hormonal changes that occur during adolescence especially in early adolescence². Important events in puberty is the rapid body growth, the emergence of secondary sex characteristics, menarche, and psychological changes⁴.

Riskesdas results showed that the average age of menarche in Indonesia, at the earlier of 13.5 years to 13 years⁵. A national survey of adolescents age of menarche Indonesia conducted in Batubara showed early menarche age in Indonesia is 9 years old. Age of menarche is most prevalent in adolescents aged 12 years (31.33%). Meanwhile, the average age of menarche lowest found in Yogyakarta at the age of 12.45 years⁶.

Several studies have described the relationship between early menarche age with increased psychosocial disorders such as depression. Also resulted in adolescent sexual maturity begin to gravitate towards his anatomy physiology, anxieties, and questions about

menstruation or matters relating to the reproductive system². The earlier age of menarche results in most children are not ready to face menarche due to lack of knowledge children have about menarche⁷.

Knowledge will bring young women to strive prepared for menarche. While the components of belief and emotion will make behavioral support such as menstrual care for reproductive health. Information as a source of knowledge necessary for young women can determine the attitudes and behaviors that are responsible for maintaining reproductive health. So, if they have been prepared and informed about menstruation, then they will not experience anxiety and other negative reactions².

In 2013, Bantul was a district with the biggest population of adolescents at age 10-14 years in DIY province. Based on BPS of DIY Province (2013), there were 17 subdistricts in Bantul district and the teenagers at the age of 10-14 years old were mostly found in Banguntapan subdistrict. There are 4 elementary schools in Banguntapan village and the biggest number of students is found in SDN Sokowaten Baru (512 students). From the random interview which has been done with 10 students of 5th and 6th grades of elementary school, it is known that 2 students have been menstruating. When they have been asked about menstruating, 9 of them had no idea about it, how to take care of the cleanliness when menstruating, and the symptom of it. Besides, most of the students were shy to answer about these menstruating things.

There is a program from Puskesmas dan UKS, but it has never been done the counseling about reproduction. The information about this matter has been done by teachers from SDN Sokowaten Baru.

Based on this background, the purpose of this study was to determine the correlation analysis of the characteristics of the level of knowledge and attitude of menarche in SDN Sokowaten Baru.

METHOD

This type of research using analytic survey with cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in March 2015 in SDN Sokowaten Baru Banguntapa. The sample was 67 students. In this study, all data were taken directly from the respondent (primary data). Measuring instruments used in this study is a closed questionnaire consisting of demographic data, the level of knowledge of menarche, and attitudes toward menarche. Data processing method has five stages, namely editing, scoring, coding, transferring, and tabulating. At the level of knowledge of menarche scoring is done by finding the percentage of respondents and the scores obtained on attitudes toward menarche scoring is done by looking for T scores of respondents. To test this hypothesis and research, the data were analyzed with SPSS 17.0 analysis with chi square test with a confidence level α 0.05.

RESULT

Tabel 1
Correlation Characteristics of Respondents with Knowledge Level

		Menarche						
No	Characteristics	Knowledge Level Menarche						p value
		Good		Enough		Less		
		F	(%)	f	(%)	f	(%)	
1.	Father's education							
	a. Elementary/junior	16	48,5	16	53,3	2	50	0,916
	b. Senior high school	13	39,4	8	26,7	2	50	
	c. University	4	12,1	6	20	0	0	
	Total	33	100	30	100	4	100	
2.	Mother's education							
	a. Elementary/junior	18	54,5	15	44,1	1	25	0,279
	b. Senior high school	13	39,4	8	33,3	3	75	
	c. University	2	6,1	6	75	0	0	
	Total	33	100	29	100	4	100	
3.	Father's work							
	a. Civil servant	2	6,1	1	3,3	0	0	0,003
	b. Entrepreneur	19	57,6	11	36,7	0	0	
	c. Farmer	1	3	1	3,3	0	0	
	d. Trader	1	3	2	6,7	0	0	
	e. Labor	9	27,3	12	40	3	75	
	f. Other	1	20	3	10	1	25	
	Total	33	100	30	100	4	100	
4.	Mother's work							
	a. Civil servant	0	0	6,9	100	0	0	0,831
	b. Entrepreneur	7	21,2	17,3	41,7	0	0	
	c. Farmer	1	3	3,4	50	0	0	
	d. Trader	3	9,1	10,3	50	0	0	
	e. Labor	3	9,1	20,7	60	1	25	
	f. Other	19	57,6	41,4	35,3	3	75	
	Total	33	100	29	100	4	100	
5.	The amount of resources							
	a. a source of information	18	54,5	19	63,3	3	75	0,272
	b. two resources	10	30,3	8	26,7	1	25	
	c. three sources of information	5	15,2	3	10	0	0	
	Total	33	100	29	100	4	100	

