



**The 47th Asia Pacific Academic Consortium
for Public Health Conference**

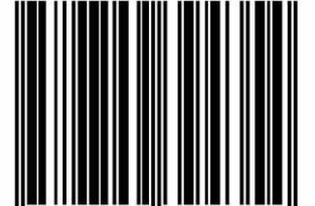
**PUBLIC HEALTH CHALLENGE IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION:
BUILDING REGIONAL INITIATIVES FROM
LOCAL EXPERIENCES AND BEST PRACTICES**

BANDUNG, INDONESIA, OCTOBER 21ST-23RD 2015

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Editor :
Dwi Gayatri
Popy Yuniar
Ede Surya Darmawan

Cover and Layout Designer :
Muhammad Ihsan Santoso

Faculty of Public Health Universitas Indonesia
B Building 1st Floor
Kampus UI Depok - 16424 - Indonesia
Telephone/Fax +62217864975
Email fkmui@ui.ac.id
<http://www.fkm.ui.ac.id>

Risky Sexual Behavior And Unwanted Pregnancy Among Adolescents In Indonesia

Sarah Handayani

Sarah Handayani; Ike Anggraeni

University Muhammadiyah Prof DR HAMKA (UHAMKA)

Indonesia

sarah_panji@yahoo.com

Prevention of unwanted pregnancies related to the quality of the future of human resources. Previous research from some countries proved that the impact of unwanted pregnancies do not only related to the mothers but for the babies too. Risk adolescent are the vulnerable group with the unwanted pregnancies. They have a risky behavior but have a low knowledge and practice to prevent pregnancies.

In attempting to achieve the aim of the study, a number of key objectives were identified: 1) to determine the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy among risk adolescents, 2) to determine the background characteristics of risk adolescents, 2) to determine the sexual behavior of risk adolescents, 3) to determine the contraceptive knowledge and practice of risk adolescents, 4) to determine the media literacy, talked sexual matters and peer pressure of risk adolescents, 5) to determine the smoking and drugs behavior of risk adolescents, 6) to determine which variables most associated with unwanted pregnancies.

The analysis was based on 1.353 risky adolescent, those who ever had a sexual intercourse from 10.980 respondents. Data from a demographic and health survey conducted in 2012 in Indonesia were used never married men in the age of 15-24 years. A conceptual framework that outlines independent variables of the unwanted pregnancies was employed including the background characteristic, sexual behavior, contraceptive knowledge and practice, value of virginity, media literacy, smoking, drugs, peer pressure and talked sexual matters with friends friends, family, teacher, health service provider and religious leader. Cross-tabulations and logistic regression were used to compare characteristics and contextual factors among them.

Unwanted pregnancies among men sex partner were 8.7%. The median age of the men interviewed was 20.46. The majority of them were in the age group of 20-24 years (35.7%) and their age at sexual intercourse for the first time were also in group age 20-24 years (84.6%), about 46.7% were in senior high school and lived in urban (56.3%). Most of their reason for the first sexual intercourse were curious (56%), with their girlfriend (89.6%) and most of them did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (61.1%). From their last sexual intercourse, 64% of them had in the last day, week and month. Their knowledge about pregnancy and contraception were mostly bad (59.2 %) but 82.7% of them still value their partners virginity. Most of them (79.8%) were smoking, 15.6% ever tried drugs, 52.5% drink alcohol. Most of them (54.8%) read the newspaper, listen to the radio and watches television at least once a week, 69.3% of them had high peer pressure. Talked about sexual matters with some reliable person were also asked, friends (68.7%), mothers (12.5%), father (9.7%), siblings (18.9%), relatives (24.2%), teacher (40.7%), health service provider (23.4%). Among the

independent variables, last time they had sexual intercourse, drugs, talked sexual matters with mother, father and siblings related to the unwanted pregnancies.

The multivariable model with Multiple Logistic Regression Test at 95% confidence level showed that: 1) drugs with a prediction coefficient of 1.942 which indicates that men who consume drugs have unwanted risks pregnancy 2 times greater than those who do not consume drugs, 2) Frequency of sexual intercourse with beta coefficient of 1.841 which indicates that men who had more frequent sexual intercourse (day and week) had risk 1.8 times bigger than those who less frequent (month, week). 3) Talked about the sexual matter with mothers found to be a protective factor against the incidence of unwanted pregnancies Those who communicate about sexual problems to their mother can protect unwanted pregnancy 1.9 times bigger than those who did not.

Sex education programs at the school should offer early from elementary school and given as their step of development. Parents should also open their communication with their adolescent, especially about reproductive health.