

## Adolescent Sexual Behaviour At Risk of Unintended Pregnancy And HIV/AIDS

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### Abstract

Irresponsible sexual activity in adolescence around the world puts teenagers at risk challenges to various reproductive health problems. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the adolescents sexual behaviour at risk of Unintended Pregnancy (KTD) and HIV / AIDS in a Senior High School of Konawe Islands District. The type of the research was mix method research which was a combination between quantitative and qualitative research with sequential explanatory design. The population of this study consisted of 867 people with quantitative samples of 269 people and qualitative samples of 5 people by using purposive sampling technique. Quantitative data analysis technique used Chi-Square test, while qualitative data analysis technique used data reduction, data display and data verification. The Research results showed that there were 5.9% of adolescents had risky sexual behaviors toward the unintended pregnancy (KTD) and HIV / AIDS. Bivariate analysis using chi-square test showed that there were six variables that significantly correlated with adolescents sexual behavior at risk of unintended pregnancy (KTD) and HIV / AIDS; which were knowledge (sig .0,010), adolescent attitude (sig. 0,000), parent role (sig .028), peer influence (sig. 0,000), courtship style (sig .023), and information media (sig. 0,000). Qualitative analysis showed the attitude variable as the factor that gave the highest risk in risky sexual behavior among adolescents. The conclusion was that there was relationship between knowledge, attitude, parent role, peer influence, courtship style and information media. It is suggested to the Schools to improve good and appropriate basic knowledge and understanding of adolescents about the prevention of risky sexual behavior, and good and strict supervision and guidance on the adolescents' activities for well controlled adolescents behavior.

## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence according to the definition of World Health Organization (WHO) are those start at the age of 10-14 years old and end at the age of 18-22 years old. In adolescence, the curiosity of sexual problems is very important in the mean of establishing the more mature relationships with the opposite sex (Sarwono, 2003). Therefore, it is necessary to provide information on sexuality as teenagers are in active sexual potency (Mutadim, 2013).

Problems that frequently arise among teenagers are about the Three Adolescent Reproductive Health Problems (TRIAD KRR); they are sexuality, HIV / AIDS and drugs. Sexuality problems occur due to low knowledge of adolescents about Reproductive Health (KRR) and median of women's age of first marriage age is relatively low that is at 19.8 years old. (Ministry of Health, 2008).

Irresponsible sexual Activity in adolescence around the world puts teenagers at risk challenges to various reproductive health issues. Every year around the world there are approximately 15 million teenagers aged 15-19 give birth, 4 million have abortions, and nearly 100 million are infected with curable diseases. Globally there are 40% of all HIV / AIDS cases occur in rising generation aged 15-24 with a percentage of 36.7 million people living with HIV in 2016 (WHO, 2016).

In Indonesia, there are 32% of adolescents aged 14 to 18 years old in major cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung have experienced in sex (Ministry of Health, 2013). The Results of survey found that there are 62.7% of teenagers in Indonesia have had sex out of wedlock, and 35.2% of teenagers lost their virginity while still in junior high school. 20% of 94,270 women who get pregnant out of wedlock also came from adolescent age group and 21.2% of them have ever had an abortion. In HIV-infected cases within 3 months there are 10,203 cases with 30% of sufferers are teenagers (BKKBN 2010).

In Southeast Sulawesi, based on Indonesian Demographic and Population

(SDKI) Survey data in 2013, there are 60% of unmarried adolescent respondents claimed to have had a deliberate or accidental abortion (miscarriage) during an unintended pregnancy (KTD). Meanwhile, there are 40% of respondents continue their pregnancy until childbirth, including those who have tried abortion but failed. (<http://www.pusdatin.kemkes.go.id>). While in the case of HIV / AIDS, it continues to increase in the first quarter of 2016 and ranked 28<sup>th</sup> throughout Indonesia with the number of people suffers from HIV / AIDS reaches 1,037 cases consisting of 649 cases of HIV and 388 cases of AIDS. (DHO, 2016)

In Konawe Kepulauan District, with a variety of challenges, health development is still very hard; one of them is in the case of marriage in the age of teenagers on the grounds of pregnancy out of wedlock which continues to increase, starting from 2009 until 2017 (MORA, 2018). In addition, Konawe Kepulauan with HIV / AIDS cases ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in Southeast Sulawesi in 2016 with the number of cases of people with HIV is 1 person (Department of Health, 2016)

One of the causes of pre-marital sex behavior in adolescents in Indonesia is the presence of adolescents who have a consenting attitude toward pre-marital sex behavior with a risk of 2,129 times (Umaroh et al, 2015).

