

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Determinants Affecting Family Planning for Adolescents In East Java

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development in all fields is closely related to population because it is both the subject and the object of development. Therefore, the dimensions of population and family development must receive special attention, including planning family life. However, based on SKAP 2018-2019 data, the knowledge of adolescents in East Java about population has actually decreased and the ASFR rate is still high. This research aimed to analyze the determinants that influence family planning for adolescents in East Java. **Methods:** This research used SKAP KKBPK BKKBN data in 2019. The sample was adolescents aged 10-24 years with a total sample before being scored 1,768 adolescents and after being scored became 5,300 adolescents. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods. **Results:** Adolescent and parental education had a significant effect on family planning for adolescents. However, there was no difference in family planning among adolescents who had or had never heard of PIK-R, there was no difference in family planning among adolescents who had and had never heard of STIs, parents who actively participated in BKR did not affect family planning for adolescents, as well as population issues, employment issues and other issues did not affect family planning for adolescents. **Conclusion:** Adolescent and parents' education influence adolescent family planning. Meanwhile, knowledge of PIK-R, IMS, population issues, employment and other issues, as well as being active in BKR does not affect youth family planning.

Keywords: Determinant Factors, Family Planning, Adolescent, Family Development.

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INTRODUCTION

Development in all fields is closely related to population because population is both the subject and the object of development. Law Number 52 of Family Development mentions the importance of developing Indonesian people as a whole, covering all dimensions and aspects of life, including population development and family development. These efforts are aimed at realizing a just and prosperous society as the basic principle of national development. Construction carried out by and for residents. In addition, the dimensions of population

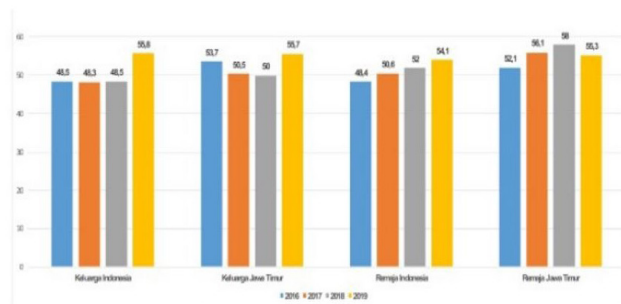
development and family development must receive special attention in the framework of sustainable national development.

Population is closely related to the problem of population explosion, migration, fertility, mortality, morbidity, employment and poverty. However, problems arise along with population dynamics and occur almost in every region in Indonesia. These problems include the low quality of population and family development, the high growth rate and population quantity, and the high birth rate of the population. Other problems faced include the lack of knowledge and awareness of couples of childbearing age and adolescents about reproductive rights, low age at first marriage, low male participation in family planning, and weak economy and family resilience (4, 30).

Population problems need to be known and understood by adolescents as actors of development. Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood. Adolescence is commonly known as a period of life where emotions are very prominent, including a strong sense of curiosity for knowledge (1, 5, 7). This condition encourages adolescents to access various information, including information about demography. The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) conducts a survey on the performance of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development program or what is called the SKAP (Program Performance and Accountability Survey) Population Family Planning and Family Development (KKBPK). The 2018 SKAP data shows that the knowledge of adolescents Population and employment are the terms most familiar to young people (95%). Furthermore, unemployment (94%) and poverty (94%). Regarding the issue of birth control, as many as 76% of adolescents agreed and strongly agreed on the need for birth control efforts. As many as 63% agree and strongly agree that population growth is bad for development programs and 66% disagree and strongly disagree about child marriage. On the other hand, the ideal age of marriage for young women is 22 years and for young men is 25 years. Meanwhile, the median ideal age for women to give birth for the first time is 23 years (2). These data show a positive correlation between adolescent knowledge of population and family planning. The level of adolescent knowledge about Family Life Preparation for Adolescents (PKBR) is also influenced by the involvement of non-formal education, such as the Center for Youth Information and Counseling (PIK-R). The results of previous research indicated that in the hamlets where there was PIK-R, the level of knowledge of adolescents about PKBR was 53.84% and 15.39% was lacking. Whereas in hamlets where there was no PIK-R, the level of adolescent knowledge about Family Life Preparation for Adolescents (PKBR) was less than 43.59% and the good was 25.6% (8).

