



Overview of Premarital Sexual Behavior at Risk of Pregnancy Termination in Adolescent Girls in Indonesia

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Abstract

Globally around 16 million girls in the world aged between 15 to 19 years and about 1 million girls under the age of 15 give birth each year. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19 worldwide. Every year, about 3 million girls aged 15 to 19 years have unsafe abortions. Babies born to mothers who are teenagers have a much higher risk of death than those born to women aged 20 to 24 years. This study aims to determine what factors influence risky teenage sexual behavior. The type of research used is descriptive quantitative. Research subjects adolescents who engage in risky sexual behavior aged 15-24 years. The results showed that there were residential relationships, media exposure and peers with risky sexual behavior. The dominant factor that influences is media exposure.

Keywords

adolescents; sexual behavior; DHIS

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Introduction

According to WHO (2021), adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years and according to the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) the age range of adolescents is 10-24 years old and unmarried. The number of age groups of 10-19 years in Indonesia according to the 2020 population census is 43.5 million or about 18% of the population. In the world, it is estimated that the youth group amounts to 1.2 billion or 18% of the world's population.

An overview of the condition of Indonesian adolescents was published by the National Commission for Child Protection which conducted a survey in 2008 in 12 provinces with 4500 adolescents as respondents. The results were that 93.7 percent had kissed and made out, 62.7 percent of junior high school teenagers were no longer virgins and 21.2 percent of high school teenagers had had an abortion (BKKBN, 2020).

Existing studies show that the relationship between sexual behavior and peers is very prominent because having a naughty friend and having a sexually active friend is the main effect that causes premature sexual intercourse in adolescents (Le and Kato, 2020). This is in line with the results of research conducted by (Bogale and Seme, 2023) which states that sex practices are significantly influenced by adolescents who live with friends/relatives, live alone without parental control and watch pornographic films and the average age at which adolescent girls first have sexual intercourse is at the age of 15 years.

Based on the results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) in 2007-2012, it is known that the number of adolescent girls who have premarital sex at the age of 15-19 years is 1.3% in 2007 and has decreased in 2012 to 0.7% of the total

number of adolescents (SDKI, 2012). Despite the decline, the adolescent population remains a major public health concern. Recent data shows that 7% of girls aged 15 – 19 who have premarital sex will experience pregnancy and 2% of girls in this age group will have an abortion (Wellisch and Chor, 2015).

WHO data (2014) Globally states that about 16 million girls in the world between the ages of 15 and 19 years old and about 1 million girls under the age of 15 give birth every year. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19 worldwide. Every year, about 3 million girls aged 15 to 19 undergo unsafe abortions. Babies born to mothers who are still teenagers have a much higher risk of death than those born to women aged 20 to 24.

Based on the above presentation, researchers are interested in researching more deeply how premarital sexual behavior has an impact on pregnancy termination in adolescent girls.

Method

The type of research uses a quantitative descriptive type of research with a cross-sectional research design. Data collection was obtained not from respondents, but from other sources, namely the 2017 SDKI data set. The total population in this study is 59,100, and the number of samples taken is 7097 respondents.

Results and Discussion

Based on table 1, it can be seen from 7097 adolescent girls, it is known that the majority are aged 15-19 years with a total of 4596 (64.8%) with their education, most of them are secondary (junior high school) (junior high school) amounting to 4200 (59.2%) and living in cities as many as 4469 (63%).

The data on the characteristics of respondents' attitudes towards abortion in unmarried adolescents in the table is 887

(12.5%) with knowledge related to the question of whether sexual intercourse can cause pregnancy, many answered yes with a total of 4783 (67.4%).

So that the role of parents in terms of educating adolescents in personal formation is very important, which is 3896 (54.9%) and the role of schools in providing information about reproductive health is very large, which is 6790 (95.7%). But internet media exposure about pornography also had an effect of 2854 (40.2%).

Making adolescents have risky sexual behaviors is 3616 (51%). Based on table 1, it can be seen from 7097 adolescent girls, it is known that the majority are aged 15-19 years with a total of 4596 (64.8%) with their education, most of them are secondary (junior high school) (junior high school) amounting to 4200 (59.2%) and living in cities as many as 4469 (63%).

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Making adolescents have risky sexual behaviors is 3616 (51%). The characteristics of respondents related to the variables studied can be seen as table 2.

In table 2. It can be seen that adolescents living in cities are more at risk of sexual behavior compared to villages by 2190 (49%). Based on the hypothesis test used is the Chi-square test, with a p value of 0.000. This means that statistically shows a mea-

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents

It	Characteristic		N	%
1	Age	15-19	4596	64,8
		20-24	2501	35,2
		Basis	751	10,6
2	Education	Intermediate	4200	59,2
		Tall	2146	30,2
3	Residence	City	4469	63
		Village	2628	37
4	Attitude	Agree	887	12,5
		Disagree	6210	87,5
5	Knowledge	Already	4783	67,4
		No	2314	32,6
6	The Role of Parents	Already	3896	54,5
		No	3201	45,1
7	Role of the School	Already	6790	95,7
		No	307	34,3
8	Media Exposure	Already	2854	40,2
		No	4243	59,8
9	Peers	Influential	4205	59,3
		No Effect	2892	40,7
10	Sexual Behavior	Risky	3616	51
		No Risk	3481	49

