



## THE COLLERATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ROLE OF FAMILY TOWARDS FREE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 ANAK RATU AJI REGENCY CENTRAL LAMPUNG, 2024

Hadi Prasetyo<sup>1</sup>, Marlinda<sup>2</sup>, Sumi Anggraeni<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Pringsewu <sup>123</sup>

\*Corresponding author, e-mail: [lidahkampung42@gmail.com](mailto:lidahkampung42@gmail.com)

### Abstract

**The Colleration of Knowledge and Role of Family Towards Free Sexual Behavior Among Students at Senior High School 1 Anak Ratu Aji Regency Central Lampung, 2024.** Free sex is sexual behavior that is carried out outside the bonds of marriage based on sexual temptation directed at different types of people. The behavior of free sex in adolescents is proney was to it can have a bad impact so that it can harm the future. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and family roles towards free sexual behavior. Correlative analytic research design with a cross sectional approach. The study population was all class XI students totaling 173 students with a sample of 120 respondents. The sampling technique used probability sampling, namely with stratified sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire, data analysis using the chi-square test. The results showed that the P-value (0.000) < a (0.05), then HO was rejected and Ha was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and family roles on free sexual behavior in students at senior high school 1 anak ratu aji in 2024. It is hoped that parents will take more advantage of free time to approach adolescents to interact well with adolescents so that adolescents do not need to seek attention from friends or the outside environment.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Family Role, Free sex Behavior

### INTRODUCTION

According to Hurlock (in Hidayati & Farid, 2016) adolescence is divided into early adolescence at the age of 13 to 17 years and late adolescence at the age 17 to 18 years. During adolescence, they are changes in many aspects of life such as cognitive, psychological, social and biological aspects. The most fundamental changes are the biological and psychological aspects. Changes during adolescence are usually called puberty. Puberty is the time when a person becomes sexually mature because of an increase in sex hormones (Lopes et al., 2020).

The tendency to break the rule is increasing due to the spread of information and stimulation through mass media with advanced technology, such as VCDs, copied books, photos, magazines, the internet and others, can no longer be controlled. In the end, teenagers accidentally fall into free sex behavior (Faswita & Suarni, 2019). Free sex is sexual behavior that happens outside of marriage which is based on sexual temptation toward different or identical types of people (Kamalah & Tina, 2021).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the global prevalence of premarital sex is 43.1%, with 500,000 teenagers in the United States (US) becoming pregnant each year, and 70% of them being unmarried (Diana et al., 2020). Meanwhile, in Indonesia, among individuals aged 15-17, approximately 4.5% of females reported having engaged in premarital sex in 2018. The first dating experience for teenagers aged 15 to 19 mostly occurs between the ages of 15-17 (Andriani et al., 2022). According to the Lampung Provincial Health Office in 2017, 20.9% of teenagers engaged in risky sexual behavior, while 79.1% engaged in non-risky sexual behavior. Among those with risky sexual behavior, 5.1% admitted to having had sexual intercourse (Azzahroh & Afriani, 2018).

Premarital sex among teenagers will have an impact on the risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections such as gonorrhea, syphilis, herpes simplex, chlamydia, condyloma acuminata, and HIV/AIDS. For teenage girls, engaging in premarital sex can lead to unwanted pregnancies, abortion, reproductive organ infections, and infertility (Kemenkes, 2018). According to Soetjningsih (2010) in Yani et al. (2020), the most influential factors that contribute to premarital sexual behavior among teenagers include the relationship between parents and teenagers, peer pressure, the level of religious understanding (religiosity), and exposure to pornographic media. Research findings show that the better the parent-teen relationship, the lower the likelihood of premarital sexual behavior among teenagers. According to Untari (2017), the role of the family has a significant impact on teenage sexual behavior. The greater the family's involvement in a teenager's life, the less likely they are to engage in premarital sex. On the other hand, lower family involvement increases the likelihood of premarital sexual behavior among teenagers.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the author with several students from SMA N 1 Anak Ratu Aji, it was found that the students did not have maximum knowledge about sexual behavior. As a result, they tended to engage in such behavior without realizing that it essentially constitutes premarital sexual activity. The students also mentioned that they had never received detailed information from parents or teachers about the importance of early sex education for teenagers. Typically, they obtained this information from electronic media, print media, peers, and other things that can influence their social interactions.