Regarding family life planning as part of the strategic issue of population development 2020-2024, Indonesia is still facing serious challenges, where the birth rate of 15-19 years (ASFR) is still high at 33 births per 1000 women (2, 7) due to low understanding. adolescents and future brides related to reproductive health and preparation of family life. The high rate of ASFR also occurs in several developing countries which are influenced by the low knowledge of reproductive health experienced by women of reproductive age (PUS). In Bangladesh, the knowledge gap on reproductive health of women of childbearing age (EFA) between urban and rural areas affects their reproductive behavior (13). Whereas in Eastern Ethiopia, adolescent reproductive health services, harmful traditional practices of reproductive health, and lack of privacy in reproductive health are contributing factors to the increase in ASFR (1). The same phenomenon and causative factors also occur in adolescents in Iran and West Africa (12).

Figure 1. shows that the index of public knowledge about population during 2016-2019 based on the results of the 2015-2017 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and 2018-2019 SKAP has increased, but it is not significant. Increased understanding of families in East Java about population, from 50% to 55.7% in 2019 is considered very small when compared to the total number of families in East Java. Similar conditions also occurred in the adolescent group. The knowledge of adolescents in East Java about population has actually decreased from 58% to 55.3% in 2019.



Source: Results of the 2015-2017 RPJMN and 2018-2019 SKAP

Figure 1. Community Knowledge Index Regarding Population, 2016-2019

Another problem that arises in East Java is early age marriage. Factors related to early marriage are knowledge factors, respondent's education level, respondent's attitude, parent's job, parent's income, and the role of peers (5, 15, 27). Adolescents do not understand the meaning and purpose of marriage. Family planning in this study means the process of planning family life related to age at marriage, number of children, gender of children, birth spacing and contraceptives to be used. Various things put forward as causes of divorce, such as economy, domestic violence (KDRT), infidelity, and so on, are actually only triggers, but the most basic cause of divorce is the absence of commitment between each partner in achieving the goal of marriage (23). Another problem is abortion, where adolescents have premarital abortion caused by internal and external factors. Internal factors include anxiety, embarrassment to friends, neighbors and family because they have defamed the family's good name, are not married, and when giving birth there will be no father, fear, not ready because they are still in school or not working so they cannot care for children (25).

This research aimed to analyze the determinants that influence family planning for adolescents in East Java. The results of this study can be used as input for policy makers in planning population programs for adolescents in East Java. In addition, to strengthen the implementation of the Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) program to realize GenRe (Planning Generation).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research used a cross-sectional study design. This research used the 2019 KKBPK Program Performance and Accountability Survey (SKAP) data carried out by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). The sample used in this research were adolescents aged 10-24 years. Sampling was based on the 2019 SKAP data survey. The total sample before weighting was 1.768 adolescents and after being weighed was 5.300 adolescent.

The educational characteristics of parents and adolescents, hearing PIK-R for adolescents, active BKR for parents, listening to STIs for adolescents, and hearing about population, employment and other issues for parents are classified into independent variables, while family planning for adolescents is classified into the dependent variable. This research used univariate data analysis through a frequency table of each variable studied and bivariate analysis through cross tabulation using the Binary Logistic Regression.

This study uses univariate analysis using a bar graph and multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression. Binary logistic regression is statistical test technique used to perform an analysis between the independent and dependent variables where the independent variables consist of two categories (binary). This study uses the variable Family Planning as a dependent variable and two groups of independent variables. The first group of independent variables are adolescent variables (gender, education, age, heard of BKB, heard of PIK-R, knowing the fertile period, hearing about drugs, hearing about HIV, hearing about IMS, hearing about population Issues, hearing about transmigration issues, hearing about labor issues, hearing about other population growth issues). While the independent variables of second group are the variables of parents (educations, welfare, never heard of BKR, ever heard of PIK-R, active in BKR, hearing about population issues, hearing about transmigration issues, hearing about labor issues, Hearing about other population growth issues).

RESULT

Description of Adolescent Characteristics and Knowledge

This research used data from male and female adolescents aged 10-24 years of SKAP results in 2019. The characteristics of adolescents used in this research were adolescent gender, adolescent education, and adolescent age.

