

Overview of Knowledge, Environment, and Pre-Marital Sexual Behavior of Students at the Faculty of Medicine, Indonesian Christian University

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the 2012 IDHS survey on Adolescent Reproductive Health, at the national level there has been an increase in the number of adolescents who have had sexual relations before marriage compared to the 2007 SKRRI data. The results of the 2012 KRR SDKI survey show that it is around 9.3% or around 3.7 million teenagers said they were married, while the 2007 SKRRI results stated that only around 7% or around 3 million teenagers. This data is confirmed by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) which says 5.3% of high school students in Jakarta have had sex before marriage, and 63% of teenagers in Indonesia have had sexual contact with the opposite sex. This research aims to see a picture of knowledge, environment, and pre-marital sexual behavior among FK UKI students Class of 2018.

Method: A descriptive research design was carried out to determine the knowledge, environment, attitudes, and behavior of premarital sex involving 155 FK UKI students class of 2018.

Results: The knowledge of UKI students class of 2018 about sexual behavior is very good, this can be seen by 76% of UKI students and female students class of 2018 having high knowledge of sexual behavior.

In environmental factors there is a high level of understanding in terms of aspects of sexual education from parents (77.86%), religious aspect (84.29%), knowledge aspect of exposure to pornography (83.57%), and peer aspect (75.48%). The attitude of UKI class of 2018 students regarding sexual behavior is very good and leads to positive things. The sexual behavior of UKI students class of 2018 leads to high levels of premarital sexual activity but is not risky (70%).

Keywords: sexuality, students, knowledge, attitudes, behavior

INTRODUCTION

Students are in a transition period, where adolescence ends and adulthood begins. Students are individuals who are seeking knowledge at the university or college level, both private and state or other institutions at the same level as universities. Ages from 18 years to 25 years are the student age group. In this stage, students are classified as being in late adolescence to early adulthood and can be seen from a developmental perspective, the developmental task at this age of students is strengthening their life stance.¹ Adolescence is a period of rapid physical, psychological, and intellectual growth and development. Teenagers have unique characteristics, namely having a very

high sense of curiosity, liking adventure and challenges, and being brave enough to take all kinds of risks for their actions without thinking twice. If they make the wrong decision, they will fall into risky behavior.² Negative behavioral lifestyles arise from reactions to life events experienced by teenagers, including smoking behavior, excessive eating, alcohol abuse, use of illegal drugs, sexual behavior, and other behaviors that can hurt themselves.³ Modernization factors create lifestyles. Today's teenagers have changed. As a result, teenagers tend not to be protected by the family system and positive cultural values, so they are more tolerant of premarital sexual lifestyles, changes in sexual orientation and number of partners.⁴

The speed of puberty (internal aspect) and easy access to media as well as the negative influence of peers (external aspect) put teenagers at risk of promiscuity. Thus, teenagers become vulnerable to experiencing pregnancies at an early age, out-of-wedlock pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies, and being infected with sexually transmitted diseases, and even unsafe abortions.⁵ Teenage pregnancy is a risky pregnancy. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that teenage pregnancy is a major contributor to maternal and child mortality and a cycle of poor health and poverty. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the main causes of death for girls aged 15-19 years.⁶ The WHO Report on Adolescent Pregnancy in the Southeast Asia Region (SEAR) in 2014 explains the determinants of teenage pregnancy in the Southeast Asia region, including Indonesia. Age at marriage, sexual relations, and contraception are the three main factors that influence teenage pregnancy. Data from The Global School Health Survey in Indonesia in 2015 showed that 5.26% of teenagers aged 12-19 years had had sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of 14 years and only 34% of teenagers used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.^{6,7}

