



**FACTORS INFLUENCING RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOUTH JAKARTA IN 2022**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Each year, there is a concerning rise in premarital sexual activity among adolescent females aged 20-24 years (Ningsih, 2022). This study investigates the complex factors influencing risky sexual behavior among high school students in South Jakarta in 2022. Existing literature identifies numerous determinants, including parental education, knowledge, attitudes, peer influence, media exposure, age, gender, residence, religion, education level, family structure, sex education, culture, economic status, and substance use (Puspasari & Tafa, 2020; Etrawati et al., 2017). Using an ecological approach, the*

*study comprehensively analyzes these factors across microsystem, mesosystem, and macrosystem levels to effectively address risky sexual behaviors among adolescents. A cross-sectional survey of 208 10th-grade students employed purposive sampling and structured questionnaires examining thirteen variables guided by Green's PRECEDE model. Findings indicate 43.3% of respondents engage in risky sexual behaviors, with significant associations found with age, knowledge, attitude, parental occupation, residence, vehicle ownership, relationship status, peer influence, parental role, religious adherence, and media impact ( $p < 0.05$ ). Religious adherence emerged as a predominant factor, with non-observant individuals being 200 times more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors ( $p = 0.000$ ,  $OR = 200.407$ ).*

**Keywords:** *Risky Sexual Behavior; Adolescent Health; Ecological Approach; Religious Adherence; Parental Involvement.*

## **ABSTRAK**

*Setiap tahun, terjadi peningkatan yang mengkhawatirkan dalam aktivitas seksual pranikah di kalangan remaja putri berusia 20-24 tahun (Ningsih, 2022). Studi ini menyelidiki faktor-faktor kompleks yang memengaruhi perilaku seksual berisiko di kalangan siswa sekolah menengah atas di Jakarta Selatan pada tahun 2022. Literatur yang ada mengidentifikasi banyak faktor penentu, termasuk pendidikan orang tua, pengetahuan, sikap, pengaruh teman sebaya, paparan media, usia, jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, agama, tingkat pendidikan, struktur keluarga, pendidikan seks, budaya, status ekonomi, dan penggunaan zat (Puspasari & Tafa, 2020; Etrawati et al., 2017). Dengan menggunakan pendekatan ekologi, studi ini menganalisis faktor-faktor ini secara komprehensif di seluruh tingkat mikrosistem, mesosistem, dan makrosistem untuk secara efektif mengatasi perilaku seksual berisiko di kalangan remaja. Survei cross-sectional terhadap 208 siswa kelas 10 menggunakan purposive sampling dan kuesioner terstruktur yang memeriksa tiga belas variabel yang dipandu oleh model PRECEDE Green. Temuan menunjukkan 43,3% responden terlibat dalam perilaku seksual berisiko, dengan hubungan signifikan ditemukan dengan usia, pengetahuan, sikap, pekerjaan orang tua, tempat tinggal, kepemilikan kendaraan, status hubungan, pengaruh teman sebaya, peran orang tua, kepatuhan agama, dan dampak media ( $p < 0,05$ ). Kepatuhan agama muncul sebagai faktor dominan, dengan individu yang tidak taat beragama 200 kali lebih mungkin terlibat dalam perilaku seksual berisiko ( $p = 0,000$ ,  $OR = 200,407$ ).*

**Keywords:** *Perilaku Seksual Berisiko; Kesehatan Remaja; Pendekatan Ekologis; Kepatuhan Agama; Keterlibatan Orang Tua.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

This study aims to investigate adolescent sexual behavior and the factors influencing risky sexual behavior among high school students in South Jakarta in 2022. Previous research highlights multiple determinants of risky sexual behavior, including parental education, knowledge, attitude, peer influence, mass media, age, gender, residence, religion, education level, family structure, sex education, culture, economic status, and substance use (Puspasari & Tafa, 2020; Etrawati, Martha & Damayanti, 2017). The ecological approach emphasizes considering factors at microsystem, mesosystem, and macrosystem levels to address high-risk sexual behaviors effectively. Despite high awareness, there is a gap between knowledge and practice, underscoring the need for ongoing education and behavioral interventions in schools (Ayu, Wibowo & Sofiana, 2019). Understanding and addressing these determinants is crucial for developing effective interventions to reduce risky sexual behaviors and promote reproductive health among adolescents.