Showed that some of the adolescents in the research were 54.96% male while 46.04% were female. Most of the adolescents had secondary education, it was 82.36%, while 4.44% of adolescents had low education, 0.14% in which they did not go to school and 13.07%

were highly educated adolescents. Based on the age of adolescents, 66.4% were aged 15-19 years, and 33.6% were teenagers aged 20-24 years. Adolescent's knowledge of adolescent reproductive health played a role in adolescent decision making in matters relating to their reproductive organs. So, it is hoped that the increasing knowledge of adolescent reproductive health will improve the quality of adolescent decisions in planning for their future. Adolescent knowledge in this study includes knowledge about Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR), Adolescent Family Development (BKR), Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R), and population issues.

Figure 2 showed 7.62% of adolescents know the fertile period, while 96.15% of adolescents who know about drugs, knowledge of adolescents about HIV were 75.63% and 48% of adolescents had heard of STIs. Other than that, however, from Table 3, it could be seen that there were still very few teenagers who have heard about PIK-R (17.68%), and the BKR Development Program (12.43%) that some teenagers had heard various issues, such as population issues as much as 72.52%, issues of population movement with 88.81%, employment issues with 97.42%, and other population issues amounted 94.27% in Figure 5. While parents' knowledge of the issue - Population issues such as population issues as much as 61.79%, issues of population movement 70.15%, employment issues at 95.51%, and other population issues with 86.77%. In Figure 4, parents' knowledge of the PIK-R program showed that as many as 8.6% and 20.27% knew about BKR and only 1.03 were active about BKR.

Description of the Characteristics of Adolescent Parents

Parents of adolescents play a role in providing education to adolescents, both regarding moral and religious education and planning for their future adolescent, including family planning. The description of the

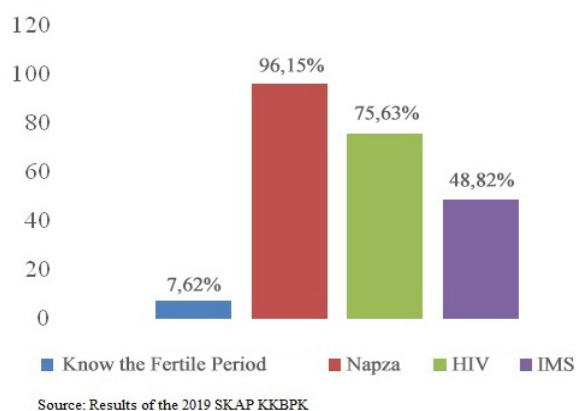
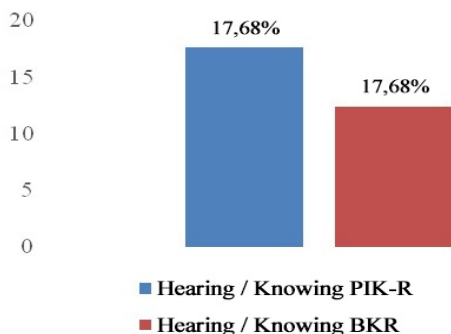
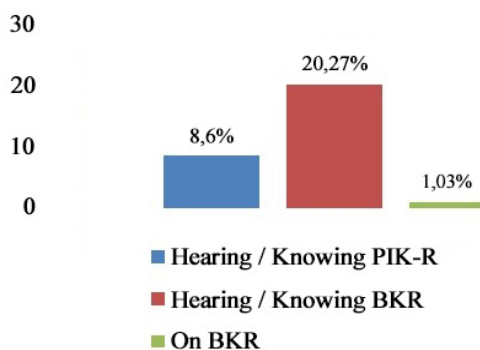


