

The association of sociodemographic characteristics and sexual risk behaviors with health literacy toward behaviors for preventing unintended pregnancy among university students

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine whether there is an associated effect between sociodemographic characteristics and sexual risk behaviors with health literacy in preventing unintended pregnancy among university students in Chon Buri province, Thailand.

Participants and methods: A cross-sectional study design was used. The data were collected between February and May, 2017. A self-administered questionnaire was developed by the Ministry of Public Health and supported by the evolving concept of health literacy of Nutbeam. This questionnaire was then applied to collect data from 418 university students. Descriptive statistical and binary logistic regression methods were used for data analysis in this study.

Results: Half the students exhibited inappropriate behaviors to prevent unintended pregnancies. However, half the respondents had been educated to prevent unintended pregnancies. Nearly one-third of the students had experienced sexual intercourse. Binary logistic regression was used to analyze an association between the behavior for unintended-pregnancy prevention with sociodemographic characteristics and the health literacy of university students. The factors assessed were current residence type (the adjusted odds ratio [aOR]=1.897, 95% CI=1.123–3.205), previous sexual intercourse (aOR=3.263, 95% CI=1.735–6.139), cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy (aOR=1.095, 95% CI=1.019–1.176), decision skills in choosing appropriate practices to prevent unintended pregnancy (aOR=1.289, 95% CI=1.182–1.405), and self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy (aOR=1.113, 95% CI=1.005–1.232).

Conclusion: This study indicated that university students who had experienced sexual intercourse and had low health literacy were more likely to exhibit inappropriate behaviors concerning the lack of prevention of unintended pregnancies. The results will provide health professionals with information to develop more effective prevention and intervention programs.

Keywords: health literacy, behaviors for preventing unintended pregnancy, adolescent

Introduction

Youth is the developmental phase in the human lifecycle between childhood and maturity.¹ Young people undergo various changes in terms of their physical, cognitive, emotional, and sexual development.² These changes become risk factors for premarital sexual behavior, adolescent pregnancy, abortion, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.³

Unintended pregnancies among young people are a worldwide problem in both developed and developing countries.⁴ Unintended pregnancies are often related to

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individual characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, practices, and age at the first occurrence of sexual intercourse.⁵ Misconceptions about sex and the discontinuation of contraception are the main causes of adolescent pregnancy globally.⁶

In 2016, the number of Thai female adolescents aged 15–19 years was 2,262,832. The birth rate for this age group was 44.8 births per 1,000 youths,⁷ which was higher than the average birth rate for adolescent females in the Asia-Pacific region.⁸ According to the Abortion Surveillance in Thailand Report of 2013, two-thirds of this age group first had sexual intercourse at 17 years of age, and more than half of them did not use contraception⁹ because they forgot, got carried away by emotions, did not have sufficient time, or felt that condoms reduced pleasure for the male.¹⁰ In 2015, the Ministry of Public Health in Thailand reported that in Chon Buri province, there were 3,286 births. The birth rate among girls aged 15–19 years was 66.3 cases per 1,000 youths. This number was the highest in Thailand.¹¹

Health literacy is important in terms of promoting healthy preventive behavior.¹² The World Health Organization has defined health literacy as “the development of the cognitive and social skills which determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain access to, understand and use information in ways which promote and maintain good health”.¹³ Data from many developed countries show that people who had low health literacy levels also had low accessibility to health information and low utilization of health services.¹⁴ Low health literacy has been linked to poor socioeconomic circumstances, and such circumstances, in turn, have been associated with adverse effects on health.¹⁵ Despite these findings, there has been little research on university students concerning their health literacy and its relationship to behaviors that prevent pregnancy. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the association of sociodemographic characteristics and sexual risk behaviors with health literacy toward behaviors for preventing unintended pregnancy among university students in Chon Buri province, Thailand. The results will serve as a basis for developing programs to prevent unintended pregnancies among university students.

Participants and methods

Study design

This was an analytical cross-sectional study. It was designed to associate the effects of sociodemographic characteristics and sexual risk behaviors with health literacy on preventing unintended pregnancy among university students in Chon Buri province, Thailand.

