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The Correlation Between Adolescents Understanding of Contraception and Safe Sexual Practice: A Cross-Sectional Study in Bantul, Yogyakarta

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Background

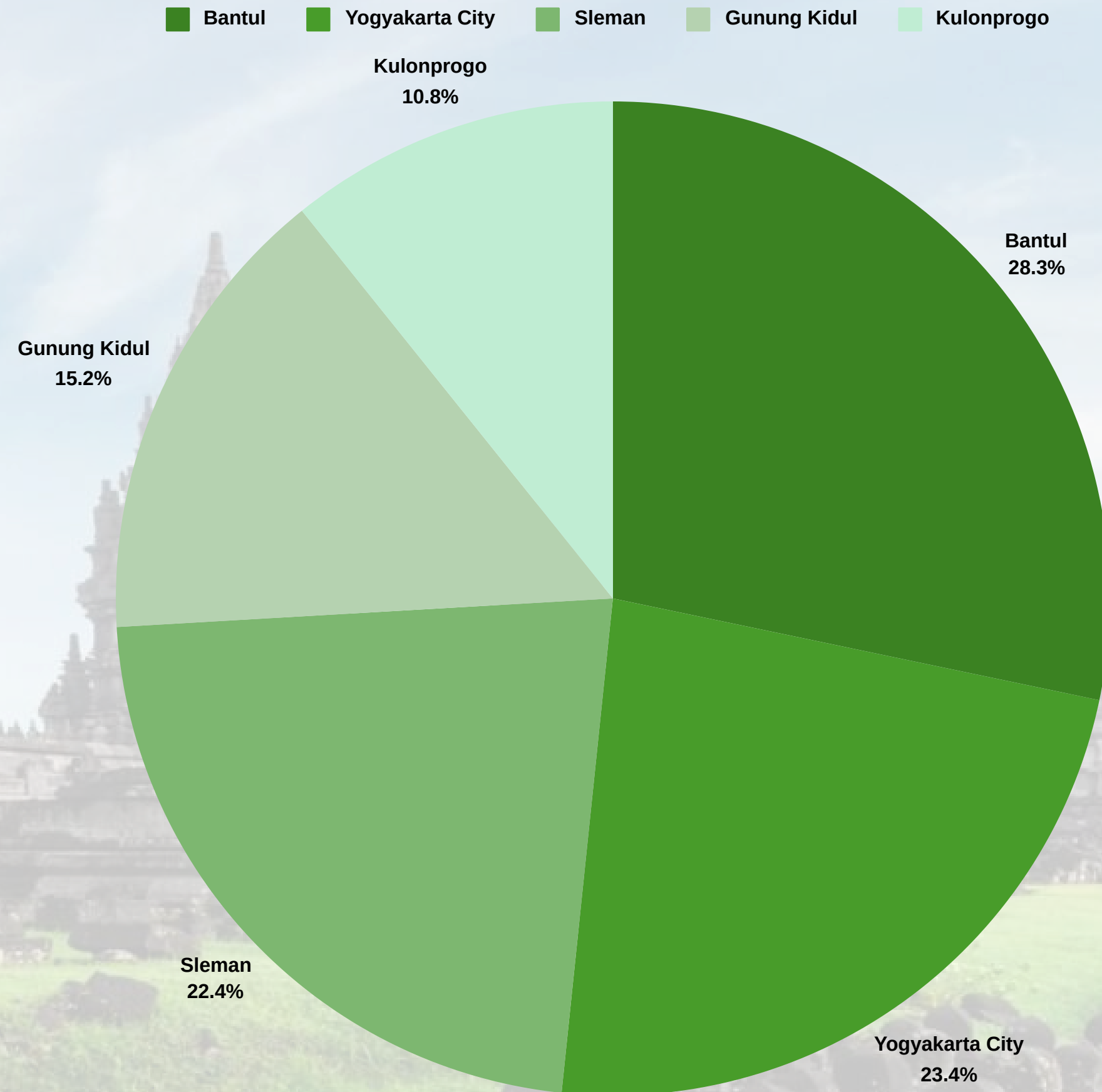
Currently the **prevalence of premarital sex is increasing among adolescents in Indonesia**, which contributes to a significant increase in the number of pregnancies before marriage as well as the high number of adolescents affected by sexually transmitted infections (Shrestha R., 2019)

Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), **Hasto Wardoyo** emphasized the importance of sexual education. This follows the findings of **tens of thousands of senior high school children** marrying under the legal age because the **majority** are **pregnant before marriage**.