Changes in adolescent behavior lead to the increased adolescent vulnerability to the risk of unintended pregnancy. The causes of risky sexual behavior are close friend behavior, respondent's attitudes toward sexuality, and religiosity. (Azinar, 2013).

Sexual behaviour among adolescents continues to increase due to the lack of knowledge, lack of parents' supervision and inappropriate milieu, as well as those who think that discussing early childhood sex education is a taboo that teenagers often take the wrong path.

The deviations committed can be bad for teenagers, ranging from ostracism, stress, anxiety, depression, contracting sexually transmitted diseases, getting pregnant out of wedlock and even contracting HIV / AIDS

diseases. This research aims to determine "Analysis of factors related to adolescents sexual behavior at risk of Unintended Pregnancy (KTD) and HIV / AIDS in Konawe Kepulauan District.

## METHOD

This research used quantitative and qualitative approach. According to Creswell, mix methods is a research approach that combines quantitative research and qualitative research. This research used sequential explanatory design, where the research started with quantitative research which then continued with qualitative research with in depth interview. The Research population was 867 people. The research was conducted in five senior high schools in Konawe Kepulauan district determined by using proportional simple random sampling from a total of 10 senior high schools with the subject of the research met the inclusion criteria of age (14-18) years old and in class X and XI, had / have been dating, and exclusion criteria which were not present at the time of filling out questionnaires and interviews, did not return the questionnaires and did not fill out the distributed questionnaires. The research sample was 269 people, with purposive sampling.

The sampling was conducted by using purposive sampling technique. Qualitative sample selection done based on information from school and counselling / students affair teachers, as many as 5 main informants consisting of each school and 5 close friends, 5 teachers, 5 parents as supporting informant. From all the schools, each of which gave only one person's permission to be interviewed for the topic asked was very sensitive. For the sake of uniformity of the number of main informants, the researchers set 1 main informant of each school. Supporting informants functioned to obtain truth and facts related to information conveyed by the main informants who come from friends, counselling / student affairs teachers and parents of each school. Measuring instruments used was in the form of

questionnaires containing questions about adolescents sexual behaviour, were said to be at risk if the activities were initiated to lead to sexual intercourse, such as kissing the lips to the neck, sensing the sensitive part, having sexual intercourse with or without contraception and multiple sex partners . Knowledge of sexuality was said to be low if it was  $\leq 55\%$ ; Attitudes toward sexuality was said to be permissive if the value was  $\leq 55\%$ ; The role of parents was said to be low when the value was  $\leq 55\%$ ; Peer influence was said to be high if the value was  $\leq 55\%$ ; Courtship style was said to be low if it was  $\leq 55\%$ ; Information media was said to be high when it was  $\leq 55\%$ . Statistical test used kai square, prevalence ratio and logistic regression with 95% confidence interval (CI) and p value  $<0,05$  with significant variable modelling form based on test result at kai square.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Frequency distribution of adolescent knowledge, adolescent attitudes, parents role, peer influence, courtship style, information media and adolescent sexual behavior shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Frequency Distribution of Research Variables

Variabel	Category	N	%
Knowledge	Good	105	39
	moderate	126	46
	poor	38	14.1
Attitude of Adolescents	High	257	95.5
	moderate	11	4.1
Parents Role	Low	1	0.4
	High	218	81
	moderate	50	18.6
Peer influence	Low	1	0.4
	High	182	67.7
	moderate	86	32
Courtship Style	Poor	1	0.4
	High	183	68
	moderate	85	31.6
Information Media	Poor	1	0.4
	High	234	87
	moderate	26	9.7

	Poor	9	3.3
Adolescents	At risk of	16	5.9
Sexual	unintended	253	94.1
Behavior	pregnancy		
	Not at risk of		
	unintended		
	Pregnancy		