Based on the 2012 IDHS survey on Adolescent Reproductive Health, at the

national level, there has been an increase in the number of adolescents who have had sexual relations before marriage compared to the 2007 SKRRI data. The 2012 KRR IDHS survey results show that around 9.3% or around 3.7 million teenagers said they were married, while the 2007 SKRRI results stated that only around 7% or around 3 million teenagers. This data is confirmed by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) which says that 5.3% of high school students in Jakarta have had sex before marriage, and 63% of teenagers in Indonesia have had sexual contact with the opposite sex.⁵ Based on the description of the problem above, this research was conducted to find out about premarital sexual behavior among students and female students at the Faculty of Medicine, Indonesian Christian University class of 2018. Because this age is the age range that is at risk of having sex outside of marriage. It is hoped that from conducting this research, the results will illustrate to provide efficient solutions and education to reduce the incidence of premarital sex so that it does not hurt these teenagers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of knowing and occurs if someone has sensed a particular object. Knowledge occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most knowledge is obtained through the senses of sight and hearing. Factors that influence knowledge according to Prof. Soekidjo Notoatmodjo are internal and external factors. Internal factors include age, education, and employment, while external factors include the environment and socio-culture. The ways of acquiring knowledge can be divided into traditional ways and modern ways. The traditional way is through trial and error, power (authority), personal experience, and way of thinking, while the modern way is through scientific research methods (research methodology).⁸

Environment

1. Religiosity

Religiosity is a system of religious values that describes the unity of view between religious truth and belief, appreciation and understanding of religious teachings which are reflected in a person's attitudes and behavior. Where it will be explored how teenagers believe in the religious teachings they adhere to, how teenagers practice worship, and the practice of religious teachings. If teenagers have confidence in a religious teaching, practice worship according to that belief, and practice religious teachings properly and correctly, then teenagers should avoid actions/behaviors that are prohibited in that religion. Religiosity in human life has an individual function and a social function. The function of religiosity in individual life is as a value system that contains certain norms. These norms become a frame of reference for behaving and behaving in line with the religious beliefs one adheres to. As a motivation, religion has elements of obedience and purity, thus providing inner stability, a sense of happiness, a sense of protection and a sense of satisfaction. Meanwhile, the function of religiosity in people's lives includes educational, savior, peacemaker and social control functions. Through religion, we can ensure order in moral life and social order. Based on this, by having belief in a religious teaching, then practicing worship according to that belief, and practicing religious teachings properly and correctly, the function of religiosity as a reference for norms can run well. In other words, teenagers should not carry out actions that are contrary to religious values and norms.⁹

The Role of Parents

The role of parents in educating their children greatly determines the formation of the child's character and personality development. Good communication channels between parents and their children can create an atmosphere of mutual understanding regarding various types of

family problems, especially teenage problems so that these conditions influence the attitudes and behavior that children will bring following the values instilled by their parents. Parents also play a very important role in increasing adolescent children's knowledge in general and reproductive health in particular. Therefore, the more active the role of parents is in increasing knowledge for teenagers regarding reproductive health and sex education, the healthier their sexual behavior will be. In turn, teenagers' knowledge about reproductive health can prevent them from engaging in premarital sexual relations and risky sexual relations.¹⁰

The Role of Peers

In adolescence, they really need friends. At this stage, teenagers are in a state of confusion because they are still unsure about which one to choose, sensitive or caring, busy or alone, optimistic or pessimistic, and so on. Apart from that, at this time teenagers begin to care about sexual attraction, begin to be attracted to the opposite sex and begin to be jealous between love and lust. The typical characteristics of middle adolescence are that teenagers have experienced full physical maturation, boys and girls have experienced the characteristics of puberty. Bad friends influence the emergence of deviant sexual behavior.¹¹ The desire to be recognized by peers makes teenagers make inappropriate choices just because they want to be with their friends, even though sometimes these teenagers realize that their choices are not the right ones. However, the need to accept peers is greater, so teenagers tend to prioritize peers' choices over their own choices. Peer influence is so strong that the emergence of deviant sexual behavior is associated with peer group norms. One of the negative influences from peers is the style of promiscuity. The things done by peers become a kind of reference or standard of norms of behavior expected in friendship, for example, the dating style of peers becomes a kind of model or reference that a teenager uses when dating. In addition, teenagers tend

to develop their own norms which sometimes conflict with generally accepted norms.¹²