## **METHOD**

This study employs a cross-sectional survey method to investigate the factors influencing risky sexual behavior among high school students in South Jakarta in 2022. The conceptual framework is based on Green's PRECEDE model, which identifies predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors affecting behavior. The sample includes 208 10th-grade students, selected using purposive sampling. Primary data were collected through questionnaires, examining thirteen variables. Predisposing factors include age, knowledge, attitudes, parental education, and occupation. Enabling factors encompass residence, pocket money, vehicle ownership, and dating status. Reinforcing factors cover peer influence, parental role, religious adherence, and media influence.

Data analysis involved univariate, bivariate (chi-square test), and multivariate (multiple logistic regression) analyses. This comprehensive approach aims to identify and understand the determinants of risky sexual behavior, providing insights for effective interventions to promote adolescent reproductive health.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Univariate Analysis Results

**Table 1.**  
**Respondent Characteristics**

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Risky Sexual Behavior	118	56,7
	90	43,3
Not Risky	140	67,3
Risky	68	32,7
Age		
>18 years	180	86,5
≤18 years	28	13,5
Knowledge		
High	106	51,0
Low	102	49,0
Attitude		
Positive	33	15,9
Negative	175	84,1
Parental Occupation		
Formal	69	33,2
Informal	139	66,8
Residence		
Not Risky	85	40,9
Risky	123	59,1
Pocket Money		
Insufficient	6	2,9
Sufficient	202	97,1
Vehicle Ownership		
Does Not Own	36	17,3
Owns	172	82,7
Dating Status		
Not Dating	25	12,0
Dating	183	88,0
Peer Influence		
None	108	51,9
Present	100	48,1
Parental Role		
Present	164	78,8
None	44	21,2
Religious Adherence		
Observant	107	51,4
Not Observant	101	48,6
Media Influence		
None	35	16,8
Present	173	83,2

## 2. Bivariate Analysis Results

**Table 2**  
**Variables Associated with Risky Sexual Behavior**

Variable	Risky Sexual Behavior				Total		p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Not Risky		Risky		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Age								
> 18 years	71	50,7	69	49,3	140	100	0,018	0,460
≤ 18 years	47	69,1	21	30,9	68	100		(0,2-0,8)
Knowledge								
High	112	62,2	68	37,8	180	100	0,000	6,039
Low	6	21,4	22	78,6	28	100		(2,3-15,6)
Attitude								
Positive	75	70,8	31	29,2	106	100	0,000	3,320
Negative	43	42,2	59	57,8	102	100		(1,9-5,9)
Parental Education								
High	23	69,7	10	30,3	33	100	0,148	1,937
Low	95	54,3	80	45,7	175	100		(0,9-4,3)
Parental Occupation								
Formal	50	72,5	19	27,5	69	100	0,002	2,748
Informal	68	48,9	71	51,1	139	100		(1,5-5,1)
Residence								
Non-Risky	65	76,5	20	23,5	85	100	0,000	4,292
Risky	53	43,1	70	56,9	123	100		(2,3-7,9)
Pocket Money								
Sufficient	4	66,7	2	33,3	6	100	0,700	1,544
Insufficient	114	56,4	88	43,6	202	100		(2,7-8,6)
Vehicle Ownership								
No	29	80,6	7	19,4	36	100	0,003	3,864
Yes	89	51,7	83	48,3	172	100		(1,6-9,2)
Relationship Status								
Single	25	100	0	0	25	100	0,000	1,968
In a Relationship	93	58,8	90	49,2	183	100		(1,7-2,2)
Peer Influence								
None	88	81,5	20	18,5	108	100	0,000	10,267
Present	30	30,0	70	70,0	100	100		(5,4-19,6)
Parental Role								
Present	110	67,1	54	32,9	164	100	0,000	9,167
Absent	8	18,2	36	81,8	44	100		(3,9-21,1)
Religious Commitment								
Committed	103	96,3	4	3,7	107	100	0,000	147,663
Not Committed	15	14,9	86	85,1	101	100		(47,2-461,4)
Information Media								
None	29	82,9	6	17,1	35	100	0,001	4,562
Present	89	51,4	84	48,6	173	100		(1,8-11,5)