Based on Table 1, it is known that the highest respondent is in moderate knowledge category which is 126 (46%) people, while the lowest is in poor category of knowledge that is 38 (14,1%) people. This is certainly different from the results of in-depth interviews conducted on students, which shows that most of them know about the understanding of adolescent sexual behavior. The research results of Azinar (2013) reveals that most teenagers have less knowledge that is equal to 82.5%. Good knowledge is to understand and comprehend about sexual (Nurhapipa, 2017). Adolescents who acquire knowledge about reproductive health early can be avoided from risky sexual behaviour since they already know the negative impacts (Nurhapipa, 2017). However, it all depends on the ability of adolescents in controlling themselves not to engage in premarital sexual behaviour. The attitude of adolescents is mostly in the high attitude category as many as 257 (95.5%) people. This is as expressed by the students through in-depth interviews related to adolescent attitudes about sexual behaviour. They claim that sexual behaviour should not be done at an early age because it is harmful to health. But there are students who say that sexual behaviour is also currently done by teenagers as long as they dare to take responsibility in the case any undesired possibilities happen. This is different from the research results of Widyastuti (2009) which reveals that most teens have a permissive attitude toward sexual behaviour. They tend to accept sexual behaviour associated with intercourse behaviour. This is in line with the research of Suwarni (2009) which shows that most teenagers have less permissive attitude. When it is observed from the role of parents, most of the respondents have a high parent role

which is about 218 (81%) and peer influence is mostly in the high category of 182 (67.7%). Information obtained from some students through in-depth interviews say that there are parents who make prohibition with the consideration that the age has not been reach the age to engage in courtship since they are supposed to study, and some don't make prohibition, but it must be limited to the courtship that does not exceed the tolerable limit. This is consistent with the research results of Nurhapipa (2017) which shows that most parents do not support their children to engage in courtship and provide information related to sexual education. The role of parents is to educate and nurture their children both in terms of psychology and fisiology (Nurhapipa, 2017). The results of research related to peer influence, in contrast to the results of the research results of Nurhapipa (2017) which shows that the most have high peer influence; that is equal to 77.1%. This is because of the daily life of adolescents, aside from their parents, they spend most of their time with their peers to share experiences and sympathy so that the information given becomes varied and easy to adopt by adolescents (Suwarni, 2009). The highest adolescents' courtship style is in the high category of 183 (68%) people. Based on in-depth interviews, information is obtained that all the students say that the style of teenagers' courtship are now free and sometimes not controlled since it has exceeded the tolerable limit. In this case the role of parents also has very important role in providing a good understanding of adolescents, while the influence of the highest information media is in the high category of 234 (87%). Based on the results of in-depth interviews, the information is obtained that the students still have a habit to access the media to watch romance background movies that sometimes they imitate the courtship style of what they hear and see through the media information. This is in line with Rosdarni's research results (2015), indicating that some have low social media influences so that adolescents are able to control themselves by not accessing information media associated with negative content. Most of the

adolescents have sexual behavior that is not at risk of Unintended Pregnancy which is about 253 (94.1%). This is consistent with the research results of Azinar (2013) which shows that most adolescents have risky sexual behaviour which is equal to 87.9%. But this is different from the research results of Rosdarni (2015), which shows that most adolescents have risky sexual behaviour that is equal to 54.5%. Similarly, the research results of Nurhapipa (2017) which show that most teens have risky sexual behaviour that is equal to 52.4%. The results of the interview, information is obtained that some students know that in their school there are students who have experienced an unintended pregnancy (KTD) but they have no idea about information related to female students concerned with HIV / AIDS..

The results of in-depth interviews on students are also conducted by researchers with the aim to complete the information in the relation to the results of quantitative research. In-depth interviews are conducted on some students related to knowledge about sexual behavior, student attitudes toward sexual behavior, parents role, courtship style, influence of information media, sexual behavior of female students. The result of the interview can be seen in table 2.

