

Factors Associated with Adolescent Premarital Sexual Behavior

Maria Faustina Arvidiani¹ Muntasir², Amelya B. Sir³

^{1,3}Public Health Study Program, FKM Nusa Cendana University;

²Master of Public Health Study Program, FKM, Nusa Cendana University

e-mail: *¹mariaarvidiani@gmail.com, ²muntasir@staf.undana.ac.id,

³amelia.sir@staf.undana.ac.id

Abstract. This study analyzes factors related to adolescent premarital sex behavior: intention, access to information, peer conformity, parental roles, acting situations, and self-efficacy. The research was conducted at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng, Lembor sub-district, West Manggarai Regency. The research conducted was an analytical survey using a cross-sectional study. The research subjects were SMAK St. students—Familia Wae Nakeng, numbering 88 teenagers. The sample selection used a proportioned stratified random sampling technique. Data analysis used bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that intention, peer conformity, parental roles, acting situations, and self-efficacy were related to adolescent premarital sexual behavior. At the same time, access to information has no relationship with premarital sex behavior among adolescents. It is hoped that the SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng can organize communication, information, and education (IEC) programs regarding reproductive health in adolescents conducted by teachers or in collaboration with the BKKBN and local health centers.

Keywords: Teenager; Premarital sex behavior; SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng.

Abstrak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku seks pranikah remaja yaitu niat, akses informasi, konformitas teman sebaya, peran orang tua, situasi bertindak dan efikasi diri. Penelitian dilakukan di SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng, kecamatan Lembor, Kabupaten Manggarai Barat. penelitian yang dilakukan adalah survei analitik dengan menggunakan studi potong lintang. Subjek penelitian adalah Siswa SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng yang berjumlah 88 remaja. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan teknik *proportioned stratified random sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa niat, konformitas teman sebaya, peran orang tua, situasi bertindak dan efikasi diri terdapat hubungan dengan perilaku seks pranikah remaja, sedangkan akses informasi tidak terdapat hubungan dengan perilaku seks pranikah remaja. Diharapkan sekolah SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng dapat mengadakan program komunikasi, informasi dan edukasi (KIE) mengenai kesehatan reproduksi pada remaja yang dilakukan oleh guru ataupun bekerjasama dengan BKKBN dan puskesmas setempat.

Kata Kunci: Remaja, Perilaku seks pranikah, SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng

Introduction

Adolescence is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood that is marked by significant changes, namely physical, psychological, and psychosocial changes (Sebayang et al., 2018). During adolescence, various interests continue to develop, such as social and sexual interests—high adolescent sexual interest results in premarital sexual behavior. Premarital sexual behavior usually happens to teenagers in their dating period. This sexual behavior consists of kissing, hugging, making out, and having sex (Shrestha, 2019).

Based on the 2017 Health Demographic Survey (IDHS) results in Indonesia, courtship relationships and sexual experiences begin at 15-17 years old. 80% of teenage girls and 84% of boys admit to dating. Dating behavior in adolescents varies greatly and leads to sexual contact. 64% of girls and 75% of boys hold hands and hugs, 17% of girls and 33% of boys, 30% of girls kiss on the lips, and 50% of men, and groping behavior tends to be carried out in teenage boys as much as 22% in men and 5% in women. As many as 8% of men and 2% of women admit that they have had sex with reasons of loving each other 47%, and 30% out of curiosity, 3% of teenage girls and boys admit that they were forced and influenced by friends (Kemenkes RI, 2018). The Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey results in 2019 showed that 4.8% of teenagers had sex (BKKBN, 2019). These results explain that sexual behavior among adolescents is relatively high.

The high level of sexual behavior in adolescents has various impacts, such as early pregnancy, so many teenagers eventually have to stop going to school because they feel ashamed of this (Sebayang et al., 2018). Data from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) shows that the birth rate for women aged 15-19 is relatively high, reaching 48 out of 1000 births. This achievement is far from the BKKBN target of around 32 births per 1000 WUS 15-19 years (BKKBN, 2019). One of the provinces contributing to the adolescent birth rate is the Province of East Nusa

Tenggara, with 33 births per 1,000 births to women of childbearing age 15-19 years (BKKBN, 2019). This figure shows that some adolescents in NTT engage in premarital sex.