Access to Pornography

According to John. W Santrock that teenagers who are continuously exposed to pornographic media have greater sexual desires. It is also emphasized that media factors have a large influence on adolescent sexual behavior. One of the media exposures currently available is the internet, which is a modern medium through which all information about anything can be found, one of which is everything about sexuality. Many teenagers get most of their "sex education" from media that presents a distorted view of sexual activity, associating such activity with fun, excitement, competition, danger, or violence and rarely pointing out the risks of unprotected sexual intercourse and some studies have shown a link between these influences media and early sexual activity. If we look at the opinions of several experts, where the media often does not show the risks of sexual relations but instead shows pleasure, excitement, and competition, social media may display happy and enjoyable sexual behavior through its information or photos with different poses.¹³

Behavior

From a biological perspective, behavior is an activity or activity of the organism (living creature) in question. Human behavior is the actions or activities of humans themselves which have a very wide range, including: walking, talking, crying, laughing, working, studying, writing, reading, and so on. From this description it can be concluded that what is meant by behavior is all human activities or actions, both those that can be directly observed and those that cannot be observed by outsiders. According to B.F Skinner, behavior is a person's response or reaction to a stimulus (external stimulation).¹⁴

Teenager

Adolescence is a transition period between childhood and adulthood, where a growth

spurt occurs, secondary sexual characteristics emerge, fertility is achieved and psychological and cognitive changes occur.¹⁵ Adolescence is part of the growth and development process, namely the transition period from child to adult. At this stage, children experience accelerated growth, both physical and psychological changes. Therefore, teenagers are very vulnerable to experiencing psychosocial problems, namely psychological or mental problems that arise as a result of social change.¹⁵

Adolescence is a transition period marked by physical, emotional, and psychological changes. Adolescence, between the ages of 10-19 years, is a period of maturation of human reproductive organs, and is often called puberty. Puberty is marked by the occurrence of physical changes (including physical appearance such as body shape and body proportions) and physiological functions (maturation of sexual organs). The physical changes that occur during puberty are the most important events, they are fast, drastic, irregular, and stem from changes in the reproductive system. Hormones begin to be produced and influence the reproductive organs to start the reproductive cycle and influence body changes. These bodily changes are accompanied by the gradual development of primary sexual characteristics and secondary sexual characteristics. Primary sexual characteristics include the development of reproductive organs, while secondary sexual characteristics include changes in body shape according to gender, for example, in adolescent girls, it is characterized by menarche (first menstruation), growth of pubic hair, and enlargement of breasts and hips. Meanwhile, young men experience pollution (first wet dream), enlarged voice, growth of pubic hair, and hair growth in certain parts such as on the chest, legs, mustache, and so on.¹⁶

Reproduction health

Reproductive health is complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters

related to systems and functions, as well as the reproductive process and not just conditions that are free from disease and disability. Every person must be able to have a sexual life that is satisfying and safe for themselves, as well as being able to express and fulfill their desires without any obstacles, when and how often to have children. Every person has the right to regulate the size of their family, including obtaining a complete explanation of contraceptive methods so that they can choose the appropriate and preferred method. In addition, the right to receive other reproductive health services, such as antenatal care, childbirth, postpartum and services for children and adolescent health also needs to be guaranteed.¹⁷

MATERIALS & METHODS

Research Design

This research is descriptive research. Descriptive research aims to describe conditions or data obtained in the field. Descriptive research was conducted to determine the knowledge, environment, attitudes, and premarital sexual behavior of 2018 FK UKI students.

Place and Time of Research

This research was carried out by FK UKI. The reason for choosing a research location at FK UKI is that it is hoped that it will be able to provide information and counseling services as prospective doctors. The time required for this research activity is 4 (four) weeks, namely from Friday 6 August to Saturday 28 September 2021.

Types of Data and Data Collection Techniques

This research uses primary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from research subjects. Primary data was obtained through observation and teenagers' answers based on questions from the questionnaire. Primary data in this research is to determine knowledge, environmental attitudes and premarital sexual behavior.

Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

The data that has been collected is then processed through the following stages:

1. Edit data

Data editing is checking data that has been collected through a questionnaire. Data editing is carried out to re-examine whether the entries in the question sheet are good enough to be processed, so that if there are any deficiencies, they can be filled in immediately

2. Coding

Coding is assigning a code in the form of a number to each research variable, which is then entered into a work table sheet to make data entry into the computer easier.