Figure 2: Adolescent KKR Knowledge



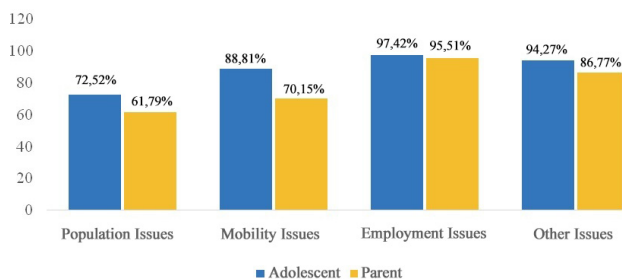
Source: Results of the 2019 SKAP KKBPK

Figure 3. Adolescent BKR / PIK-R Knowledge



Source: Results of the 2019 SKAP KKBPK

Figure 4: Knowledge of PIK-R and Parent's BKR



Source: Results of the 2019 SKAP KKBPK

Figure 5: Adolescent BKR/PIK-R Knowledge

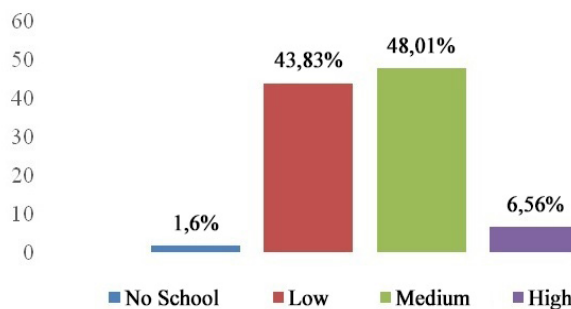
characteristics of the parents of adolescents used in this study were the sex of adolescents, parental education, and level of welfare. The results of the characteristics of the respondents are presented in the following figure.

Based on Table 6, it was known that the parents of adolescents mostly had secondary education, it was 48.01%, then 43.83% with low education, and 6.56% had high education then only 1.6% were not in school. Based on the level of welfare, most of the parents of adolescents had a sufficient or medium level of welfare, it was 54.95%, while 30.33% of teenage parents had a high level of welfare, and 14.73% of teenage parents had a low level of welfare. Here were some determinants that influenced family planning for adolescents.

Model 1

Model 1 is a binary regression that only uses adolescent variables

1. Adolescent Education



Source: Results of the 2019 SKAP KKBPK

Figure 6: Parent's Education

Highly educated adolescents had better family planning than adolescents with low education.

2. Listen to PIK-R

There was no difference in family planning among adolescents who had and had never heard of PIK-R.

3. Listen to IMS

There was no difference in family planning among adolescents who had and had never heard of IMS

Model 2

Model 2 is a binary regression that only uses variables of parents

1. Parents Education

Parents with low and high education had adolescents with good family planning

2. Active BKR

Parents who actively participate in BKR did not influence adolescent family planning

3. Issues of Population, Labor and Other Issues. It did not affect adolescent family planning

Model 3

Model 3 shows the result of binary logistic regression using the first group and the second group variable as independent variables.

DISCUSSION

Family Planning for Adolescents Based on the Characteristics of Adolescent Parents

Having a family is an effort to develop individuals in family management. Good family management is a family that has a plan before deciding to start a family. This planning is carried out so that each family is able to maintain the family that is fostered. Family planning for adolescents who are entering the age of marriage is important to pay attention to because of divorce cases. Not only adolescents, parents must have a stake in planning the family process for their teens. It is intended that the decisions of adolescents in having a family have strong self-management, especially in dealing with problems that arise in the family.

Based on the results of the research showed the level of education of the parents of adolescents, it is still

Table 1. Model Affecting Family Planning for Adolescent

Variable	Model 1				Model 2				Model 3			
	OR	p-val	[95%CI]		OR	p-val	[95%CI]		OR	p-val	[95%CI]	
			Low	Up			Low	Up			Low	Up
Adolescent												
Gender												
Female	1.87	0.00*	1.53	2.28					1.84	0.00*	1.50	2.26
Education												
Middle	1.52	0.07	0.97	2.38					1.30	0.28	0.81	2.07
High	2.42	0.00*	1.34	4.35					1.90	0.04*	1.03	3.52
Age												
20-24 years old	2.35	0.00*	1.87	2.96					2.42	0.00*	1.91	3.08
Never Heard of BKR	1.47	0.01*	1.10	1.98					1.02	0.94	0.72	1.44
Ever Heard of PIK-R	1.02	0.91	0.74	1.41					1.38	0.04*	1.02	1.88
Knowing the Fertile Period	1.02	0.01*	1.21	3.00					2.05	0.00*	1.28	3.29
Hearing About Drugs	3.11	0.00*	1.97	4.91					2.96	0.00*	1.87	4.70
Hearing About HIV	1.39	0.00*	1.12	1.73					1.38	0.01*	1.10	1.73
Hearing About IMS	1.16	0.17	0.94	1.42					1.13	0.26	0.91	1.41
Population Issues	1.68	0.00*	1.36	2.08					2.08	0.00*	1.60	2.70
Transmigration Issues	0.89	0.51	0.63	1.25					0.83	0.30	0.58	1.18
Labor Issues	1.89	0.06	0.98	3.66					1.95	0.06	0.97	3.89
Other Issues	3.64	0.01*	2.33	5.71					3.43	0.00*	2.15	5.45
Parent												
Education*												
Low									0.33	0.01*	0.14	0.77
Middle					0.26	0.00*	0.11	0.31	0.31	0.01*	0.13	0.74
High					0.27	0.00*	0.12	0.56	0.56	0.27	0.20	1.57
Welfare*												
Middle					0.56	0.23	0.21	1.60	1.60	0.00*	1.23	2.07
High					1.95	0.00*	1.55	2.93	2.93	0.00*	2.13	4.05
Never Heard of BKR*					3.32	0.00*	2.49	1.76	1.76	0.00*	1.28	2.42
Ever Heard of PIK-R*					1.70	0.00*	1.27	0.42	0.42	0.00*	0.28	0.64
Active in BKR*					0.47	0.00*	0.32	2.62	2.62	0.14	0.72	9.46
Population Issues					2.63	0.13	0.74	0.61	0.61	0.00*	0.46	0.79
Transmigration Issues					0.89	0.29	0.72	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.98	1.63
Labor Issues					1.56	0.00*	1.24	0.91	0.91	0.70	0.55	1.49
Other Issues					1.11	0.61	0.74	1.05	1.05	0.77	0.77	1.43