Table 2. Residential Relations with Premarital Sexual Behavior

Residence City	Sexual Behavior				Total		P-value	OR
	Risky	No Risk	f	%				
Village	1426	1202	2628	44	100			
Total	3616	3481	7097	38	100	0,007	3,898	

Table 3. The Relationship between Media Exposure and Premarital-Sexual Behavior

Media Exposure	Sexual Behavior		Total	P-value	OR	CI 95%
	Risky	No Risk				
Already	1394	1460	2854	0,004	0,868	0,790-0,955
No	2222	2021	4243			
Total	3616	3481	7097			

Table 4. Peer Relationships with Premarital Sexual Behavior

Peers	Sexual Behavior		Total	P-value	OR	CI 95%
	Risky	No Risk				
Influential	2020	2185	4205	0,000	0,751	0,683-0,826
No Effect	1596	1296	2892			
Total	3616	3481	7097			

ningful relationship between residence and risky sexual behavior.

The relationship strength parameter used was OR, which was 0.810 with an IK of 95% (0.735-0.892). This means that adolescents living in cities are 0.810 times more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors than adolescents living in villages.

From table 3. It is known that adolescents who are exposed to pornographic media can engage in risky sexual behaviors as many as 1394 (48.8%). Based on the hypothesis test used is the Chi-square test (fisher's exact test), with a p value of 0.004. This means that statistically shows a meaningful relationship between media exposure and risky sexual behavior.

The relationship strength parameter used was OR, which was 0.868 with an IK of 95% (0.790-0.955). This means that adolescents who are exposed to pornographic media are 0.868 times more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors than adolescents who are not exposed to pornographic media.

Risky sexual behavior as many as 2020 (48%) are likely to engage in similar risky sexual behavior. Based on the hypothesis test used is the Chi-square test (fisher's exact test), with a p value of 0.000. This means that statistically shows that there is a meaningful relationship between peers and risky sexual behavior in premarital adolescents.

The relationship strength parameter used was OR, which was 0.751 with a IK of 95% (0.683-0.826). This means that adolescents who have peers who engage in risky sexual behaviors are 0.751 times more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors than adolescents who have peers who engage in risky sexual behaviors.

Table 5. Logistics Regression Test Results

Risk Factors	P-value	OR	CI 95%
Residence	0,000	0,825	0,749-0,909
Media Exposure	0,039	0,904	0,821-0,995
Peers	0,000	0,769	0,699-0,847

Based on the results of the analysis of the logistic regression test, it was found that exposure to internet media had the greatest influence on risky sexual behavior by 0.904 times.

Residence Relationship with Premaritime Sexual Behavior in Adolescent Girls in Indonesia

From the results of the univariate analysis, the number of adolescents living in the city was 4469 (63%) and the number of adolescents living in the village was 2628 (37%). The large number of adolescent population in Indonesia will pose a development challenge and also raise concerns about adolescent sexual behavior that can be at risk of causing problems with free sex, including pregnancy outside of marriage. According to Rejeki et al. (2010), of the number of teenagers, 20% of them have had premarital sex and every year there is an abortion.

Based on the bivariate test used is the Chi-square test (fisher's exact test), with a p value of 0.000. This means that statistically shows a meaningful relationship between residence and risky sexual behavior. Adolescents who live in urban areas have easier access to information about sexuality. In addition to that level, the level of education of adolescents living in urban areas is generally much better because urban areas are already supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. In contrast to rural areas where there is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure. But the ease of access in the city will not all have a positive impact on teenagers.

This is in accordance with research conducted by Sutono in Yogyakarta that it is known that the number of urban teenagers dating is more than the number of teenagers dating in the countryside. Of all adolescents who have had a boyfriend, as many as 3.7 percent have had premarital sexual intercourse, as many as 3.4 percent are carried out by urban adolescents and as many as 0.3 percent are carried out by rural adolescents (Sutono, 2022). Based on Lei's research, living in urban areas at the age of 14 increases

the risk of adolescent girls engaging in sexual behavior in China (Lei, 2019). Alo concluded that permissive attitudes towards modern groups contribute to the increase in sexual behavior in urban areas in Nigeria (Alo, 2019). This is due to the modernization that has occurred in Nigeria, such as changes in transportation, weakening of practices from traditional regional norms, urbanization, increasing women attending school, and others.

The results of the multivariate analysis showed the results (P-value = 0.000 < 0.05) with an OR value (0.825), meaning that adolescents living in the city had 0.825 times the likelihood of committing risky sexual behaviors compared to adolescents living in villages. Every time there is an increase in adolescents living in the city by (0.825), there is an increase in premarital sex behavior by (0.825) and vice versa.