## **METHODS**

The type of research used in this study is quantitative analytical research with a cross-sectional study design, which involves measuring variables simultaneously and examining the relationship between the

independent variables, knowledge and family role, and the dependent variable, premarital sexual behavior, at a single point in time. The data used in this research is primary data, collected through questionnaires regarding students' knowledge, parental roles, and premarital sexual behavior. The sampling technique applied was stratified sampling, and the statistical test used to analyze the influence between the independent and dependent variables was the chi-square test ( $\chi^2$  test). Research location and duration of this study was conducted at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji, Central Lampung Regency, over a period of two months (April–May 2024). The population taken in this study consisted of 11th-grade students from the 2023/2024 academic year, with a total of 173 students, from which a sample of 120 students was selected.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

#### 1. Respondent Characteristics

**Table 1.**  
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Average Age

Characteristics	N=120	N=120
	Mean±SD	Min-Maks
Age (years)	16.79±0.787	15-18

The respondents in this study had an average age of 16.79 years, with ages ranging from 15 to 18 years.

**Table 2.**  
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Gender, Ethnicity, Parental Marital Status, Parental Occupation, and Parental Education

Characteristics	Frekuensi	Presentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	55	45.8%
Female	65	54.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Javanese	76	63,3 %
Lampungese	29	23,3 %
Sundanese	7	5,8 %
Palembangese	9	7.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Parental Marital Status</b>		
Married	102	85%
Divorced	18	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Parental Occupation</b>		
Farmer	106	88.3%
Entrepreneur	10	8.3%

Civil Servant	2	1.7%
Teacher	2	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Parental Education</b>		
Elementary School	49	40.8%
Junior High Schoo	25	20.8%
Senior High Schoo	41	34.2%
Higher Education	5	4.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Table 2, the study results indicate that out of 120 respondents, the majority were female, accounting for 65 respondents (54.2%). Regarding ethnicity, the majority were Javanese, with 76 respondents (63.3%). An analysis of parental marital status showed that 102 respondents (85%) had married parents. In terms of parental occupation, most parents were farmers, with 106 respondents (88.3%). Regarding parental education, the highest number of respondents' parents had an elementary school education, totaling 49 (40.8%).

## 2. Univariate

**Table 3.**  
**Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge**

Distribution	Frekuensi	Presentage
Good	80	66,7 %
Fair	24	20,0 %
Poor	16	13,3 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3. The results analysis of the knowledge variable in table 4.3 showing that out of 120 respondents, 80 (66.7%) had good knowledge.

**Table 4.**  
**Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Family Role**

Distribution	Frekuensi	Presentage
Good	58	48,3 %
Fair	24	20,0 %
Poor	38	31,7 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 4, the distribution of respondents based on family role indicates that 58 respondents (48.3%) had a good family role.

**Tabel 5.**  
**Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Premarital Sexual Behavior**

Distribution	Frekuensi	Presentage
Did not engage	81	67,5 %
	39	32,5%

Engaged		
<b>Total</b>	120	100%

The analysis results in table 5 showed that out of 120 respondents, 81 (67.5%) reported not engaging in premarital sexual behavior.

### 3. Bivariate

**Table 6.**  
**Relationship Between Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Behavior Among Students at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji**

Know ledge Level	Premarital Sexual Behavior				N	%	<i>P- V al ue</i>
	Did not engage		Engage				
	N	%	N	%			
Good	7	93.8	5	6	8	1	
	5	%		.	0	0	
Fair	2	8.3%	2	9	2	1	0.
				1	4	0	00
				.		0	0
Poor	4	25.0	1	7	1	1	
				5	6	0	
				.		0	
Total	8	67.5	3	3	1	10	
				1	9	2	0
				.		0	%
				5			
				%			

Based on table 6, out of 80 respondents with good knowledge, only 5 (6.3%) engaged in premarital sexual behavior. Meanwhile, among the 24 respondents with fair knowledge, 22 (91.7%) engaged in premarital sexual behavior, and among the 16 respondents with poor knowledge, 12 (75.0%) engaged in premarital sexual behavior.