Based on the theory of Snehendu B. Karr (1980), health behavior is determined by people's intentions towards health objects, support from the surrounding community, information about health, individual freedom to make decisions, and situations that allow behavior (Notoadmodjo, 2014). This theory is in line with research conducted by Qomariah et al. (2021), showing that intention influences premarital sexual behavior in adolescents (Qomariah et al., 2021). Research by Bana et al. (2018) also found that peer conformity has a significant relationship with premarital sex behavior (Bana et al. 2018). The role of parents also influences the existence of indications of premarital sex behavior, such as parental supervision of their children (Hamzah & Rahmawati, 2020). Research conducted by Murhardi and Kurniawati in 2019 states that a person's sexual behavior is influenced by self-efficacy (Murhadi & Kurniawati, 2019). Research conducted by Rahadi and Indarjo in 2017 stated that the situation of acting greatly influences sexual behavior (Rahadi & Indarjo, 2017). Hamzah and Rahmawati's research (2020) explains that information obtained by students from negative media tends to have high sexual behavior, while information obtained from positive media has a low tendency to have sexual behavior (Hamzah & Rahmawati, 2020).

In a survey conducted by researchers of 6 high schools (SMA) in West Manggarai, some students drop out or are expelled every school year due to pregnancy out of wedlock and having a family. The school is SMAK St. Familia, SMAN 1 Lembor, SMAN 2 Sano Nggoang, SMAN 1 Lembor Selatan, SMAK St Ignatius Loyola, and SMAN 1 Komodo. SMAK St. Familia is one of the six schools with the most cases—data obtained from the SMAK St. Familia secretariat in 2019, nine students left the reason of being pregnant out of wedlock and were going to have a family. In 2020 it decreased to 6 students and increased in 2021 to 12 students who dropped out of school due to pregnancy out of wedlock and having families.

Method

This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional design. This research was conducted at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng from October to November. The population in this study were all 1109 students of SMAK St Familia Wae Nakeng and a sample of 88 teenagers. Selection of samples using techniques proportioned stratified random sampling. The instruments used in this study were a questionnaire with a Likert scale to measure premarital sexual behavior, intentions, peer conformity, acting situations, and self-esteem and the Guttman scale to measure access to information and the role of parents. The questionnaire for premarital sexual behavior variables, the premarital sex behavior questionnaire was adopted from Anggar Untari, the information access questionnaire from Ahmad Mahda, the peer conformity and parental roles questionnaire was adopted from Tessa Widya Kosati, and the self-efficacy questionnaire was adopted from Kusumastuti. While the intention and action situation questionnaires were made based on theory and then tested for validity with a value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$ and reliability test with value *Cronbach's Alpha* > 0.60,

The data analysis used was univariate analysis which was used to describe the distribution and frequency of each variable studied, and bivariate analysis was used to see the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The data analysis technique used the Chi-square test with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$). This research has passed the code of ethics test from the FKM Undana Ethics Commission with No: 2022319-KEPK.

Results

Based on Table 1, the research results explain that the majority of respondents were male (55.7%), most of the respondents were in the late teen category (51.1%), the majority of teenagers lived with their parents (55.1%), and most of the respondents dating (59.1%).

Table 1.
Characteristics of Respondents According to Gender, Age, Type of Residence, and Relationship Status

Characteristics	Frequency (n=88)	Proportion (%)
Gender		
Man	49	55,7
Woman	39	44,3
Age		
Middle Teens	15	17,0
Late Teens	28	31,8
Type of Residence		
Parent	45	55,1
Hostel	21	23,9
Family	19	21,6
Cost	3	3,4
Relationship status		
Dating	52	59,1
Ever Dating	18	20,5
Not Dating yet	18	20,5

Based on Table 2, most of the respondents (42 teenagers (47.7%) had risky sexual behavior, while 52.3% of other teenagers had non-risk sexual behavior. A total of 41 teenagers (46.6%) had hostile intentions, while 53.4% of other teenagers had positive intentions. As many as 63 adolescents (71.6%) have low access to information, while 28.4% of other adolescents have high access to information. Thirty-one adolescents (35.2%) had high peer conformity, while 64.8% had low peer conformity. Thirty-three adolescents (37.5%) had a low parental role, while 62.5% had

a high one. Thirty-two adolescents (36.3%) had low self-efficacy, while 63.6% had high self-efficacy.