The Relationship Between Media Exposure and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescent Girls in Indonesia

The results of univariate analysis related to information media exposure show that around 51% of adolescents are exposed to pornographic media through the internet. The speed of information obtained from the internet makes all information can spread quickly in all parts of the world and easier access to information makes all groups of people can enjoy the sophistication offered by the internet. The forms of information from the internet are very diverse, one of which is currently increasingly prevalent is information about sexual behavior. Sexual behavior presented on the internet varies in the form of articles, images, videos, and advertisements (Prihatna, 2021).

Adolescents who have great curiosity tend to accept all the information that exists without paying attention to the negative or positive information, even most adolescents choose to try, so preventive measures are needed so that the information received by adolescents can be sorted properly so that adolescents do not mistakenly adopt sexual acts (Astuti, 2021). This is reinforced by the

health belief theory which states that a person will tend to adopt healthier behaviors if the person believes that the new behavior carried out will prevent the development of a disease (Glanz et al., 2020).

Bivariate analysis was used to determine whether there was a relationship between internet media exposure and adolescent risky sexual behavior and the close relationship between the two variables. Media exposure as stated in the theory of health belief is one of the important factors for the occurrence of behavior in adolescents. The theory of health belief contains a statement that mass media campaigns are one of the factors in cues to action that play a role in changing adolescent behavior (Glanz et al., 2020).

Media exposure is a very important thing to understand because in adolescence there are various changes both hormonal, physical, cognitive, and psychological that make adolescents begin to be encouraged to perform sexual acts. The growth of secondary sexual organs makes adolescents' sexual desire to have sexual intercourse increase so that to satisfy this, adolescents will try to find the information needed to meet the sexual needs of adolescents (Hilaliyyah, 2022).

The results of bivariate analysis of the relationship between media exposure and adolescent risky sexual behavior showed that there was a relationship between media exposure and adolescent risky sexual behavior with a p-value of 0.004 and the relationship strength parameter used was OR, which was 0.869 with a IK of 95% (0.791-0.956). This means that adolescents who are exposed to pornographic media are 0.869 times more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors than adolescents who are not exposed to pornographic media. Exposure to the media received can basically affect adolescent behavior because every information received will be processed in the brain so that it can affect the cognitive/knowledge aspects of adolescents which will ultimately have an impact on adolescent behavior (Santrock, 2019).

The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the results (P-value = 0.039 <

0.05) with an OR value of (0.904) can be stated that the less media exposure adolescents get about premarital sex, the better the premarital sex behavior of adolescents and vice versa. Every time there is an increase in media exposure by (0.904), there is an increase in premarital sex behavior by (0.904) and vice versa. Adolescents will avoid involvement with premarital sex, if adolescents can talk about sex problems with their parents. This means that parents become educators of sexuality for their adolescents (Syafudin, 2022).

Peer Relationships with Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescent Girls in Indonesia

The results of the univariate analysis found that 59.3% of adolescents stated that having peers who behaved sexually was risky. According to Stanhope and Lancaster, wanting to have peers or groups is part of the growth and development process experienced by adolescents. Peers are teenagers of the same age and maturity level. Peers are individuals or groups of functional units that affect adolescents. Adolescent groups have distinctive characteristics in orientations, values, norms and agreements that specifically apply only within the group (Stanhope and Lancaster, 2020).

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis, a P-value of 0.000 was obtained, which means that there was a significant relationship between peer influence and adolescent sexual behavior. This is in line with the research of Subekti (2020), namely that there is a relationship between the role of peers and risky sexual behavior. Similarly, with a study conducted by Lestari et al. in 2011 conducted on students of Semarang State University, the role of peers is related to students' premarital sexual behavior (Lestari et al., 2021). Le and Kato in their study stated that the role of peers has a significant effect on sexual behavior in adolescents (Le and Kato, 2021).

Adolescents are usually very concerned about their own existence. Teenagers will behave as normal as possible according

to their group, or will present new trends that are considered cool and contemporary. Peers are considered a fairly strong factor influencing adolescent behavior, therefore, adolescents tend to follow the behavior of their peers. According to Busse et al., adolescents who communicate with friends about sex tend to increase the incidence of premarital sex initiation among adolescents aged 14 – 16 years in Philadelphia (Busse et al., 2020).

The results of the multivariate analysis showed the results (P-value = 0.000 < 0.05) with an OR value of 0.769 that it can be stated that the fewer peers who engage in risky sexual behavior, the better the premarital sex behavior of adolescents and vice versa. Every time there is an increase in peer behavior by (0.769), there is an increase in premarital sex behavior by (0.768) and vice versa.

According to Azwar (2020), a teenager's curiosity in all things, including free sex behavior, is driven by the influence of peers so that the teenager can be accepted into the group by following all the norms that have been embraced by his peers. A teenager has a tendency to trust all information from his peers without seeking clarity on the source of the information. Because in adolescence, the bonds between peers are stronger so that sometimes they can replace family roles. In addition, peers are considered to have a sense of sympathy, understanding and can share experiences with each other so that adolescents can have their own freedom (Branstetter, 2023)

Conclusion

Of all the factors studied, there are only 3 factors related to risky premarital sexual behavior, namely place of residence, media exposure and peers. The dominant factor related to risky sexual behavior is media exposure. The interaction of the three variables can have a positive or negative influence on risky sexual behavior.

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