3. Tabulation

Tabulation is the activity of summarizing answers from a questionnaire into one master table containing all respondents' answers. Answers from respondents will be collected in the form of agreed codes to facilitate further data processing.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data analysis in this research uses a univariate analysis approach, where univariate analysis aims to describe the data simply, find patterns and describe the situation of the research object by assessing the percentage size, average value (mean), middle value (median), value that appears frequently (mode) and so on. Because the data in this study is categorical data in the form of limited opinion perceptions with a 4 scale Likert rating (strongly agree – strongly disagree), and 2 scale nominal data (true – false, ever – never) the approach taken uses percentage assessment approach. The assessment will use four classes, so that a very low, low, high and very high assessment will be obtained. However, before analyzing the data to obtain a descriptive explanation, it is necessary to test the research question instrument by:

Validity Test.

Validity test is a test carried out to measure how well a research instrument being developed is able to measure the measuring

instrument. The validity test in this research uses the Pearson correlation model correlational test technique, which requires that the data pass the validity test if the r (correlation) value of each research instrument has a value greater than zero point three ($r \geq 0.3$).

Reliability Test.

Validity test is a test used to measure the consistency of measuring tools or research instruments. The reliability test in this study used Croanbach's alpha technique. A test is

said to be reliable if it produces consistent results with a minimum Croanbach's alpha value of 0.6. The higher the Croanbach's alpha value, the better the research instrument.

RESULT

The research was conducted involving 70 respondents with a frequency distribution based on age and gender as described in Table 1 below:

Table1. Frequency Distribution Based On Age And Gender

Control Variables		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	19 - 24 year	65	92.86
	25 – 30 year	5	7.14
Total		70	100
Gender	Male	37	52.86
	Female	33	47.14
Total		70	100

Based on the data in the table above, it is known that the average respondent in this study was 19 - 24 years old, with a gender data distribution of 52.86% or 37 people being male respondents, and 47.14% or 33

people consisting of from female respondents, UKI students class of 2018. Processed data regarding respondents' knowledge about sexual behavior is described in table 2 below:

Table 2. Description of Student Knowledge About Sexual Behavior

No	Indicator	Answer		Total	Total Score	Ideal Score	Attitude Assessment
		Correct	False				
1	Giving yourself stimulation is part of sexual activity (-)	29	41	70	41	70	Enough
		41.43%	58.57%	100%	59%		
2	Holding hands is not a form of sexual activity	38	32	70	38	70	Enough
		54.29%	45.71%	100%	54%		
3	Hugging is a form of sexual activity (-)	25	45	70	45	70	Enough
		35.71%	64.29%	100%	64%		
4	Sexual activity carried out alone without a partner has no negative impact (-)	8	62	70	62	70	Good
		11.43%	88.57%	100%	89%		
5	Kissing is an activity that is prohibited in teenage relationships (-)	11	59	70	59	70	Good
		15.71%	84.29%	100%	84%		
6	Hugging activities among teenagers can trigger promiscuous sexual behavior (-)	6	64	70	64	70	Good
		8.57%	91.43%	100%	91%		
7	The activity of kissing with a wound on your mouth carries the risk of transmitting sexually transmitted diseases	64	6	70	64	70	Good
		91.43%	8.57%	100%	91%		
8	Oral stimulation in premarital couples is part of risky sexual activity (-)	22	48	70	48	70	Good
		31.43%	68.57%	100%	69%		
9		13	57	70	57	70	Good

	Oral stimulation of a partner's body with the use of contraception has no risk at all of transmitting HIV (-)	18.57%	81.43%	100%	81%		
10	Having sex with contraception does not guarantee preventing pregnancy	60 85.71%	10 14.29%	70 100%	60 86%	70	Good
11	Having sexual intercourse without involving the genitals is not a risky activity (-)	12 17.14%	58 82.86%	70 100%	58 83%	70	Good
12	Having sexual intercourse without involving the genitals can transmit HIV	53 75.71%	17 24.29%	70 100%	53 76%	70	Good
13	Having sex just once has no chance of getting pregnant (-)	22 31.43%	48 68.57%	70 100%	48 69%	70	Good
14	Having sexual relations after getting engaged is not premarital sexual activity (-)	17 24.29%	53 75.71%	70 100%	53 76%	70	Good
15	Having sex before marriage can cause problems with decreasing academic performance at school	48 68.57%	22 31.43%	70 100%	48 69%	70	Good
Total Score					798	1050	Good
Total Score Percentage					76%		