The statistical test results (Chi-Square Test) showed a p-value of 0.000, indicating that  $p\text{-value} < \alpha$  (0.05), which means there was a significant relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior among students.

**Table 7.**  
**Relationship Between Family Role and Premarital Sexual Behavior Among Students at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji**

Fa mil y Rol	Premarital Sexual Behavior				N	%	<i>P- Va lu e</i>
	Did not engage		Engaged				
	N	%	N	%			

e							
Good	5	94.8	3	5	5	10	
	5	%		.	8	0	
				2		%	
				%			
Fair	1	79.2	5	2	2	10	0.
	9	%		0	4	0	00
				.		%	0
				5			
				%			
Poor	7	18.4	3	8	3	10	
		%	1	1	8	0	
				.		%	
				5			
				%			
Total	8	67.5	3	3	1	!0	
	1	%	9	2	2	0	
				.	0	%	
				5			
				%			

Based on table 7, out of 58 respondents with a good family role, only 3 (5.2%) engaged in premarital sexual behavior. Meanwhile, among the 24 respondents with a fair family role, 5 (20.8%) engaged in premarital sexual behavior, and among the 38 respondents with a poor family role, 31 (81.6%) engaged in premarital sexual behavior. The statistical test results (Chi-Square Test) showed a p-value of 0.000, indicating that p-value <  $\alpha$  (0.05), which means there was a significant relationship between family role and premarital sexual behavior among students.

## DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents

The results of table 1 showed that the average age of respondents is 16.79 years, which means the average is in the middle adolescent age range. During this stage, adolescents begin to think about ways to attract the attention of opposite sex, develop sexual interests, and start experiencing sexual desires. As a result, adolescents at this age are vulnerable to engaging in premarital sexual behavior (Adawiyah & Winarti, 2021). From table 2, it was found that the majority of respondents were female, totaling 65 respondents (54.2%). There are differences in sexual behavior between males and females. Typically, male adolescents exhibit higher sexual behavior compared to female adolescents. The norms in society state that females are expected to maintain their behavior more than males. This norm allows males greater freedom to engage in various activities, including risky sexual behavior (Permatadewa & Ode, 2023).

Based on the ethnicity of respondents, the majority belong to the Javanese ethnic group, totaling 76 respondents (63.3%). According to Endraswara (2012) in Widiharto & Rakhmawati (2020), Javanese people are generally more reserved in all aspects. Everything is usually expressed subtly, politely, and meaningful manner. However, recently, at least since the 1990s, by witnessing the increasing number of sexual tragedies among adolescents, many education experts have viewed that sexual education is worth teaching to students approaching adulthood

(Wardana et al., 2021).

An analysis of the marital status of respondents' parents showed that 102 respondents (85%) have parents who were married. A family is a group of people living together in the same residence, where each member feels an inner connection so that they influence and care for each other. Family happiness can be achieved when the husband, wife, and children live together and share both joys and sorrows (Hasanah, 2020). An analysis of respondents' parents' occupations reveals that the majority work as farmers, totaling 106 respondents (88.3%). Respondents' parents who work as farmers generally work from morning to noon, which means that the respondent's parents have more time compared to parents who are entrepreneurs or civil servants. If parents are busy with their jobs, adolescents may lack proper supervision from their parents, causing them to seek information from other places. Misconceptions about sexual education can lead adolescents to perceive premarital sexual behavior as normal. Parents with a high socioeconomic status are often busy working and may fail to provide adequate attention, supervision, or proper sexual education for their children (Wibisono et al., 2017).