Population sample and sampling technique

A cross-sectional study was conducted at one of the four government universities in Thailand. The university is situated in an area known for industry and tourism in the eastern part of the country. The sample size was calculated using Krejcie and Morgan's¹⁶ formula at a CI of 95%. The sample size was 380 university students. An estimated 10% of the missing data was added; thus, 418 university students from 16 departments were recruited. As the consequences of unintended pregnancy have more effect on female, the participants of the study were Thai female university students in their first to fourth year of undergraduate studies. All participants volunteered to be in the study, and none had a history of pregnancy. The sampling process used the multistage technique, consisting of the three following stages: 1) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization criteria¹⁷ were employed to proportionally stratify the 16 departments into eight groups: a) the Humanities and Social Science group, b) the Health Science group, c) the Business Administration group, d) the Education group, e) the Fine and applied arts group, f) the Engineering group, g) the Science and Technology group, and h) the Physical Science group; 2) the classrooms of the selected faculty members were randomized; and 3) all students in the classrooms were recruited. If the number of students exceeded the study's parameters, students would draw lots to be excluded from the study. The survey was carried out from February to May, 2017.

Materials and data collection

The questionnaire was specifically designed as a tool for this study, except the health literacy portion, which was adapted from the health literacy scale for unwanted-pregnancy prevention among Thai female adolescents created by the Ministry of Public Health¹⁸ and supported by the evolving concept of health literacy of Nutbeam.¹⁵ The questionnaire was composed of 79 questions divided into four parts, as follows: 1) sociodemographic characteristics (11 questions, such as age, grade point average, parents' marital status, parents' relationship, current residence type, and average income per month); 2) sexual risk behaviors (15 questions, for example, those related to having a boyfriend, hugging and kissing experiences, sexual experiences, and so on); 3) health literacy for pregnancy prevention (35 questions); and 4) behaviors to prevent unintended pregnancy (18 questions). A Likert scale was used for parts 3 and 4 of the questionnaire. Data collection was validated via questionnaire by five experts in

the area of public health and adolescent sexual behavior. The content validity was tested, and the questionnaire corrected. The items-objective congruence index, which was 0.72, was used to obtain validity from five experts.

A pilot study was conducted to test the reliability of the questionnaire with a sample of 30 students who had characteristics similar to the respondents. The Cronbach's alpha for the health literacy of unintended-pregnancy-preventive behavior was 0.73, whereas that of behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy was 0.88; these results were considered acceptable. The total score for health literacy for pregnancy prevention was 105 points, and the total score for behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy was 72 points. The score from each item was summed up to classify the mean level of health literacy. The total score for health literacy was classified into two categories, namely inappropriate or appropriate. The mean was used when evaluating behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy. As was done for health literacy, the total score of behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy was classified into two levels, namely inappropriate and appropriate.

Data analysis

The data collection took place from February to May, 2017. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS version 22 (university licensed). Descriptive statistics were used to describe sociodemographic characteristics, sexual risk behaviors, health literacy for pregnancy prevention, and behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy. The data were quantified as the frequency, percentage, mean, minimum, maximum, and SD. Binary logistic regression analysis was employed to evaluate independent variables associated with behaviors for preventing unintended pregnancy, which was a dichotomous variable in this study; inappropriate behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy was coded as 1, and appropriate behavior was coded as 0. A p -value ≤ 0.05 was considered to represent statistical significance.

Ethical considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Review Committee for Human Research Subjects, Burapha University (certified code: Hu 029-2560). Before participating in the study, the study objectives and data-collection procedures were fully explained to the university students, who then signed a written informed consent form to indicate their willingness to participate in the study. The code name was used to protect the subject's privacy, and the data were kept confidential.

Results

In total, 418 university students aged 18–24 years were enrolled in the study. Three-quarters of the respondents had grade point averages higher than 2.5. One-quarter of the respondents reported that their parents were separated. In addition, one-quarter lived in the university dormitory. Their average income was 2,000–30,000 baht per month. Nearly three-fifths did not have a boyfriend. Furthermore, half of the respondents had hugging and kissing experience, while nearly one-third had experienced sexual intercourse, and all of them used contraception, as shown in Table 1. Half of the respondents had appropriate health literacy to prevent unintended pregnancy, as shown in Table 2. Finally, only half engaged in appropriate behaviors for preventing unintended pregnancy, as shown in Table 3.

Analysis using the chi-square test revealed that the current residence type ($p=0.002$), having a boyfriend ($p=0.015$), hugging and kissing experience ($p=0.003$), previous sexual

Table 1 Participants' sociodemographic characteristics

Sociodemographic characteristics	Number (n=418)	Percentage
Age (years)		
$\bar{x}=20.0$, SD=1.3, Min=18, Max=24		
Grade average point		
<2.5	117	28.0
≥ 2.5	301	72.0
Parent marital status		
Separated	108	25.8
Married	310	74.2
Current residence type		
Dormitory outside the university	312	74.6
Dormitory in the university	106	25.4
Average income per month (baht)		
$\bar{x}=7348.80$, SD=3482.70, Min=2000.00, Max=30000.00		
Have had a boyfriend		
Yes	175	41.9
No	243	58.1
Hugging and kissing experience		
Yes	232	55.5
No	186	44.5
Previous sexual intercourse (vaginal)		
Yes	129	30.9
No	289	69.1

