

**FAMILY PROFILE OF ENGAGED ADOLESCENTS  
TOWARDS EARLY PREGNANCY IN SELECTED  
TOWNS IN CAVITE**

**THESIS**

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TOWNS IN CAVITE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**DUMAGAT, VERNADETH B., JALECO, CRISTY BELLE D., VILLANUEVA, CHRISTIAN JOY P. “Family Profile of Engaged Adolescents Towards Early Pregnancy in Selected Towns in Cavite”. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Nursing. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2014. Adviser: Prof. Nenita B. Panaligan.**

This study was conducted to assess the socio-demographic profile and family profile of pregnant and non-pregnant participants during adolescent age. It also identified the influence of socio-demographic profile and family profile to early pregnancy of female participants and male with pregnant and non-pregnant partners. It also ascertained if there is any significant difference between the socio-demographic profile and family profile of pregnant and non-pregnant participants during their adolescent age.

The questionnaire, containing two parts, was adapted from different articles and related studies which were modified by the researchers. Data gathered using the questionnaires were tallied, interpreted, and statistically analyzed. Frequency and percentage were used to present the socio-demographic profile and family profile such as structural characteristics. To present the influenced of socio-demographic profile and family profile of pregnant and non-pregnant participants, Chi-Square was used. Mann Whitney U Test was used to determine the significant difference between demographic profile of pregnant and non-pregnant participants during their adolescent age. Differences were tested using Tukey's B Test.

This study reveals that the number of siblings, educational status, parents' civil status, father's employment status, mother's educational attainment, father's educational attainment, monthly family income and religion had significant influence to early

pregnancy as to female participants. Likewise, the number of siblings, educational status, parents' civil status, mother's employment status, father's employment status, mother's educational attainment, father's educational attainment, monthly family income and religion had significant influence to early pregnancy as to male participants. In addition, structural characteristics of female and male participants influenced early pregnancy.

The study shows that significant difference was noted between socio-demographic profile of the participants in terms of educational status, father's employment status, mother's educational attainment, father's educational attainment and religion. In the same manner, significant difference was noted between family profile of pregnant and non-pregnant participants in terms of their role pattern, communication pattern, social relationship and belief system.

Based on the findings and implications, it is recommended that: the adolescents should think of having a stable life first by being aware of the family profile of their partners; the parents must have good parenting skills in terms of communication pattern for those who are at risk of engaging in early pregnancy; the members of the community and other members of the health team should further advocate the control of teenage pregnancy by giving health education to parents regarding their parenting style; in school, there should be an organized seminar concerning gender sensitivity of which the students may become aware of this issue; and religious organizations should focus their teachings on values education among adolescents.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

At an early age, teenagers who are already engaged in premarital sex mostly led to early pregnancy. According to the World Health Organization, teenage pregnancy is increasing significantly worldwide and the most involved adolescents are with ages 15-19 years old, about 16 million each year. New Mexico has the highest rate of 93 out of 1000. Teenage pregnancy rate in the Philippines is the highest among ASEAN's six major economies, as reported by the United Nations Population Fund's 2011 annual report. Statistics of teenage pregnancies in the country has remained generally stable. The Philippines is the 3rd highest rate of teen pregnancies in Southeast Asia. One of the factors that can contribute on this kind of situation is how well does a family raise up a child and the characteristics of a family as a whole that affects the behaviour of a teenager (Dela Cruz, 2012).