Background

In 2019 there were **670** pregnant women under the age of 20 out of 12,585 pregnant women in Bantul, while in 2020 there were **468** pregnant women under the age of 20 out of 12,303 pregnant women in Bantul.



Background



Adolescence is a **critical period** during this time when young people experience extensive biological, psychological and social changes (Fatusi A. & Hindin M, 2010). The process of puberty that accompanies sexual development often brings out **curiosity** to explore their own bodies, which can **lead to risky sexual behavior** (Budiharjo D., 2017).

Background

Drug

Sexual urges that require channeling through sexual activity

Crime

Falling into delinquency

Environmental factors

Lack of knowledge accompanied by excessive curiosity

Depression



(Budiharjo D., 2017)

Background



!!! Lack of knowledge accompanied by excessive curiosity



Many teenagers **do not realize** that an experience that seems fun **can be risky**. One of the problems faced by teenagers, if they **lack knowledge** about premarital sexuality, is the possibility of unplanned pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and sexually transmitted infections (Chyntia, 2008).

In a previous study on contraceptive knowledge at SMKN 2 Sewon Bantul, it was found that about **24.15% of students had poor knowledge** about contraception.

Aims

1

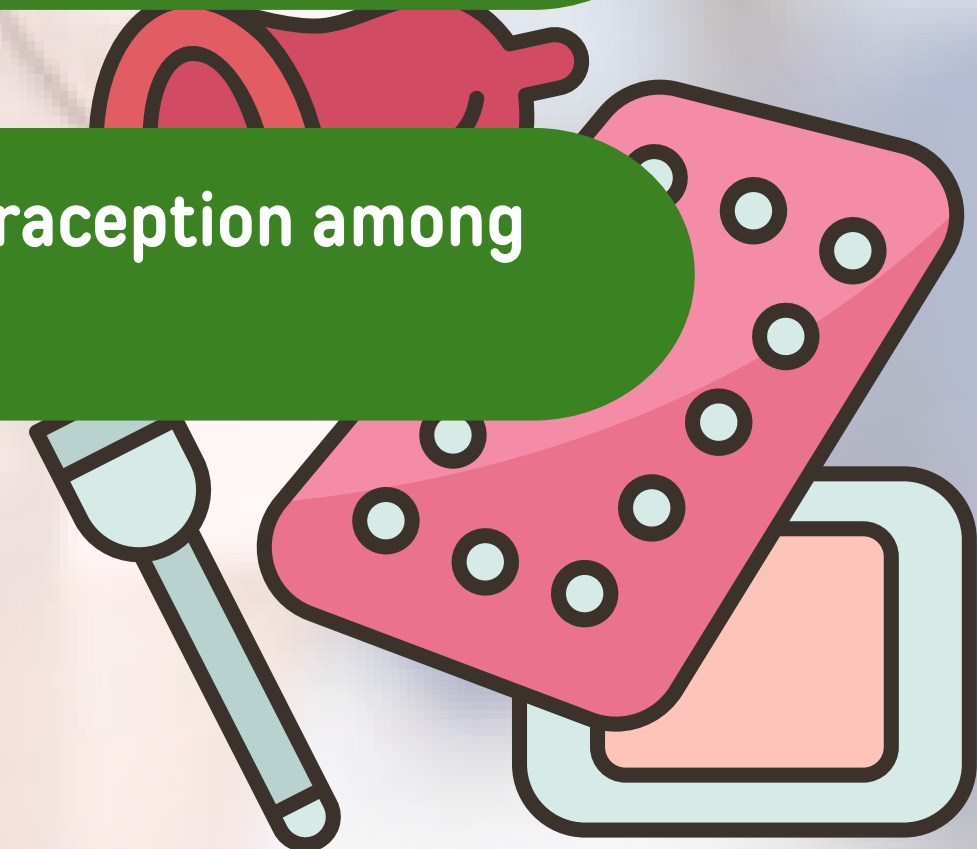
Identifying respondents' knowledge about contraception among adolescents in Bantul, Yogyakarta.