Based on the table 1 that, based on the education level of the knowledge of good distribution father was on dad education elementary / junior and senior (48.5% and 39.4%) and the father's education university level of knowledge about not found (0%), based on the mother's education elementary / junior and senior high majority of respondents with good knowledge level (54.5% and 51.7%) and the level of knowledge about the most common in mothers of respondents with high school education (75%). Respondents to work self-employed father has a good knowledge of the highest level (57.6%) and the highest level of knowledge about the respondents with job laborer father (75%), based on the mother's

occupation, both the highest level of knowledge among respondents with the work of other mothers / housewives (57.6%). Respondents were getting information from a single source of information the majority has good and sufficient level of knowledge (54.5% and 63.3%) and mostly lacking in the knowledge level of respondents with a single source of information (75%). From the calculation using statistical test using chi-square on IBM SPSS 20 with a 95% confidence level showed a p-value or correlation arithmetic α father's work with the level of knowledge of menarche is 0.003. This shows that the arithmetic $\alpha < \alpha$ ie $0.003 < 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is significant association between father's work with the level of knowledge of menarche

Tabel 2.
Correlation of Characteristics Respondents with Menarche Attitude

No	Characteristics	Menarche Attitude				p value
		Positive		Negative		
		F	(%)	F	(%)	
1.	Father's education					
a.	Elementary/junior	20	52,6	14	48,3	0,426
b.	Senior high school	14	36,9	9	31	
c.	University	4	10,5	6	20,7	
	Total	38	100	29	100	
2.	Mother's education					
a.	Elementary/junior	18	47,4	16	57,1	0,186
b.	Senior high school	14	36,8	10	35,7	
c.	University	6	15,8	2	7,2	
	Total	38	100	28	100	
3.	Father's work					
a.	Civil servant	1	2,6	2	6,9	0,998
b.	Entrepreneur	18	47,4	12	41,4	
c.	Farmer	1	2,6	1	3,4	
d.	Trader	1	2,6	2	6,9	
e.	Labor	15	39,5	9	31	
f.	Other	2	5,3	3	10,4	
	Total	38	100	29	100	
4.	Mother's work					
a.	Civil servant	2	5,3	0	0	0,361
b.	Entrepreneur	7	18,4	5	17,9	
c.	Farmer	1	2,6	1	3,6	
d.	Trader	3	7,9	3	10,7	
e.	Labor	8	21,1	2	7,1	
f.	Other	17	44,7	17	60,7	
	Total	38	100	28	100	
5.	The amount of resources					
a.	a source of information	15	39,5	25	86,2	0,000
b.	two resources	16	42,1	3	10,4	
c.	three sources of information	7	18,4	1	3,4	
	Total	38	100	29	100	

Based on the table 2 shows that by father's education, father's education respondents with elementary / junior has the highest negative attitude (48.3%) and respondents with a mother's education elementary / junior majority have a negative attitude towards menarche (57.1%). Respondents with self-employed father's work has a positive attitude highest percentage (47.4%). Respondents with the work of other mother / housewife has a positive attitude highest (44.7%) and the highest negative attitude (60.7%). Respondents were getting information from a single source of information the majority has a negative attitude towards menarche (86.2%) and among respondents with two sources of information has a positive attitude highest (42.1%). From the calculation using statistical test using chi-square on IBM SPSS 20 with a 95% confidence level showed a p-value or arithmetic α correlation with attitude menarche resources is 0,000. This shows that the arithmetic $\alpha < \alpha$ ie $0.000 < 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between resources with the attitude of menarche.