Table 2

Distribution of Respondents Based on Premarital Sexual Behavior, Intentions, Access to Information, Peer Conformity, Parental Role, and Adolescent Self-Efficacy at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng

Variable	Frequency (n)	Proportion (%)
Premarital Sex Behavior		
Risk	42	47,7
No Risk	46	52,3
Intention		
Negative	41	46,6
Positive	47	53,4
Information Access		
Low	63	71.6
Tall	25	28,4
Peer Conformity		
Tall	31	35,2
Low	57	64,8
The role of parents		
Low	33	37.5
Tall	55	62.5
Self Efficacy		
Low	32	36,4
Tall	56	63,6

Table 3

Relationship of Intention, Information Access, Peer Conformity, Parental Role, and Self-Efficacy with Adolescent Premarital Sexual Behavior at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng, Lembor District, 2022

Variable	Premarital Sex Behavior						p Value
	Risky		No Risk		Total		
	N	%	n	%	n	%	
Intention							
Negative	41	100	0	0.0	41	100	0.000
Positive	1	2,1	46	97.9	47	100	
Information Access							
Low	34	54.0	29	46.0	63	100	

Tall	8	32.0	17	68.0	25	100	0.104
Peer Conformity							
Tall	28	90.3	3	9,7	31	100	
Low	14	24,6	43	75,4	57	100	0.000
The role of parents							
Low	29	87.9	4	12,1	33	100	
Tall	13	23,6	42	76,4	55	100	0.000
Self Efficacy							
Low	32	100	0	0.0	32	100	
Tall	10	17,9	46	82,1	56	100	0.000
Amount	42	47,7	46	52,3	88	100	

Table 3 explains that respondents who have hostile intentions have risky premarital sex behavior, while respondents who have dominant positive intentions have non-risk sexual behavior. Respondents who have dominant low access to information have risky sexual behavior. In contrast, respondents with high information access are dominant not to have risky premarital sex. Respondents with high peer conformity are dominant to have risky sexual behavior. In contrast, respondents with low dominant peer conformity have premarital sex not risky. Respondents with a low dominant parental role had risky sexual behavior, while respondents with a high dominant parental role had non-risk premarital sex behavior. Respondents with self-efficacy have risky premarital sex behavior, whereas respondents with high self-efficacy dominantly have non-risk sexual behavior. Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, it is known that there is a relationship between the variables of intention (P Value = 0.000), peer conformity (P Value = 0.000), the role of parents (P Value = 0.000) and self-efficacy (P Value = 0.000) with behavior premarital sex. At the same time, access to information (P Value = 0.104) has no relationship with premarital sexual behavior.

Discussion

Intentions are set in the mind about what you want to change. This becomes the final result of the behavior, attitude, and traits you want to aim for (Saleha, 2021). Sexual behavior in adolescents is inseparable from the adolescent's intentions. The results showed a relationship between intention and premarital sex behavior with a

p-value = 0.000. Research results in the field show that most respondents have hostile intentions, namely 56.6%. The magnitude of this negative intention is because the respondents in this study were high school (SMA) students who, based on their age, were classified as middle adolescents and advanced adolescents. Teenagers at this time have a very high level of curiosity, giving rise to various intentions or intentions of teenagers to do something new, including sexual behavior. Sexual behavior and intention to engage in sexual behavior will gradually increase in junior high school from year to year (Shek & Leung, 2016).

This study's results align with research conducted on adolescents in the Gresik district, which shows a significant relationship between intention and premarital sexual behavior. The study explains that adolescents with a solid intention to engage in premarital sex can engage in premarital sex (Qomariah et al., 2021). The results showed that most of the respondents had hostile intentions. This was due to the high desire of adolescents to carry out sexual acts. This is reinforced by Morales' 2018 research on Colombian adolescents stating that intention is a predictor during sex (Morales et al., 2018).