2

Identifying adolescent attitudes towards contraception in Bantul, Yogyakarta.

3

Analyzing the relationship between respondents' knowledge of contraception among adolescents in Bantul, Yogyakarta.



Methods

Research Design

This study is a **correlational analytic cross-sectional** study with primary data in the form of knowledge of **99 adolescents** in Bantul, Yogyakarta related to contraception and safe sexual practices. This study will take samples from **high school students in Bantul**.

Inclusion criteria

1. Adolescents aged 15–19 years.
2. They had lived in the Bantul region for more than 6 months.
3. Participants are not physically or mentally ill.
4. Willing to be contacted, cooperate, and agreed to participate as a respondent marked by filling out informed consent.

Exclusion criteria

Not willing to be contacted and participate as a respondent

Methods

Research Instruments

The research instrument uses a **paper-based questionnaire** that contains 6 parts;

- informed consent
- sociodemography data
- experience of the study population with relationships
- knowledge, attitude, and practice of the study population with contraceptives.

KUESIONER PENELITIAN
*THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS UNDERSTANDING OF
CONTRACEPTION AND SAFE SEXUAL PRACTICE*
(KORELASI ANTARA PEMAHAMAN REMAJA TENTANG KONTRASEPSI
DAN PRAKTIK SEKSUAL YANG AMAN)
DAFTAR KUESIONER

Berikut ini adalah kuesioner penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara pemahaman remaja tentang kontrasepsi dan praktik seksual yang aman di Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Besar harapan kami, jika saudara bersedia meluangkan waktunya untuk mengisi kuesioner berikut ini. Atas ketersediaan dan partisipasi saudara, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Mohon untuk memberikan keterangan tanda ceklis (✓) atau silang (X) pada setiap jawaban yang dipilih.

A. Karakteristik Sosio-Demografis dari Populasi Penelitian

1. Apa jenis kelamin Anda?
☐ Laki-laki ☐ Perempuan
2. Berapa usia anda? (dalam tahun)
☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ >19
3. Dimana domisili Anda?
☐ Bantul ☐ Sleman ☐ Gunung Kidul ☐ Kulon Progo
☐ Lainnya (sebutkan) ..
4. Apa latar belakang suku Anda?
☐ Jawa ☐ Sunda ☐ Melayu ☐ Tionghoa
☐ Lainnya (sebutkan) ...
5. Berapa jumlah saudara kandung Anda?
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ Lainnya (sebutkan) ...
6. Anda adalah anak ke berapa dalam keluarga Anda?
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ Lainnya (sebutkan) ...
7. Apa pendidikan terakhir orang tua Anda?
☐ SD ☐ SMP ☐ SMA ☐ S1 ☐ Lainnya (sebutkan) ..