Table 2 Participants' health literacy to prevent unintended pregnancy

Health literacy to prevent unintended pregnancy	Number (n=418)	Percentage
Inappropriate (score <76)	202	48.3
Appropriate (score ≥ 76)	216	51.7
$\bar{x}=75.77$, SD=10.02, Min=38, Max=100		

Table 3 Participants' behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy

Behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy	Number (n=418)	Percentage
Inappropriate (score <46)	193	46.2
Appropriate (score ≥46)	225	53.8

$\bar{x}=46.59$, $SD=7.708$, $Min=26$, $Max=68$

intercourse ($p<0.001$), cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy ($p=0.001$), decision-making skills in choosing appropriate practices to prevent unintended pregnancy ($p<0.001$), self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy ($p<0.001$), and media and information literacy to prevent unintended pregnancy ($p=0.008$) were significantly associated with unintended-pregnancy-preventive behaviors among university students (p value ≤ 0.05). The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Associations between sociodemographic characteristics and health literacy toward behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy among university students (chi-square tests)

Factors	n (%)	Behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy		χ^2	p-value
		Appropriate (n=225, 53.8%)	Inappropriate (n=193, 46.2%)		
Age (years)				1.014	0.314
≤20	247 (59.1)	138	109		
>20	171 (40.9)	87	84		
$\bar{x}=20.0$, $SD=1.3$, $Min=18$, $Max=24$					
Grade point average				0.187	0.665
<2.5	117 (28.0)	61	56		
≥2.5	301 (72.0)	164	137		
Parent marital status				2.557	0.110
Separated	108 (25.8)	51	57		
Married	310 (74.2)	174	136		
Current residence type				10.035	0.002
Dormitory outside the university	312 (74.6)	181	129		
Dormitory in the university or staying with parents	106 (25.4)	44	64		
$\bar{x}=75.778$, $SD=10.027$, $Min=38$, $Max=100$					
Average income per month (baht)				2.593	0.107
≤5,000	138 (33.0)	82	56		
>5,000	280 (67.0)	143	137		
$\bar{x}=7348.8$, $SD=3482.7$, $Min=2000.0$, $Max=30000.0$					
Having a boyfriend				5.885	0.015
Yes	175 (41.9)	82	93		
No	243 (58.1)	143	100		
Hugging and kissing experience				8.630	0.003
Yes	232 (55.5)	110	122		
No	186 (44.5)	115	71		
Previous sexual intercourse (vaginal)				26.942	<0.001
Yes	129 (30.9)	45	84		
No	289 (69.1)	180	109		
Access to health information and health services to prevent unintended pregnancy				0.007	0.933
Poor	272 (65.1)	146	126		
Good	146 (34.9)	79	67		
$\bar{x}=9.6$, $SD=1.8$, $Min=4.0$, $Max=15.0$					
Cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy				10.177	0.001
Poor	302 (72.2)	148	154		
Good	116 (27.8)	77	39		
$\bar{x}=22.2$, $SD=3.4$, $Min=11.0$, $Max=30.0$					
Communication skills in enhancing skills to prevent unintended pregnancy				1.139	0.286
Poor	308 (73.7)	161	147		
Good	110 (26.3)	64	46		
$\bar{x}=9.6$, $SD=2.6$, $Min=2.0$, $Max=15.0$			46		

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued)

Factors	n (%)	Behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy		χ^2	p-value
		Appropriate (n=225, 53.8%)	Inappropriate (n=193, 46.2%)		
Decision-making skills in choosing appropriate practice to prevent unintended pregnancy				65.121	<0.001
Poor	270 (64.6)	106	164		
Good	148 (35.4)	119	29		
\bar{x} =10.1, SD=2.9, Min=0, Max=15					
Self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy				24.485	<0.001
Poor	280 (67.0)	127	153		
Good	138 (33.0)	98	40		
\bar{x} =12.1, SD=2.8, Min=0, Max=15					
Media and information literacy to prevent unintended pregnancy				6.974	0.008
Poor	287 (68.7)	142	145		
Good	131 (31.3)	83	48		
\bar{x} =11.8, SD=2.8, Min=0.0, Max=15.0					

Table 5 Binary logistic regression analysis of factors associated with sociodemographic characteristics and health literacy toward behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy among university students