Based on the parents' education, the majority of respondents were at elementary school level, totaling 49 (40.8%). According to a study conducted by Nurhayati et al., (2017), parental education has no relationship to premarital sexual behavior. Parental education creates a parenting style applied to adolescents. The parenting style applied to the child can shape adolescent behavior. If parents have a high level of education but apply inappropriate parenting styles, adolescents may engage in deviant behavior. On the other hand, if parents have a low level of education but provide effective parenting, adolescents can avoid engaging in free sexual behavior, although many other factors contribute to such behavior.

## **2. Univariate Knowledge**

Based on the research results, it was found that the majority of adolescents at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji have good knowledge about premarital sexual behavior, totaling 80 respondents (66.7%). Respondents with moderate knowledge amount to 24 (20%), while those with poor knowledge account for 16 (13.3%).

Knowledge is the result of a person's curiosity about a particular matter and occurs after individuals experience and obtain information from an observed object. Premarital sexual behavior is not solely influenced by knowledge but can also be due to environmental factors, social culture influences, religious understanding, value application, psychological factors, and economic conditions (Andriani et al., 2022).

According to the researcher, most students in this study tend to have good knowledge. However, the proportion of adolescents with moderate knowledge remains significant. Even though many adolescents fall into the "good knowledge" category, there are still those classified as "moderate". A lack of knowledge about premarital sexual behavior may stem from insufficient information available to adolescents on the topic. If adolescents were thoroughly informed about premarital sexual behavior, such behaviors could potentially be prevented during adolescence.

### **Role of the Family**

Data obtained from 120 respondents in table 3 showed that the majority of adolescents at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji receive a good family role in preventing premarital sexual behavior, totaling 48.3%. This is because the families realize of their role in ensuring adolescents avoid engaging in premarital sexual behavior. According to Puji et al. (2021), the role of the family, especially parents, must be to be able to control the movements of adolescents. Parental belief and control over adolescent behavior significantly influence how parents communicate with adolescents about sexuality.

The relationship between parents and adolescents is very important. Adolescents who have poor relationships with their parents are more vulnerable to engaging in negative behaviors, including free association. On the other hand, adolescents with good relationships with their parents are less likely to be involved in such behaviors. This is in line with the study conducted by Yani et al. (2020), which found that the factors most influencing premarital sexual behavior among adolescents include the parent-adolescent relationship, peer pressure, religious understanding (religiosity), and exposure to pornographic media. The study concluded that the better the relationship between parents and their adolescent children, the lower the likelihood of adolescents engaging in premarital sexual behavior.

It can be concluded that without parental supervision, children are more likely to fall into negative behaviors. Parental behavior greatly impacts the moral development of their children. If parents exhibit positive behavior, their children are more likely to do the same, and vice versa. Therefore, parents play a critical role in providing more intensive supervision, choosing peers more carefully, teaching their children to be more religiously observant, providing more time to communicate with their children, and avoiding being overly occupied with work so that children do not feel lonely.

### **Premarital Sexual Behavior**

Based on the results of research involving 120 respondents, as shown in table 4.4, premarital sexual behavior among adolescents at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji included: 29 respondents (24.2%) admitting to having kissed their partner, 12 respondents (10%) admitting to having kissed their partner's sensitive areas, and 37 respondents (30.8%) admitting to accessing pornographic images or videos on the internet.

The findings indicate that the most common premarital sexual behavior among students was watching pornographic videos. Consumers of pornography tend to develop an addiction where they continually seek new or different content. Pornography addiction can lead to increased curiosity and, eventually, engagement in premarital sexual activities among adolescents (Haidar & Apsari, 2020).

The data also revealed a correlation: respondents who admitted to accessing pornography were more likely to also admit to engaging in kissing and touching sensitive areas of their partner. This is in line with

the study by Upreti & Acharya (2020), which found that over half of adolescents (52.4%) had watched pornography, and among them, 8% engaged in regular sexual behavior.

