DETERMINANTS OF UNINTENDED PREGNANCY IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE (15-19 YEARS) IN JAMBI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Unintended pregnancy is among the most troubling public health problems and a major reproductive health issue worldwide imposing appreciable socioeconomic burden on individuals and society. It has a major impact on numerous social, economic, and cultural aspects of modern life. Abortion can be seen as one of the primary consequences of unintended pregnancy. Unintended pregnancy also carries increased medical or social risks for children and/or their parents. Little is known about the prevalence and the determinants of unintended pregnancy in Jambi. This study aimed to estimate the prevalence and the determinants of unintended pregnancy in women of reproductive age (15-19 years) in Jambi.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in West Tanjung Jabung district, Jambi, from June to November 2017. A sample of 307 women of reproductive age (15-19 years) was selected for this study by multistage random sampling. The dependent variable was unintended pregnancy. The independent variables were dating behavior, knowledge, marital status, use of contraceptive, education, employment status, access to information media, access to health care facility, and parental education. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of unintended pregnancy in women of reproductive age (15-19 years) was 1.6%. The prevalence of unintended pregnancy in married women (15-19 years) was 50%. Factors associated with unintended pregnancy included use of contraceptive (POR= 74.5; 95% CI= 3.58 to 1549.02; p=0.005), employment status (POR=55.59; 95% CI=1.63 to 1892.60; p=0.026), knowledge (POR= 11.05; 95% CI=0.22 to 557.92; p=0.230), dating behavior (POR= 3.20; 95% CI=0.20 to 51,60; p=0.412), access to information media, (POR= 1.73; 95% CI= 0.12 to 25. 66; p=0.691), access to health care facility (POR= 0.30; 95% CI= 0.01 to 7.01; p=0.453), and parental education (POR= 0.60; 95% CI=0.04 to 9.85; p=0.722).

Conclusion: Factors associated with unintended pregnancy included use of contraceptive, employment status, knowledge, dating behavior, access to information media, access to health care facility, and parental education.

Keywords: unintended pregnancy, women, reproductive age, determinant

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