Tabel 3
Correlation of Knowledge Level and Menarche Attitude

No	Menarche Knowledge Level	Menarche Attitude				p value
		Positive		Negative		
		f	(%)	F	(%)	
1	Good	19	50	14	48,3	0,002
2	Enough	17	44,7	13	44,8	
3	Less	2	5,3	2	6,9	
	Jumlah	38	100	29	100	

Based on table 3 obtained a positive attitude and negative attitude is most prevalent among respondents with a good knowledge level (50% and 48.3%) and at a sufficient level of knowledge respondents have more negative attitudes (44.8%). From the calculation using statistical test using chi-square on IBM SPSS 20 with a 95% confidence level showed a p-value or count α is 0.02. This shows that the arithmetic $\alpha < \alpha$ ie $0.002 < 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of menarche to menarche attitude.

DISCUSSION

Correlation Characteristics of Respondents with Knowledge Level Menarche

Respondents with a good level of knowledge of the most commonly found on the father's education elementary / junior and senior (48.5% and 39.4%) and the father's education PT level of knowledge about not found (0%), based on the mother's education elementary / junior and senior the majority of respondents with good knowledge level (54.5% and 51.7%) and the level of knowledge about the most common in mothers of respondents with high school education (75%). However, from the results of the analysis there is no correlation between father's education and mother's education level knowledge of menarche. This is not in accordance with the theory that with better education, access to knowledge about parenting, the better⁸. However, the respondents to the mother's education elementary / junior high level the majority of respondents have a good knowledge of this case could be due to the knowledge that is influenced by several factors such as non-formal education, interests, experiences, and cultures⁹.

Respondents to work self-employed father has a good knowledge of the highest level (57.6%) and the highest level of knowledge about the respondents with job laborer father (75%), based on the mother's occupation, both the highest level of knowledge among respondents with the work of other mothers / housewives (57.6%). From the analysis there is no correlation between the mother's education level knowledge of menarche, but there is a correlation between father's work with the level of knowledge of menarche. This is because the parents are the economic conditions poor families (father) have to work harder, even the mother would go to work looking for additional income to meet family needs, so that this condition allows parents rarely have free time to be able to provide information and an important lesson that is needed by children in the face of menarche.

Parents who work as civil servants and self-employed are categorized as families with economic conditions intermediate or high that they have greater opportunities in terms of satisfying the needs of the facility as well as a learning tool for children and a mother who does not work or as housewives have more time to used in providing information and learning to their children, it is in accordance with Notoatmodjo that the economic status of a person will determine the availability of a facility that is required for certain activities so that socioeconomic status affects a person's knowledge¹⁰.

Respondents were getting information from a single source of information the majority has good and sufficient level of knowledge (54.5% and 63.3%) and mostly lacking in the knowledge level of respondents with a single source of information (75%). From the analysis there is no correlation between the resources with the level of knowledge of menarche, it is not in accordance with the theory in finding a variety of resources to solve the curiosity of children can ask parents / teachers / friends / health workers or find itself through the media printing such as books, magazines, posters, and electronic media such as radio, TV, and internet so that children become more widespread knowledge. And not in accordance with the opinion of Budiman is someone who has a lot of resources that would have a broader knowledge¹¹.

Correlation of Characteristics Respondents with Menarche Attitude

Respondents were seen by father's education, father's education respondents with elementary / junior has the highest negative attitude (48.3%) and respondents with a mother's education elementary / junior majority have a negative attitude towards menarche (57.1%). Fewest negative attitudes found among respondents with dad education Higher Education (20%) and maternal education Higher Education (7.2%). From the analysis there is no correlation between father's education and mother's education with the attitude of menarche. This is not consistent with the theory that parental education can contribute and have a big impact in terms of its role and function as a parent to provide the care that also affect the child's development. Education acquired by parents during their lifetime of knowledge and attitudes affect them in providing information that is given to children that affect the way children think in determining attitude. This could be because parents are highly educated in general be open and able to treat children in a positive way, and one way to get behavior change is through the means of education¹⁰.