The researcher believes that exposure to pornography can be influenced by peer relationships. Adolescents are often affected by the behaviors they see or hear from their peers. If pornography becomes a frequent topic of discussion or activity among their friends, adolescents may feel tempted to explore it themselves. In the digital era, peers can easily share or recommend pornographic material through social media or the internet, which is very accessible to adolescents to access.

### **3. Bivariate**

#### **Relationship Between Knowledge and Premarital Sexual Behavior Among Students at Anak Ratu Aji**

Based on the results of statistical tests, p-value of 0.000 was obtained, indicating that  $p\text{-value} < \alpha$  (0.05). This means the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, confirming a relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior among students at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji, Central Lampung Regency, in 2024.

According to Romulo (2014) in Fadhlullah et al. (2019), knowledge plays a significant role in shaping early adolescent sexual behavior. Knowledge is one of the domains that forms a person's behavior. Adolescent behavior has an important role in their lives, negative behavior can have detrimental effects, while positive behavior yields benefits (Hadi & Muliani, 2020). Actions are often driven by the knowledge an individual possesses. Adolescents with poor knowledge about premarital sex are more vulnerable to exposure to pornography via social media. Additionally, peers often disseminate information related to premarital sex. However, such information, if incorrect, leads to flawed knowledge.

This is in line with the findings conducted by Herwandar & Nirmawati (2020), who stated media often contains content with sexual elements. Exposure to information media with elements of sexuality has a very big influence because reading and seeing will motivate and stimulate people to imitate and even practice. Incomplete or unclear information on sexuality will have greater opportunities to have sexual relations at an early age.

The researcher suggests that most students have good knowledge regarding premarital sexual behavior. The level of knowledge of teenagers can really influence their sexual behavior. Poor knowledge about premarital sex increases the likelihood of engaging in risky sexual behavior due to misinformation. If teenagers' knowledge about free sex is wrong, they will be very vulnerable to engaging in free sexual behavior. On the other hand, if teenagers have knowledge of free sex and get the correct information through teachers, parents or health workers who come during health education, then teenagers will avoid free sexual behavior, because when teenagers get the information from the right people, teenagers will be explained about the future impacts if you

engage in promiscuous sexual behavior.

### **The Relationship Between Family Roles and Free Sex Behavior Among Students at SMAN 1 Anak Ratu Aji**

Based on the statistical test results, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained, which means  $p\text{-value} < \alpha$  (0.05). Thus, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, indicating a relationship between family roles and free sex behavior among students at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji, Central Lampung Regency, in 2024.

Parents play an important role in shaping adolescent behavior. The better the role of parents in providing education, especially sexual education, the better the sexual behavior of adolescents (Suharti, 2024). From the analysis results, the researcher concluded that adolescents who have a good family role tend to exhibit better sexual behavior, while those with less effective family roles are more likely to exhibit less favorable sexual behavior. This is due to the fact that students have established good communication with their parents. However, even with good family roles, some students still engage in free sex behavior. A total of 3 respondents (5.2%) admitted to engaging in free sex behavior despite receiving good family support, while 5 respondents (20.5%) with moderate family roles admitted to engaging in such behavior.

This proves that the role of the family is still highly needed by students. A lack of communication between students and their parents regarding sexual issues can lead to the emergence of deviant sexual behavior. Therefore, students are expected to increase their closeness with their parents so that communication about sexuality issues can proceed smoothly without any awkwardness when parents bring up the topic.

Another possibility is that some students may still engage in free sex behavior despite receiving good family support if the communication between the student and their parents is one-sided. This can make students feel restricted and rebel out of curiosity by engaging in free sex behavior. This was found in study by Puji et al. (2021), showing that the role of the family in preventing premarital sex paradoxically showed a high incidence of premarital sex among Grade XI students at SMK Muhammadiyah Lebaksiu.

However, in a study conducted by Runtuwene et al. (2019), it was found that the family has a very important role in influencing children's behavior. A good relationship between the family and the child can lead to positive behavior in the child. The study found that students received good advice from their families to avoid engaging in free social interactions, as the family holds the greatest influence on the lives of adolescents. According to Puji et al. (2021), effective communication between parents and children is one method to provide information about reproductive health and the impacts of dating, fostering an understanding in adolescents to adopt behaviors that prevent premarital sex and avoid risks.