Factors	n	Appropriate, n (%)	OR			
			Crude OR	95% CI	Adjusted OR	95% CI
Current residential type						
Dormitory outside the university	310	181 (58.4)	Ref		Ref	
Dormitory in the university or staying with parents	108	44 (40.7)	0.490*	0.314–0.765*	1.897*	1.123–3.205*
Previous sexual intercourse (vaginal)						
Yes	129	45 (34.9)	Ref		Ref	
No	289	180 (62.3)	3.083*	1.999–4.754*	3.263*	1.735–6.139*
Cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy	418	225 (53.8)	1.142*	1.076–1.211*	1.095*	1.019–1.176*
Decision-making skills in choosing appropriate practice to prevent unintended pregnancy	418	225 (53.8)	1.363*	1.257–1.479*	1.289*	1.182–1.405*
Self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy	418	225 (53.8)	1.220*	1.131–1.316*	1.113*	1.005–1.232*

Note: * $p < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; Ref, reference group.

Binary logistic regression was used to analyze the factors associated with sociodemographic characteristics and health-literacy-promoting behavior to prevent unintended pregnancy among university students, as follows: current residence type (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]=1.897, 95% CI=1.123–3.205), previous sexual intercourse (aOR=3.263, 95% CI=1.735–6.139), cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy (aOR=1.095, 95% CI=1.019–1.176), decision-making skills in choosing appropriate practice to prevent unintended pregnancy (aOR=1.289, 95% CI=1.182–1.405), and self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy (aOR=1.113, 95% CI=1.005–1.232) at a p value ≤ 0.05 . The results are shown in Table 5.

Discussion

Health literacy is an important factor in preventing unintended pregnancy among university students. The aim of this

study was to explore the association between sociodemographic characteristics and health literacy toward behaviors to prevent unintended pregnancy in this population.

The study showed that half of the university students exhibited an inappropriate level of unintended-pregnancy-prevention behaviors. Likewise, a study of the knowledge, attitudes, and intention to prevent unintended pregnancy among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand, revealed that four-fifths of female university students had poor or moderate intentions to prevent unintended pregnancy.¹⁹ Similarly, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA, 2013) found that more than half of the adolescents did not engage in pregnancy prevention.⁸ This study presented the following behavioral factors that put adolescents at risk for unintended pregnancy: three-quarters of the respondents had dated their boyfriends at an out-of-sight location; three-quarters had been shown

books/magazines/cartoons/videos containing explicit sexual content by their boyfriends; and nearly three-quarters lived with their boyfriends. The study found that female university students had sexual intercourse because they saw it as proof of love. Pressure from boyfriends often resulted in female university students having little to say about the decision to use contraceptives.²⁰ These factors can lead to unintended pregnancy among adolescents, who are influenced by complicated health determinants, such as education and social and financial status. Furthermore, in this study, the binary logistic regression analysis revealed that current residential type, previous sexual intercourse, cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy, decision-making skills in choosing appropriate practices for preventing unintended pregnancy, and self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy were significantly associated with behaviors concerning preventing unintended pregnancy.

University students living in university dormitories were 1.897 times more likely to exhibit appropriate behaviors in terms of unintended-pregnancy prevention than university students living outside the university dormitories. However, nearly three-quarters of the university students lived outside the dormitories. This can be explained in that changes in social conditions have allowed university students to have a freer lifestyle.²¹ Likewise, three-quarters of the university students lived outside the university dormitories; such students are at a higher risk for having sexual intercourse, unintended pregnancies, abortions, STDs (including human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]), infections, suicide (if there is no solution to the mentioned problems), and so on.²² In addition, many students are forced to live far away from their homes when they are pursuing higher education. Universities have limited dormitory space, so some university students must rent such residences as apartments, condominiums, and houses. Most of these university students live with members of the opposite sex. In such conditions, parents or guardians cannot monitor or control the students' behaviors.²³

The participants in this study who had not had sexual intercourse were 3.26 times more likely to exhibit appropriate behavior in terms of unintended-pregnancy prevention than university students who had experienced sexual intercourse. The findings of the study showed that one-third of the respondents were sexually active, which is similar to the rate among American teenagers.²⁴ However, the percentage of American teenagers who do not use condoms was found to be higher than the rate in this study.²⁴ Lack of condom use poses a risk for pregnancy and for contracting STDs, including HIV.^{10,24}