One factor that influences adolescents to engage in premarital sex is the increasing dissemination of information and stimulation through the mass media. The results showed no relationship between access to information and adolescent premarital sex behavior with $p = 0.104$. The research results in the field showed that as many as 71.6% of teenagers at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng, Lembor District, has low access to reproductive health information, in this case regarding sexuality/HIV/AIDS/STDs. This is because most respondents have never accessed information related to reproductive health, HIV/AIDS/STDs, and many respondents have never attended socialization activities related to reproductive health carried out in the community or by the Center for Information and Counseling for Youth (PIK-R).

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Fransiska (2022), which states that there is a significant relationship between access to

information and adolescent premarital sexual behavior. This study explains that adolescents who access health information tend not to engage in premarital sex (Fransiska, 2022). The results showed that some adolescents with low access to information had risky premarital sex behavior, and some had non-risk premarital sex behavior. Sexual acts committed by adolescents are strongly supported by developments and advances in information technology in the form of the Internet, which is easily and cheaply obtained. In addition, adolescents are not yet able to behave selectively towards any information they receive, so any information they see and obtain will directly affect them (Puji et al., 2021).

Conformity is often considered the cause of various problematic behaviors in adolescents, including premarital sex behavior. The results showed a relationship between peer conformity and adolescent premarital sex behavior with $p = 0.000$. The results of field research show that around (35.2%) of adolescents have high peer conformity. This is influenced by teenagers imitating the attitudes or behavior of friends so that their peer group can accept them. In contrast, some teenagers choose to follow the advice given by their peers and are more confident when their appearance matches the group. Teenagers, as much as possible, will follow the association of their peer group to be accepted and recognized in their group. Therefore, teenagers tend to follow their peers' behavior (Anniswah, 2016).

This study's results align with research conducted by Sinlaeloe and Wibowo in 2022, which showed a significant relationship between peer conformity and adolescent premarital sexual behavior. This study explains that the higher the conformity of peers, the higher the behavior of premarital sex in adolescents, and vice versa. The lower the conformity of peers, the lower the behavior of premarital sex (Sinlaeloe & Wibowo, 2022). The results showed that adolescents who imitate the attitudes and behavior of friends and are more confident when they are with friends tend to have risky premarital sexual behavior. The results of this study indicate that 90.1% of adolescents with high peer conformity have risky premarital sexual behavior.

Parents have a role that oversees the development of children so as not to fall into things that are not desirable. Loose supervision and attention make more and

more things that provide sexual stimulation very easy to find. The results showed a relationship between the role of parents and adolescent premarital sex behavior with $p = 0.000$. The results showed that some respondents had a low parental role, namely 37.5%. This is because some respondents are reluctant to tell their parents about their daily lives. Parents give respondents freedom to associate with anyone and do not limit the hours when children go home. The large number of respondents who do not live with their parents (48.8%) is one of the reasons for the low role of parents in the daily life of the respondents.

This study's results align with those conducted on Sukabumi youth in that there is a significant relationship between the role of parents and adolescent premarital sexual behavior. This study explains that the better the relationship between their teenage children and their parents, the better the behavior of premarital sex in adolescents (Putri & Masitoh, 2022). The study results show that adolescents who are open to their parents, are supervised by their parents, and live with their parents have premarital sex behavior that is not at risk. The communication between children and parents shows a good relationship between children and parents. According to Haris, open and honest communication between parents and adolescents regarding sexuality can reduce risky behavior in adolescents, and this is because parents are used as informants regarding their decisions about sex (Harris, 2016).

A situation is a person's perception and interpretation of social factors at a certain time. The situation becomes one of the determinants of a person's behavior, including adolescents engaging in deviant behavior such as premarital sex. The results showed a relationship between the situation of acting and the behavior of premarital sex among adolescents with a value of $p = 0.000$. The field research results show that around 40.5% of respondents have a supportive action situation. This is because some respondents admitted that they were often alone with the opposite sex in a quiet place, alone with the opposite sex in a dark place, watching pornographic videos/films.