The researchers believe that the family has a significant role in influencing free sex behavior among adolescents. However, even adolescents who receive good family support are not entirely immune to

engaging in free sex behavior. This may be supported by other factors such as peer influence and the surrounding environment. A weaker family role increases the risk of adolescents engaging in free sex behavior due to a lack of attention from their parents. Additionally, one-sided communication from parents often makes adolescents feel constrained, leading them to rebel out of curiosity by engaging in free sex behavior.

## **CONCLUSION**

The majority of respondents demonstrated a good level of knowledge, with 80 respondents (66.7%) categorized as having good knowledge. In terms of family roles, 58 respondents (48.3%) reported receiving good family support. Meanwhile, 81 respondents (67.3%) stated that they had never engaged in free sex behavior. There is a relationship between knowledge and family roles with free sex behavior among students at senior high school 1 Anak Ratu Aji, Central Lampung Regency, in 2024 with  $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ .

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

We would like to thank the relevant parties involved in this research process, especially the research team who helped with this research, as well as senior high school Anak Ratu Aji who gave permission to conduct this research, as well as their cooperation and assistance during the research process

## **REFERENCES**

- Adawiyah, S., & Winarti, Y. (2021). Hubungan Usia dan Jenis Kelamin dengan Inisiasi Seks Pranikah Pada Remaja di SMK Istiqomah Muhammadiyah 4 Samarinda. *Borneo Student Research*, 2(2), 1202–1208.
- Andriani, R., Suhrawardi, & Hapisah. (2022). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah. *Jurnal Inovasi*, 2(10), 3441–3446. <https://stp-mataram.e-journal.id/JIP/article/view/1341>
- Azzahroh, P., & Afriani, S. U. (2018). Analisis Perilaku Seksual Pada Remaja di SMP YP UNILA Bandar Lampung Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2018. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Budaya*, 41(60), 7065–7080.
- Diana, A., Iqmy, L. O., & Evayanti, Y. (2020). Penyuluhan Tentang Bahaya Seks Bebas Mempengaruhi Pengetahuan Remaja. *Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati*, 6(1), 99–103. <https://doi.org/10.33024/jkm.v6i1.1732>
- Fadhlullah, M. H., Hariyana, B., Pramono, D., & Adespin, D. A. (2019). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Perilaku Seksual Remaja Putri. *Jurnal Kedokteran Diponegoro*, 8(4), 1170–1178. <https://doi.org/10.35874/jic.v3i2.276>
- Faswita, W., & Suarni, L. (2019). Hubungan Pemberian Pendidikan Seks di Sekolah dengan Perilaku Seksual Remaja di SMA Negeri 4 Kota Binjai 2017. *Jurnal Jumantik*, 5(49), 1–16.