**Table 2.** The Result of Research In-depth Interview

Question	Answer
Adolescent sexual knowledge	(I1) Premarital sex relation
	(I2) Is Premarital sex relation
	(I3) Intercourse like husband and wife before marriage
	(I4) and wife before marriage
	(I5) Sexual intercourse with unmarried couple
Sexuality Attitude	(I2) Sexual intercourse like husband and wife before marriage
	(I3) Sexual intercourse like husband and wife before marriage
	(I4) before marriage
	(I5) Not Allowed
	(I1) Not allowed, but it is like being allowed now
Parent Role	(I2) Not allowed, but now it happens a lot, what's important is responsible
	(I3) Not allowed, but now it happens a lot, what's important is responsible
	(I4) happens a lot, what's important is responsible
	(I5) Is allowed, what's important is responsible
	It is allowed
Adolescents Courtship Style	May be dating
	No dating
	Allowed
	May be dating
	Not allowed
Information Media	(I1) It is free now
	(I2) It is too much free
	(I3) In my opinion there are too many teenagers do free courtship
	(I4) many teenagers do free courtship
	(I5) it is rather free
Sexual Attitude	(I1) it is free
	(I2) By Hand Phone, watching romantic movies
	(I3) By Hand Phone for communicating with the lover, have watched porn
	(I4) By Hand Phone, likes to watch movies that show love scenes
	(I5) watch movies that show love scenes

ude	(I4)	By Hand Phone, watch TV,
	(I5)	have watched porn
		By Hand Phone, watch TV too, Often watch porn with friends
		handgripping, hugging, kissing, groping genitals
		handgripping, hugging, kissing
	handgripping, hugging, kissing	
	handgripping, hugging, kissing having sexual intercourse once	
	hugging, kissing, groping the breast, frequent sexual intercourse	
Number of Adol escen ts with Unin tend ed Preg nanc y and HIV / AID S	(I2)	Last year was 3 people, this
	(I4)	year is 1 person, HIV
	(I1)	do not know
	(I3)	This year is 2 people, HIV
	(I5)	/ AIDS less know
	Every year is exist, last year was 4 people, HIV / AIDS do not know	
	Last year was 2 people, this year is 1 person, HIV / AIDS do not know	
	Every year is exist, last year was 5 people, this year was 7 people wit Unintended Pregnancy, HIV / AIDS do not know.	

also students who say that sexual behavior is also currently done by teenagers provided that they dare to take any responsibilities in case any undesired events occur. there are parents who make prohibition with the consideration that the age has not been reach the age to engage in courtship since they are supposed to learn more, and some don't make prohibition, but it must be limited to the courtship that does not exceed the tolerable limit. The results of in-depth interviews, the information is obtained that the schoolgirls still have a habit to access the media to watch romance-background movies that sometimes they imitate the courtship style of what they hear and see through the media information. From the results of the interview, information is obtained that some students know that in their school there are students who have experienced an unintended pregnancy (KTD) but they have no idea about information related to female students concerned with HIV / AIDS. In addition to descriptive analysis, this research also intends to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable. The independent variables in this research are adolescent knowledge, adolescent attitude, parents role, peer influence, courtship style and information media, while the dependent variable is adolescent sexual behavior. The result of bivariate analysis can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3.** the Relation of Knowledge, Adolescents Attitude, Parent Role, Peer Influence, Courtship Style, and Information Media with Risky Sexual Behavior

Variable	Categ ory	Adolescents Sexual Behavior				P-Val ue
		At risk of Uninten ded Pregnan cy	Not At risk of Uninten ded Pregnan cy	At risk of Uninten ded Pregnan cy	Not At risk of Uninten ded Pregnan cy	
		N	%	n	%	
Knowle dge	Good	12	4.5	93	34.	0.01045
	moder ate	3	1.1	12	6	
		1	0.4	3	45.	

Based on the results of in-depth interviews conducted on students, it indicates that most of them know about the understanding of adolescent sexual behavior which is to do marital relationship before the existence of legitimate marriage ties. Through in-depth interviews related to adolescent attitudes about sexual behavior. They claimed that sexual behavior should not be done at an early age since it is harmful to the health. But there are

	poor			37	7		
					13.		
					8		
Attitude of Adolescents	High	15	5.6	24	90.	0.0	
	moderate	0	0.0	2	0	00	
	Low	1	0.4	11	4.1		
Parents Role	High	9	56.	20	77.	0.0	
	moderate	7	3	9	7	28	
	Low	0	2.6	43	16.		
			0.0	1	0		
					0.4		
Peer influence	High	10	3.7	17	63.	0.0	
	moderate	5	1.9	2	9	00	
	Poor	1	0.4	81	30.		
				0	1		
					0.0		
Courtship Style	High	6	2.2	17	65.	0.0	
	moderate	10	3.7	7	8	23	
	Low	0	0.0	75	27.		
				1	9		
					0.4		
Information Media	High	2	0.7	23	86.	0.0	
	moderate	11	4.1	2	2	00	
	Low	3	1.1	15	5.6		
				6	2.2		