The results of this study align with research conducted by Rahadi and Indarjo on motorcycle club members in the city of Semarang, which showed that situations that support action have a relationship with the occurrence of sexual behavior. The research explains that lonely situations allow teenagers to engage in sexual behavior such as kissing, hugging, petting, and even having sex (Rahadi & Indarjo, 2017). The study's results explained that adolescents, often alone with the opposite sex in a quiet and dark place, tended to have risky premarital sexual behavior. According to Paikoff (1995), adolescents engage in premarital sexual behavior due to situations or opportunities for adolescents to be together in a private room, and these conditions are called situations of sexual possibility. Situations of sexual possibility are situations where boys and girls are alone without adult supervision. Paikoff (1995) shows that such situations serve as opportunities for adolescents to engage in sexual behavior, including sexual intercourse (Rahyani et al., 2017).

Self-efficacy refers to the ability possessed by individuals to shape the correct behavior and face fears and obstacles to achieve the expected success (Supriyadi, 2019). The results showed a relationship between self-efficacy and adolescent premarital sex behavior with $p = 0.000$. The results of field research show that around 36.4% have low self-efficacy. This is because some respondents admitted that they did not have a stand and could not refuse invitations from the opposite sex, besides that respondents could not refrain from carrying out sexual acts.

This study's results align with research conducted by Etminan et al. (2021) that there is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and premarital sexual behavior. This research explains that high-risk sexual behavior mediates the relationship between emotional self-efficacy and students' quality of life (Etminan et al., 2021). The study showed that adolescents with no convictions and who could not restrain themselves tended to have risky premarital sex. Another study conducted by Fitriana, Suwarni, and Hernawan in 2019 stated that a person's sexual behavior is influenced by self-efficacy. This study shows that adolescents who do not have confidence in their ability not to have premarital sex are more likely to engage in

premarital sex than those who believe they can postpone it until marriage (Fitriana et al., 2019).

Conclusion

Factors related to adolescent premarital sex behavior at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng, including intention, peer conformity, parental role, and self-efficacy, have a significant relationship with adolescent premarital sex behavior. Meanwhile, access to information did not have a significant relationship with premarital sex behavior among adolescents at SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng.

Suggestion

It is hoped that the SMAK St. Familia Wae Nakeng can organize communication, information, and education (IEC) programs regarding reproductive health in adolescents conducted by teachers or in collaboration with the local health center's BKKBN.

Reference

- Anniswah, N. (2016). *Faktor Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Seksual Beresiko Pada Remaja Pria Di Indonesia* . Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/32805/1/NADRA_ANNISWAH-FKIK.pdf
- Bana, B. I., Hartati, N., & Ningsih, Y. T. (2018). Hubungan antara Konformitas Kelompok Teman Sebaya dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja. *Jurnal RAP UNP*, 9(1), 13–24. <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/psikologi/article/view/10376>
- BKKBN. (2019). *Survei Kinerja dan Akuntabilitas Program KKBPK (SKAP) Remaja Tahun 2019*. Jakarta: Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional.
- Etminan, F. S., Alizadeh, K. H., Abdul, S., & Samavi, W. (2021). The Relationship Between Emotional Self-efficacy , Sensation Seeking , and the Quality of Child-Parent Relationships With Quality of Life Mediated by High-Risk Sexual Behaviors in Students. *Int Clin Neurosci Journal*, 8(2), 90–95. <https://doi.org/10.34172/icnj.2021.19>