- Hadi, S., & Muliani, S. (2020). Hubungan Persepsi Remaja Tentang Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Dan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 1. <https://e-journal.lpppmidianhusada.ac.id/index.php/jk/article/download/74/68>
- Haidar, G., & Apsari, N. C. (2020). Pornografi Pada Kalangan Remaja. *Prosiiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Msyarakat*, 7(1), 136–143.
- Hasanah, U. (2020). Pengaruh Perceraian Orangtua Bagi Psikologis Anak. *AGENDA: Jurnal Analisis Gender Dan Agama*, 2(1), 18. <https://doi.org/10.31958/agenda.v2i1.1983>
- Herwandar, F. R., & Nirmawati. (2020). Hubungan Antara Karakteristik dengan Perilaku Seksual Remaja pada Siswa Kelas XI di SMK Bakti Indonesia Kuningan Tahun 2019. *Seminar Nasional Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 1(1), 84–97. [file:///C:/Users/acer/Downloads/1053-3070-1-PB \(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/acer/Downloads/1053-3070-1-PB%20(1).pdf)
- Hidayati, B. K., & Farid, M. (2016). Konsep Diri, Adversity Quotient dan Penyesuaian Diri pada Remaja Khoirul Bariyyah Hidayati. 5(02), 137–144.
- Kamalah, R., & Tina, I. (2021). Pengaruh Health Education Melalui Peer Review Terhadap. *Jurnal Kesehatan Almuslim*, VII(1), 24–28.
- Kemenkes. (2018). Bagi Para Remaja, Kenali Perubahan Fisik Untuk Menghindari Masalah Seksual. *Biro Komunikasi Dan Pelayanan Masyarakat*. <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/umum/20181219/2228898/bagi-para-remaja-kenali-perubahan-fisik-menghindari-masalah-seksual/>
- Lopes, S. J., Anakaka, D. L., & Aipipidely, D. (2020). Adolescent Premarital Sexual Behavior. *Journal of Health and Behavioral Science*, 2(4), 335–346. <https://doi.org/10.35508/jhbs.v2i4.3067>
- Nurhayati, A., Alam Fajar, N., & Yeni, Y. (2017). Determinan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Pada Remaja SMA Negeri 1 Indralaya Utara. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 8(2), 83–90. <https://doi.org/10.26553/jikm.2016.8.2.83-90>
- Permatadewa, E., & Ode, T. A. (2023). Hubungan Cybersex dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Siswa di Smp Negeri X Kabupaten Banyuwangi. *Ikesma: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 19(2), 80–91. <https://doi.org/10.19184/ikesma.v19i2.38849>
- Puji, L. K. R., Melizza, M., Ratnaningtyas, T. O., Hasanah, N., & Ambarwati, D. (2021). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Peran Media Massa Dan Peran Keluarga Terhadap Perilaku Seks Pranikah Siswa-Siswi Smk Muhammadiyah Lebaksiu. *Edu Dharma Journal: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(2), 52. <https://doi.org/10.52031/edj.v5i2.176>
- Runtuwene, D. R., Tucunan, A. A. T., & Korompis, G. E. C. (2019). Hubungan Antara Peran Keluarga dan Teman Sebaya Dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Pada Siswa di SMA Negeri 2 Manado. *Jurnal KESMAS*, 8(6), 225–

- Suharti, E. (2024). Analisis Determinan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Pada Siswa Sma Negeri Di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan. *Open Journal Systems*, 18(7), 1923–1934.
- Untari, A. D. (2017). Analisis Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Seks Pranikah pada Remaja yang Tinggal di Wilayah Eks Lokalisasi Berdasarkan Teori Transcultural Nursing. *Skripsi*, 1–94.
- Upreti, Y. R., & Acharya, D. (2020). Premarital Sexual Behaviours among Secondary School Adolescents: A Cross-sectional Study in Kathmandu. *Journal of Health Promotion*, 8(June), 39–52.
- Wardana, K. A., Donder, I. K., & Suwantana, I. G. (2021). Kajian Teo-Seksual Lontar Rahasya Sanggama. *Pangkaja: Jurnal Agama Hindu*, 24(1), 26. <https://doi.org/10.25078/pkj.v24i1.2179>
- Wibisono, Z. N., Yuliadi, I., & Suwito, D. (2017). Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Orang Tua Dan Status Ekonomi Keluarga Dengan Perilaku Seksual. *Nexus Kedokteran Komunitas*, 6(2), 92–100.
- Widiharto, A., & Rakhmawati, D. (2020). Sikap terhadap Perilaku Seksual Berisiko pada Siswa Etnik Jawa. *PHILANTHROPY: Journal of Psychology*, 1(2), 76. <https://doi.org/10.26623/philanthropy.v1i2.1064>
- Yani, L. I., Realita, F., & Surani, E. (2020). Pengaruh Sosial Ekonomi dan Peran Keluarga Terhadap Perilaku Seksual Remaja di SMA Kesatrian 1 Kota Semarang. *LINK*, 16(1), 36–41. <https://doi.org/10.31983/link.v16i1.5660>