Table 3 shows that the highest category of adolescent knowledge is in moderate category with the adolescent sexual behavior is in not at risk of Unintended pregnancy category for about 123 (45.7%) respondents, while the lowest is adolescent knowledge which is in poor category with adolescent sexual behavior at risk of Unintended Pregnancy category as much as 1 (0.4%) respondent. The Result of chi-square correlation test, obtains p-value of 0.010 (<0.05) which means that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge with adolescent sexual behavior in Konawe Kepulauan District. This is in line with the research results conducted by Irmawaty (2013), which indicates that there is influence between knowledge and adolescent sexual behavior. Likewise with the research results of Nurhapipa (2017), which shows that there is a relationship between knowledge with adolescent sexual behavior.

According to the information obtained, it is known that sometimes female students caught being seen and read things that are sexual in nature, both stories, images as well as audio visual. This will certainly impact on further curiosity of those female students related to what they read and see and does not rule out the possibility to feel it directly since they feel curious about sexual behavior. The better one's knowledge about pre-marital sex behavior, the more permissive their premarital sex behavior will be (Ristiya, 2011). In line with information stated by Nurhapipa (2017) that the lower education and knowledge of respondents, the less respondents' information about sexual behavior.

Most of the adolescents have high attitudes with adolescent sexual behavior is in not at risk of unintended Pregnancy category of 242 (90.0%) respondents, while the lowest is the adolescents attitude which is in low category with adolescent sexual behavior is at the risk of unintended pregnancy category of 1 (0.4%) respondents. Chi-square correlation test results obtain p-value of 0.000 (<0.05) which means that there is a relationship between adolescent attitude with adolescent sexual behavior in Konawe Kepulauan District. The results of this research are in line with the research results of Suwarni (2009) and Azinar (2013), which shows that there is a relationship between attitude with adolescent sexual behavior. However, this is different from the research results of Lestari (2014), which shows there is no relationship between attitude and pre-marital sex behavior. Attitude is a reaction or closed response from someone towards the stimulus or object (Lestari, 2014). The growing attitude begins with good or bad things, then internalized into themselves (Dalimunthe, et al, 2012). The results of this research also indicate that the number of adolescents with high attitudes about sexual behavior that has risky sexual behavior is high, on the contrary, low adolescent attitude has low risky sexual behavior as well. The results of this research are consistent with the research results of Irmawaty (2013), which shows that most of the respondents' attitude is in good category but

do pre-marital sexual behavior which is not in accordance with tolerable limits.

Based on the parent role, the highest category is known that is the role of parents in high categories with adolescent sexual behavior in the category of not at risk of unintended pregnancy as much as 209 (77.7%) respondents, while the lowest adolescent sexual behavior in the low category with adolescent sexual behavior is in the category of at risk of unintended pregnancy because there is no respondent. Chi-square correlation test results obtain p-value of 0.028 ( $<0.05$ ) which means there is a relationship between the role of parents with adolescent sexual behavior in the Konawe Kepulauan District. The results of this study are in line with the research results of Musthofa (2009), which shows there is a relationship of parents role with premarital sexual behavior. Similarly, consistent with the research results of Heidari (2012) which shows that there is a positive relationship between family relationships on adolescent sexual behavior. Likewise with the research results of Alimoradi (2017) which shows that the family structure in which is the role of parents included in it, has children / adolescents who are not involved in risky sexual behavior. Therefore, the need for good supervision of parents to the activities committed by their children so as to minimize the occurrence of undesirable event. As revealed by research of Ya-Huei Li (2017) that the role of parents is very important in adolescent life in behaving including in sexual behavior. The negative parent's role will affect the child's negative attitude and behavior as well.