	Not Enough	Enough	Good	
			76%	
0%	33%	66%	100%	

In general, the knowledge of UKI class of 2018 students regarding sexual behavior shows good knowledge, this can be seen from the students' high understanding of the questions asked in the research instrument. 76% of UKI students class of 2018 answered correctly regarding questions relating to

knowledge of sexual behavior, while the remaining 24% answered incorrectly regarding questions relating to sexual behavior which leads to negative attitudes. The following is a description of the educational environment for parents

Table 3. Environmental Description of Parental Education Dimensions

No	Indicator	Answer				Total	Total Score	Ideal Score	Knowledge Category
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree				
1	Sexual problems are personal things that do not need to be discussed, especially with family (-)	6	30	9	25	70	193	280	Positive
		8.57%	42.86%	12.86%	35.71%	100%	68.93%		
2	Parents are responsible for controlling the activities carried out by their children so as to minimize deviant behavior	28	10	31	1	70	205	280	Positive
		40.00%	14.29%	44.29%	1.43%	100%	73.21%		
3		24	18	27	1	70	205	280	Positive

	Sexual education is not the responsibility of parents	34.29%	25.71%	38.57%	1.43%	100%	73.21%		
4	Parents must provide information regarding the consequences of promiscuity	49 70.00%	6 8.57%	14 20.00%	1 1.43%	70 100%	243 86.79%	280	Positive
5	Parents must provide information regarding contraceptive use to their children Sexual problems are personal things that do not need to be discussed, especially with family (-)	49 70.00%	6 8.57%	15 21.43%	0 0.00%	70 100%	244 87.14%	280	Positive
Total Score							1090	1400	Positive
Total Score Percentage							77.86%		

	Negative	Positive	
		77.86%	
0%	50%	100%	

Environmental factors based on the dimension of parental education for UKI class of 2018 students were responded to very positively. This is proven by the high level of understanding of UKI students regarding the role of parents in educating

about sexual behavior. 77.86% of UKI students class of 2018 understand the role of parents about sexual education, while the remaining 22.14% do not understand the role of parents about sexual education.

Table 4. Description of Environmental Factors of the Religious Dimension

No	Indicator	Answer				Total	Total Score	Ideal Score	Religious Education Assessment
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree				
1	Religious norms prohibit premarital sexual relations	44	18	8	0	70	246	280	Positive
		62.86%	25.71%	11.43%	0.00%	100%	87.86%		
2	Touching non-muhrim body parts is prohibited	45	19	4	2	70	247	280	Positive
		64.29%	27.14%	5.71%	2.86%	100%	88.21%		
3	Religious education is continuous with a	32	11	27	0	70	215	280	Positive
		45.71%	15.71%	38.57%	0.00%	100%	76.79%		

person's sexual behavior									
Total Score						708	840	Positive	
Total Score Percentage						84.29%			

	Negative	Positive	
		84,29%	
0%	50%		100%

Environmental factors based on the religious dimension of UKI students class of 2018 were addressed very well/positively. This is proven by the high level of understanding of UKI students regarding the role of religion in limiting sexual behavior. 84.29% of UKI

students class of 2018 understand the role of religion in limiting sexual behavior that is not permitted in religion, while the remaining 15.71% do not understand and even tend to reject the role of religion in limiting sexual behavior.