- Fitriana, H., Suwarni, L., & Hernawan, A. D. (2019). Determinan Perilaku Seks Pranikah Remaja di Kota Pontianak Tahun 2019. *Jurnal Vokasi Kesehatan*, 5(2), 107–114. <http://repository.unmuhpnk.ac.id/id/eprint/1394>
- Fransiska. (2022). Hubungan Pengetahuan Remaja dan Akses Informasi Kesehatan Reproduksi terhadap Perilaku Seksual Remaja. *Healthcare Nursing Journal*, 4(2), 380–389. <https://doi.org/10.35568/healthcare.v4i2.2303>
- Hamzah, B., & Rahmawati, H. (2020). Hubungan Pengawasan Orang Tua dan Media Informasi terhadap Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja. *Jurnal Kesehatan Medika Udayana*, 06(01), 42–51. <http://www.ejurnalstikeskesdamundayana.ac.id/index.php/jmu/article/view/160>
- Harris, A. (2016). Parent–Adolescent Sexual Communication. *Nursing for Women's Health*, 20(2), 211–217. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nwh.2016.01.002>
- Kemkes RI. (2018). *Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2017*. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.
- Morales, A., Medina, P. V., Luque, D., Roa, A., Roncalo, P., Lugo, M. G., Montano, E., Bertrand, L. M., Charris, J. N., Pedraza, D. P., & Espada, J. P. (2018). Sexual risk among Colombian adolescents: Knowledge, attitudes, normative beliefs, perceived control, intention, and sexual behavior. *BMC Public Health*, 18(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6311-y>
- Murhadi, T., & Kurniawati, E. (2019). Pengaruh Faktor Efikasi Diri terhadap Perilaku Seksial Remaja SMK Kesehatan Assyifa School Banda Aceh. *Journal of Healthcare Technology and Medicine*, 5(2), 239–246. <http://jurnal.uui.ac.id/index.php/JHTM/article/view/440>
- Notoadmodjo, S. (2014). *Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Puji, L. K. R., Melizsa, Rantnaningtyas, Hasanah, N., & Ambarwati, D. (2021). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Peran Media Massa dan Peran Keluarga terhadap Perilaku Seks Pranikah Siswa-Siswi SMK Muhammadiyah Lebaksiu. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakatn*, 5(2), 52–60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.52031/edj.v5i2.176>
- Putri, K., & Masitoh, S. (2022). Hubungan Peran Orang Tua dengan Penyimpangan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja di SMK Taman Siswa Cibadak di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sekarwangi Kabupaten Sukabumi. *Jurnal Health Society*, 11(1), 86–92. <https://ojs.stikesmi.ac.id/index.php/ojs/article/view/53>
- Qomariah, N. L., Widiyanto, A., Atmojo, J. T., & Fajriah, A. S. (2021). Aplikasi Theory Of Planned Behavior: Determinan Perilaku Seks Pra Nikah Pada Remaja.

Journal of Helath Research, 4(1), 34–44.
<https://www.jurnal.stikesmus.ac.id/index.php/avicenna/article/view/457/334>

Rahadi, D. S., & Indarjo, S. (2017). Perilaku Seks Bebas Pada Anggta Club Motor X Kota Semarang Tahun 2017. *Journal of Health Education*, 2(2), 115–121.
<https://doi.org/10.15294/jhe.v2i2.14170>

Rahyani, K. Y., Utarini, A., Wilopo, S. A., & Hakimi, M. (2017). Perilaku Seks Pranikah Remaja. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional*, 7(4), 180.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v7i4.53>

Saleha, N. (2021). *Afirmasi Daring dan Dukungan Kelompok untuk Resiliensi Perawat Garda Terdepan Covid-19*. Semarang: Penerbit Lakeisha.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=jBBZEAAAQBAJ>

Sebayang, W., Gultom, D. Y., & Sidabutar, E. Y. (2018). *Perilaku Seksual Remaja*. Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=sTeBDwAAQBAJ>

Shek, D. T. L., & Leung, H. (2016). Do Adolescent Sexual Behavior and Intention to Engage in Sexual Behavior Change in High School Years in Hong Kong. *Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology*, 29(1), 549–560.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpag.2015.10.008>

Shrestha, R. B. (2019). Premarital Sexual Behaviour and its Impact on Health among Adolescents. *Journal of Health Promotion*, 7(6), 43–52.
<https://doi.org/10.3126/jhp.v7i0.25496>

Sinlaeloe, I., & Wibowo, D. H. (2022). Hubungan Antara Konformitas Teman Sebaya dan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling*, 4(5), 1887–1896.
<https://ojs.fdk.ac.id/index.php/humancare/article/view/857/pdf>

Supriyadi, A. A. (2019). *Airmanship*. Jakarta: Gramedia pustaka utama.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=9bm0DwAAQBAJ>