*Significance at alpha 0.05 level

relatively low, it was 64.9%. This illustrated that education was still underestimated by the majority of parents in East Java and this affects the planning of adolescents in their families. Factors that influence early marriage in adolescents are the role of parents in family communication, parental education, and adolescent education (5). Meanwhile, in terms of parent's work, the majority have worked part-time jobs with 61.5% and 38.3% with full-time job. This has a positive effect on adolescents who will decide to start a family that work is something that someone must have when they have a family. The socioeconomic status of the head of the family (education, income, and occupation/livelihood) makes a big contribution (21). Meanwhile, the location where parents live did not have a significant effect on youth planning to have a family.

The level of welfare of adolescent parents in East Java is categorized as prosperous. This has a positive effect on adolescents who want to start a family because their parents are role models. Financial management has a positive effect on subjective family welfare and other results show that subjective economic pressure has a significant negative effect on subjective welfare (24). Based on research variables from the characteristics of adolescent parents, it is revealed that welfare is defined as having worked and earned income. Thus, education is considered to have less influence in the planning of adolescents with families because parents view work is more important than taking higher education.

Family Planning for Adolescents Based on Adolescent Characteristics

Divorce that occurred in families are triggered by a lack of understanding of reproductive health knowledge, issues of population and family development, as well as the maturity of adolescence when having a family. Based on research conducted on adolescents in East Java, it shows that the age of marriage for adolescents in East Java is still high. Adolescent marriage affects adolescent education. The results showed that adolescents in East Java were married at the age of 10-19 years. In addition, the level of education is still very low, resulting in low adolescents' knowledge of family planning. The results of this research are in line with a research of women in rural India that family planning has a significant positive relationship with women's literacy and socioeconomic status (31). The level of education also remains an important issue in family planning in rural America (28, 29).

Family Planning for Adolescents Based on Parents' Knowledge of Population Issues

The issue of population is an issue that is seen every day in the mass media, both print and electronic media. Population issues are related to population growth, migration, employment, and population impacts. Based on the results of research that has been conducted on about 5000 teenage parents in East Java, it is revealed that the parents of adolescents are aware of population issues in Indonesia. This illustrates that parents in an effort to prepare teenagers for their families have been carefully planned, for example regarding the number of children, the location to settle after marriage, and employment. However, if it is related to the previous variable, the education of adolescent parents in East Java is still low, so it will affect family planning for adolescents. This research is in line with Prata research that knowledge of the number of children and birth spacing is an important factor in supporting the success of family planning (22).

Family Planning for Adolescent Based on Adolescent Knowledge of Population Issues

Adolescents need to know social problems in family planning so that they can plan things properly and are responsible for the decisions they have made. Knowledge and attitudes directly influence family life planning behavior. Knowledge also indirectly affects family life planning behavior through attitudes (16). The results showed that the majority of adolescents' knowledge regarding population issues was understood by adolescents planning to have a family. The significance of adolescent knowledge about population issues shows that the readiness of adolescents is mature enough to decide to start a family. However, if it is related to previous research variables related to the age of adolescents planning to marry, they are still relatively young and immature, both reproductively, psychologically and socially.