Respondents with self-employed father's work has a positive attitude highest percentage (47.4%). Respondents with the work of other mother / housewife has a positive attitude highest (44.7%) and the highest negative attitude (60.7%). From the analysis there is no correlation between the work of the father and mother work with the attitude of menarche. This is not in accordance with the research Hartatin and Hariani that the role of parents has

an impact and perception of girls of menarche, the role of parents in both the understanding of menstruation and the problem is likely to give the perception of young women good about menarche compared to the role of parents is not good. If the menstrual period is not accompanied by the provision of clear information and the right will result in a sense of fear, anxiety and inner conflict¹². Unfavorable economic families forcing a mother to go to work meeting the needs of the economy so that the time given for child care to be reduced.

Respondents were getting information from a single source of information the majority has a negative attitude towards menarche (86.2%) and among respondents with two sources of information has a positive attitude highest (42.1%). From the analysis of correlation between the resources with the attitude of menarche. This is consistent with the factors that influence the formation of attitudes according to Anwar, namely the influence of others that are considered important (parents / teachers / friends / health officials), mass media such as TV, newspapers, magazines, and others have great influence in forming opinions and beliefs of people who can direct a person and will provide the basis to form the affective attitude toward certain, and educational institutions and religious institutions as a system that has an influence in the formation of attitudes¹³. To that end, each young woman should be prepared to face menarche and menstrual by providing a broad and accurate information.

Correlation of Attitude Knowledge Level and Menarche Attitude

Attitudes toward menarche research results based on the level of knowledge menarche elementary school grades 5 and 6 in New Sokowaten SDN obtained Banguntapan 2015 respondents with a positive attitude and negative attitude is most prevalent among respondents with a good knowledge level (50% and 48.3%) and in sufficient level of knowledge respondents have more negative attitudes (44.8%). And of the result of the analysis showed a correlation between the level of knowledge of menarche to menarche attitude. Respondents who have a good knowledge more ready to face menarche. Conversely, respondents who are knowledgeable about much less prepared for the menarche. According to research conducted by Hartatin and Hariani knowledge and attitudes are factors that affect the readiness of menarche. Young women with good knowledge may soon realize that menstruation as a physiological process and to respond positively to menarche. Instead of knowledge is not good, misperceptions and wrong thinking can drive fear, anxiety, and negative behavior for young women in the face of menarche¹². This is consistent with Rhomawati research showing that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of menstruation with preparedness menarche¹⁴.

According to Anwar social attitudes are formed from the social interaction experienced by the individual¹³. Information as a source of knowledge necessary for young women can determine the attitudes and behaviors that are responsible for maintaining reproductive health. So, if they have been prepared and informed about menstruation, then they will not experience anxiety and other negative reactions².

Understanding or knowledge of good and bad, wrong or truth in a matter will determine the person's belief system so that it will affect the person's attitude. Based on the results of the study still found the respondent with good knowledge level but has a negative attitude and knowledge level of respondents with less but have a positive attitude. This relates to both the attitude and enough can be influenced by direct experience that is experienced by an individual against a case. Attitude is not innate but learned and shaped by life experiences throughout development during his life. Therefore, it is necessary a good knowledge of

menstruation right to face menarche. In harmony with this, parents, teachers, and health workers should seek to increase the knowledge to prepare to face menarche.

CONCLUSION

1. There is a correlation between father's occupations on the level of knowledge of menarche.
2. There is a correlation between the resources of the attitude of menarche.
3. There is a correlation between the levels of menarche's knowledge to menarche attitude.

SUGGESTION

For all health centers and Head of Elementary School Principals in order to develop policies and development programs of reproductive health services, especially health education and counseling programs related to knowledge and attitude towards menarche. In addition, for midwives and elementary school teachers can plan and implement service and development of reproductive health as well as provide health education and counseling related knowledge and attitudes toward menarche.

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