The university students who had sexual intercourse used at least one method of contraception. However, only one-quarter used modern contraceptive methods (condoms, contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and injectable contraceptives), whereas nearly one-tenth used traditional contraceptive methods (coitus interruptus/external ejaculation method), and one-quarter used both. Condoms remained the contraceptive of choice of university students, as they are among young people in the UK.²⁵ Condoms not only prevent pregnancy, but also STDs and HIV.²⁶ Another study showed lower condom use than did this study, indicating that self-awareness of preventing STDs among teenagers who had sexual experiences was relatively low because they only occasionally used condoms. It can be assumed that the problem is caused by a lack of knowledge, socialization (in relation to sex education), and pregnancy-prevention guidance from the family.²⁷

When the scores for cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancy increase one point, university students are 1.095 times more likely to exhibit the appropriate unintended-pregnancy-prevention behaviors. This study revealed that most university students had a low level of cognitive health in terms of preventing unintended pregnancy. Many studies have revealed that knowledge about pregnancy is positively correlated to pregnancy-prevention behaviors among teenagers,^{28,29} but this knowledge was low in the present study. In contrast, a European study found no significant relationship between pregnancy, knowledge of the timing of emergency contraception, and knowledge about how to access contraception and sexual health services.³⁰ The university students in this study exhibited inappropriate cognitive health to prevent unintended pregnancies, as follows: two-fifths had the misconception that the coitus interruptus/external ejaculation method is the most efficient method of preventing pregnancy, and nearly one-third perceived the use of a "safe period" (7 days before and after menstruation) as the most efficient method of preventing pregnancy, while only one-tenth of the students knew that they could purchase contraceptive pills from a convenience store.

When the scores for decision-making skills increase one point, university students are 1.289 times more likely to exhibit the appropriate unintended pregnancy-prevention behaviors. In this study, three-fifths of the respondents had low levels of this skill in this domain. For instance, three-fifths allowed friends of the opposite sex to hug and kiss them, as they considered it a friendly act. Moreover, nearly half reported that they would accept an offer from boyfriends/lovers to have sexual intercourse. Decision-making skills are

accumulated from the university students' reasoning in choosing practices for preventing pregnancy.²⁸ There are many methods involving improvements in decision-making skills among adolescents. One study showed that low health literacy and numeracy may play an important role in making decisions regarding the use of contraceptives, which may result in poor health outcomes.^{11,15} Teenagers want parents and other adults to be involved in helping them to understand sexuality and make decisions about sexual behaviors.³¹ Maternal communication has rich potential as an intervention to positively affect the sexual decision making and contraception use of adolescents.³² A study of South-African women found that the relationship between discussing condom use with partners and the actual use of condoms indicated the importance of male-partner involvement in women's contraceptive decisions.³³ When teenagers acquire suitable decision-making skills, they are able to analyze the benefits and drawbacks of declining invitations and avoiding risky behaviors; they will be able to choose how to react and circumvent the negative effects of sexual intercourse, such as STDs, unintended pregnancies, and abortion.³³

When the self-management scores to prevent unintended pregnancy increase one point, university students are 1.113 times more likely to exhibit the appropriate unintended-pregnancy-prevention behaviors. However, in this study, the university students exhibited inappropriate self-management to prevent unintended pregnancy. In the results, half of the university students adjusted their environment to alleviate their sex drives, which correlates to one study in which half of the participants had reviewed their self-practice and goals and anticipated that their behaviors would serve to prevent pregnancy. However, the Thai female adolescents did not have negotiating self-efficacy with their male counterparts in terms of condom use. Low self-efficacy, insufficient knowledge, and low health literacy levels regarding safe sex affect Thai female adolescents' unintended-pregnancy-prevention behaviors. Therefore, they are unable to negotiate with their partners with regard to condom use.⁹

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the association between sociodemographic characteristics and health literacy resulting in contraceptive use among university students in Chon Buri province, Thailand. Half of the university students exhibited appropriate behaviors with respect to unintended-pregnancy prevention. Health literacy is the main behavioral factor when it comes to preventing unintended pregnancy. University students who had low health literacy were more

likely to engage in inappropriate behavior related to preventing pregnancy. The results of this study can provide health professionals with information to develop more effective prevention and intervention programs. This can be accomplished by cooperating with all involved parties, especially in the government sector, to set regulations for a clearer category of outside dormitories, by providing a choice in preventing risky sexual behaviors, by promoting condom use for those living in dormitories outside the university, and by advocating and promoting cognitive health, decision-making skills, and self-management to prevent unintended pregnancies.

Limitations and recommendations

The context of this study needs to be examined in order to assess the results because the area studied is one of industrialism and tourism. Good cognitive health, decision-making skills, and self-management to prevent unintended pregnancies are imperative for integration. Therefore, future research needs to test the effectiveness of the program. This study suggests that living in an inside or outside dormitory affects the prevention of unintended pregnancies. However, qualitative research is essential to comprehend this occurrence.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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