Based on peer influence, most teenagers have peer influence in high category with adolescent sexual behavior which is in category of not at risk of unintended pregnancy for about 172 (63,9%) respondents, while the lowest is peer influence in less category with adolescent sexual behavior in category of at risk of unintended pregnancy as many as 1 (0.4%) respondent. Chi-square correlation test results obtain p-value of 0.000 ( $<0.05$ ) which means there is a relationship between the influence of peers with adolescents sexual behavior in

Konawe Kepulauan District. The results of this research are in line with the research results of Lestari (2014) and Rosdarni (2015) which shows that there is a relationship of peer role with premarital sexual behavior. This is consistent with Alimoradi's Research (2017) which shows that there is a relationship between peers and teens' risky sexual behavior. Peers have a very important role in adolescent sexual behavior, especially in relationships with friends of the opposite sex (Alimoradi, 2017). The environment in a community greatly influences the development of adolescents social behavior in performing actions (Ramadass, 2018). A teenager can certainly be influenced by negative things of his friend, but it certainly shall not have a negative impact too if the teenager has a strong fort in him not to do negative things.

The results of this study also shows that there is peer influence which is still in high category but have risky sexual behavior, and in contrast, peer influence which is in the less category, actually have very low adolescent sexual behavior. This is because the teenagers already have their own opinions and can argue with their own minds that they no longer rely on peer groups and can already be responsible for themselves including with all behaviors they do (Irmawaty, 2013).

When it is observed from the courtship style of adolescents, most of them have high category of courtship style, with adolescent sexual behavior which is not at risk of unintended pregnancy category for about 177 (65.8%) respondents, while the lowest courtship style is in the less category with adolescent sexual behavior at risk of unintended pregnancy category since there is no respondent in that category. Chi-square correlation test results obtain p-value of 0.023 ( $<0.05$ ) which means there is a relationship between courtship style with adolescent sexual behavior in the Konawe Kepulauan District. There is no denying that today's courtship is a lifestyle for teenagers and is normal. But courtship style consists of a healthy courtship style and negative courtship style. A healthy courtship is a courtship that meets healthy criteria both physically, socially



and sexually, while a negative courtship is a courtship which is not fulfilling one of these criteria (Sarwono, 2011). One of the factors that influence teenage courtship style is teen age. In middle age of teenagers, they usually have entered the stage of development of new thinking skills accompanied with peer influence. In addition to age, gender affects courtship style, especially in women with demands of various developmental tasks that make them more stressful than internal factors, external factors and also hormonal factors (Amalia, 2012).

The research results also shows that there are respondents who still have high courtship style but have adolescent sexual behavior which is in category of at risk of unintended pregnancy. This is certainly back to the self-control of the adolescents themselves to negative behaviors. Besides, the role of parents and peers also affect the self-control of a teenager in performing an action both positive and negative.

When it is observed based on information media, most of adolescents are in the high category with adolescent sexual behavior in the category of not at risk of unintended pregnancy for about 232 (86.2%) respondents, while the lowest is the information media in high category with adolescent sexual behavior at risk of unintended pregnancy category for about 2 (0.7%) respondents. Chi-square correlation test results obtain p-value of 0.000 ( $<0.05$ ) which means there is a relationship between information media and adolescent sexual behavior in Konawe Kepulauan District. The results of this study is in line with the research results of Musthofa (2009) which shows that there is a relationship of sexuality media access and reproduction health, access to pornographic media access with pre-marital sexual behavior of adolescents. Similarly, it is consistent with the research results of Azinar (2013) which shows that there is a relationship between access and information media contact with adolescent sexual behavior. This is in line with Ramadass research (2018) which reveals that mass media and lifestyle are key factors in the development of adolescent social behavior.

The results of this study also indicate that there are the presence of respondents who are in high category but still have sexual behavior which is at risk of unintended pregnancy. It shall certainly be assumed that adolescents who have never or rarely been exposed to negative information from an information media may not necessarily engage in sexual behavior which is at risk of unintended pregnancy, and vice versa. It is also certainly influenced by good self-control and has a high responsibility and awareness of themselves that is capable of distinguishing the positive and negative things. Self-control is the ability to control the emotions come from within, therefore when adolescents are not able to control themselves, they tend to do things as what they have learned. Information obtained through both print and electronic media significantly contributes to the emergence of the phenomenon of Premature Sexual Maturation (Azinar, 2013).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that there is correlation between knowledge, adolescent attitude, parent role, peer influence, courtship style and information media with the adolescent sexual behavior at risk of unintended pregnancy (KTD) and HIV / AIDS in Senior High Schools of Konawe Kepulauan District. The Qualitative analysis shows the attitude variable as the factor that gives the biggest risk in risky sexual behavior of adolescent.

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