Family Planning for Adolescents Based on Parents' Knowledge of Adolescent Reproductive Health

Parents are responsible for adolescent marriage so that parents are expected to be able to understand in depth about the other side of planning in a family, one of which is knowledge about Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR). Knowledge of KRR is related to adolescent maturity and adolescent psychology. The results showed that the percentage of parents' knowledge about KRR was quite significant. This shows that parents in East Java already understand about KRR. Like the results of previous studies, it was found that the relationship between family members, especially children and parents, has an important role in adolescent behavior, including adolescent sexual behavior (9). However, if it is related to the previous variable, that marriage at the age of adolescents is still quite high. If the understanding of KRR is not balanced with a mature understanding of family planning, then the number of vulnerabilities in pregnancy and reproduction is high.

Family Planning for Adolescents Based on Adolescent Knowledge About Adolescent Reproductive Health

Adolescent understanding of reproductive health (early marriage and risk behavior) is low due to local customs, adolescent adherence to parents and lack of information on adolescent reproductive health (15, 18, 19). In accordance with the definition above, if it is related to the results of the research conducted, it shows that there are still many adolescents who ignore the aspects of adolescent reproductive health. This requires assistance and guidance on adolescent reproductive health knowledge as a whole for adolescents planning to have a family. If the knowledge and understanding of adolescents is left lacking, it can negatively affect family planning. As stated by Fadila and Nugroho (7), the majority of female adolescents get knowledge of physical changes at puberty from teachers (60.9%) and most from friends (29.3%). Meanwhile, male adolescents received knowledge of physical changes at puberty from friends (47.5%) and most of them from teachers (45.5%).

Family Planning for Adolescents Based on Parents' Knowledge of Family Development

Deciding to start a family in adolescents must understand deeply and thoroughly about the condition of adolescents in a family. The first responsibility related to the above understanding is the responsibility of parents because parents are role models for adolescents. When associated with the results of research conducted, the knowledge of Adolescent Family Development (BKR) is still very low both in terms of knowledge and activeness in activities. Family development is influenced by family resilience. One of the ways in which family resilience is built by interactions between family members and interactions with the social environment (11, 14, 17, 20). Family functions as a channel of communication among family members, mutual respect, and cooperation. Family relationships are an important determinant of whether a

family can function properly (13, 19).

Family Planning for Adolescent Based on Adolescent Knowledge About Family Development

Family development is not only based on moral and material aspects, but there are several aspects that must also be considered in building a family. This must be understood by every teenager, both male and female. With an understanding and knowledge of BKR, it is hoped that there will be no more divorce and domestic violence based on economic limitations. With the existence of PIK-R, it is expected to be able to minimize the occurrence of misunderstandings that result in divorce and domestic violence. Based on the results of research that has been done, the understanding and knowledge of adolescents in East Java is still significant and does not know about the BKR and PIK-R programs. If this program can be fully absorbed by adolescents in East Java, it will be able to minimize the occurrence of adolescent marriages, minimize divorce and domestic violence. Family development is influenced by family resilience. Family resilience is influenced by the closeness and loyalty of family members, using methods of overcoming problems, communicating directly with each other, having orders in the family and clearly in the decision-making process is a function of protection for the family, especially when facing a crisis (10). The function of the family consists of six dimensions, including functioning as problem solving, communication, roles, effective intervention, effective interest, and behavior control (6, 26).

Determinant Factors

Adolescent and parents' education has a significant effect on family planning for adolescents. However, there is no difference in family planning among adolescents who have or have never heard of PIK-R, there is no difference in family planning among adolescents who had and had never heard of STIs, parents who actively participate in BKR did not affect family planning for adolescents, as well as population issues. employment issues and other issues do not affect family planning for adolescents.

CONCLUSION

The results of this research had several limitations such as the research area. The samples used were parents and adolescents in East Java. This meant that the findings could not be directly generalized so that they did not represent the phenomenon of family planning for adolescents in Indonesia. In addition, the phenomenon of family planning for adolescents is not only seen from the variable characteristics of parents and adolescents as well as knowledge of population issues, reproductive health and family development. Further researches should pay more attention to other variables that influence family planning for adolescents, such as family meanings and values, family rationality, media exposure, and peer influence.

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