## 3. Results of Multivariate Analysis

**Table 3**  
**Dominant Variables**

Variabel	<i>p value</i>	OR	95% CI
Age	0,013	0,229	0,071 – 0,731
Attitude	0,649	1,298	0,422 – 3,988
Peer Influence	0,000	10,689	3,122 – 36,592
Religious Commitment	0,000	200,407	49,574 – 810,170

The study, titled "Factors Influencing Risky Sexual Behavior Among High School Students in South Jakarta in 2022," presents significant findings on adolescent sexual behavior. Nearly half of the respondents engage in risky sexual behaviors, such as kissing on the lips and neck (41.3%), genital touching (6.7%), oral sex (7.7%), and premarital sexual intercourse (2.4%). Adolescents' mental maturity often lags behind their reproductive maturity, leading to impulsive decisions driven by curiosity and hormonal changes.

The univariate analysis shows that 32.7% of respondents are 18 years old or younger. Bivariate analysis indicates a significant relationship between age and risky sexual behavior (p-value of 0.018). Older adolescents exhibit more mature thinking, but increased libido at a younger age heightens the risk of engaging in sexual activities.

Knowledge about risky sexual behavior is high among respondents (86.5%), with a significant relationship between knowledge and behavior (p-value of 0.000). Adolescents with good knowledge are more likely to avoid risky sexual activities, positively impacting their health and future. Attitudes also play a crucial role; 51% of respondents have a positive attitude towards avoiding risky sexual behavior, significantly influencing their actions (p-value of 0.000).

Parental education, although predominantly low among respondents' parents (84.1%), does not significantly impact risky sexual behavior (p-value of 0.148). However, parental occupation does, with a significant relationship (p-value of 0.002). Parents' job types affect their availability and attention to their children, influencing adolescents' behavior.

The living environment is another critical factor, with 59.1% of respondents in high-risk environments. The relationship between residence and risky sexual behavior is significant (p-value of 0.000). Pocket money and vehicle ownership also affect behavior. While pocket money shows no significant relationship (p-value of 0.700), vehicle ownership does (p-value of 0.003), facilitating more freedom for adolescents.

Relationship status significantly influences behavior, with 88% of respondents having a boyfriend or girlfriend and a p-value of 0.000. Peer influence, present in 51.9% of respondents, also significantly affects behavior (p-value of 0.000). Parental involvement is crucial, with active parental roles significantly reducing risky behavior (p-value of 0.000).

Religious commitment stands out as the most dominant factor, with a significant relationship (p-value of 0.000) and an odds ratio of 200.407. Respondents with high religious commitment are less likely to engage in risky sexual behavior. Media influence also significantly impacts behavior (p-value of 0.001), with 83.2% of respondents affected by media content.

The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted determinants influencing risky sexual behavior among high school students in South Jakarta in 2022. Unlike previous studies focusing on isolated factors, this research integrates an ecological approach, considering predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors. It uniquely highlights the interplay between age, knowledge, attitude, parental occupation, residence, vehicle ownership, relationship status, peer influence, parental role, religious commitment, and media influence. The study notably finds that non-religiously committed adolescents are 200 times more likely to engage in risky sexual activities, underscoring the critical role of religious and moral education.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Nearly half of the respondents engage in risky sexual behavior. Significant factors include age, knowledge, attitude, parental occupation, residence, vehicle ownership, relationship status, peer influence, parental role, religious commitment, and media influence. Religious commitment is the most dominant factor, emphasizing the need for comprehensive education and behavioral interventions to promote healthy sexual decision-making among adolescents.

According to the study's findings, the following recommendations aim to reduce risky sexual behavior among high school students in South Jakarta: Enhance Comprehensive Sexual Education. Introduce structured programs in schools that address reproductive health, the repercussions of risky conduct, and decision-making abilities. Empower Parental Guidance: Train parents to actively participate in educating and supervising their children about sexual and reproductive health issues. Promote Media

Literacy: Create programs to help kids critically evaluate media content and its possible impact on behavior.

Integrate Moral and Religious principles: Include these principles in school curricula to improve moral thinking and religious commitment.

Encourage Positive Peer Influence: Implement peer mentorship programs to promote supportive peer relationships and sound decision-making.

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