B. Pengalaman dari Populasi Penelitian Terhadap Hubungan

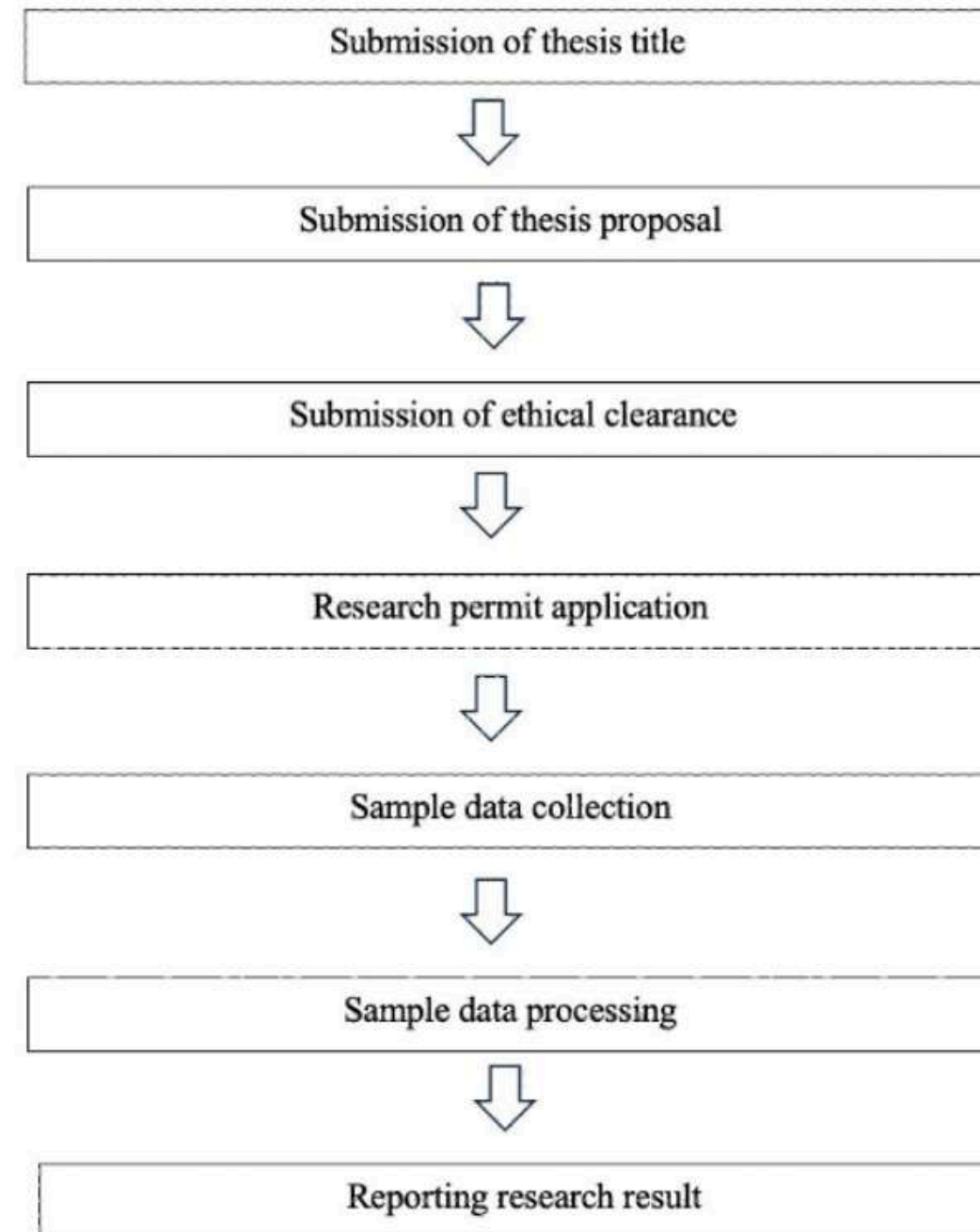
Pada bagian pertama ini, peneliti ingin mengeksplorasi terkait pengalaman Anda terhadap hubungan. Tujuan dari bagian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang bagaimana pengalaman pribadi Anda mempengaruhi pemahaman tentang kontrasepsi dan keputusan Anda dalam menjalani praktik seksual yang aman.

8. Apakah Anda pernah berada dalam suatu hubungan romantis/mempunyai pacar sebelumnya?

Methods

At present, **two senior high schools** have expressed their willingness to assist in completing this research questionnaire: **SMAN 1 Bantul and SMKN 1 Bantul.**

Research Procedure



Expected Results

The study is expected to show that adolescents with a better understanding of contraception have more positive attitudes towards its use, which correlates with more consistent use of contraception in safe sexual practices. This suggests that **improved knowledge and attitudes about contraception** lead to **better sexual health practices among adolescents** in Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Thank you



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