Table 5. Description of Environmental Factors: Dimensions of Pronographic Exposure

No	Indicator	Answer				Total	Total Score	Ideal Score	Assessment Category
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree				
1	The most frequent exposure to pornography is on internet media (-)	2	9	9	50	70	247	280	Good
		2.86%	12.86%	12.86%	71.43%	100%	88.21%		
2	Exposure to pornography is most often on television	44	7	15	4	70	231	280	Good
		62.86%	10.00%	21.43%	5.71%	100%	82.50%		
3	Exposure to pornography is most often in print media (magazines, novels, comics, newspapers)	50	10	8	2	70	248	280	Good
		71.43%	14.29%	11.43%	2.86%	100%	88.57%		
4	Accessing pornography is part of sexual education (-)	2	23	18	27	70	210	280	Good
		2.86%	32.86%	25.71%	38.57%	100%	75.00%		
Total Score						936	1120	Good	
Total Score Percentage						83.57%			

	Negative	Positive	
		83,57%	
0%	50%		100%

Environmental factors based on the dimensions of exposure to pornography among UKI students class of 2018 were addressed very well/positively. This is proven by the high level of understanding of

UKI students regarding the factors that serve as a medium for the distribution of pornography. 83.57% of UKI students class of 2018 understand the factors of exposure to

pornography, while the remaining 16.43% do not understand.

Table 6. Description of Environmental Factors Dimensions of Peer Influence

No	Indicator	Answer				Total	Total Score	Ideal Score	Assessment Category
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree				
1	Topics that are very often discussed by peers are boyfriends and dating issues (-)	0	26	17	27	70	211	280	Good
		0.00%	37.14%	24.29%	38.57%	100%	75.36%		
2	The use of contraceptives is something that is commonly discussed with peers	27	18	23	2	70	210	280	Good
		38.57%	25.71%	32.86%	2.86%	100%	75.00%		
3	The average peer group has ever had sexual relations (-)	0	26	15	29	70	213	280	Good
		0.00%	37.14%	21.43%	41.43%	100%	76.07%		
Total Score							634	840	Good
Total Score Percentage							75.48%		

	Negative	Positive	
		75,48%	
0%	50%	100%	

Environmental factors based on the dimensions of the role of peers in UKI students class of 2018 were responded to very well/positively. This is proven by the high level of understanding of UKI students regarding the factors that peers often discuss

sexual issues. 75.48% of UKI students class of 2018 understand that peer factors are factors that provide an overview of pornographic sexual activities, while the remaining 24.42% think that peers rarely discuss sexual activities.

Table 7. Description of Student Sexual Behavior

No	Indicator	Answer		Total	Total Score	Maximum Scorem	Asessment
		Ever	Never				
1	Providing stimulation with your hands on your own genitals (-)	51	19	70	51	70	Risky-Less Safe
		72.86%	27.14%	100%	73%		
2	Providing stimulation with your hands on your partner's genitals (-)	52	18	70	52	70	Risky-Less Safe
		74.29%	25.71%	100%	74%		
3	Holding hands with your partner	60	10	70	60	70	No Risk
		85.71%	14.29%	100%	86%		
4	Hold arms with your partner	49	21	70	49	70	No Risk
		70.00%	30.00%	100%	70%		
5	Kissing your partner's face	55	15	70	55	70	No Risk
		78.57%	21.43%	100%	79%		
6	Kiss your partner's cheek	51	19	70	51	70	No Risk

		72.86%	27.14%	100%	73%		
7	Kissing with your partner (-)	57	13	70	57	70	Risky-Less Safe
		81.43%	18.57%	100%	81%		
8	Touching your partner's body (-)	44	26	70	44	70	Risky-Less Safe
		62.86%	37.14%	100%	63%		
9	Hug with your partner	38	32	70	38	70	No Risk
		54.29%	45.71%	100%	54%		
10	Embrace your partner's body	41	29	70	41	70	No Risk
		58.57%	41.43%	100%	59%		
11	Using your mouth on your partner's body (-)	43	27	70	43	70	Risky-Less Safe
		61.43%	38.57%	100%	61%		
12	Having sexual intercourse only touches the genitalia (-)	49	21	70	49	70	Risky-Less Safe
		70.00%	30.00%	100%	70%		
13	Having sexual relations without contraception (-)	42	28	70	28	70	Risky-Unsafe
		60.00%	40.00%	100%	40%		
14	Having sexual relations using contraception (-)	42	27	69	27	70	Risky-Unsafe
		60.00%	38.57%	99%	39%		
15	Having sexual relations with more than one partner (-)	44	26	70	44	70	Risky-Unsafe
		62.86%	37.14%	100%	63%		
Total Score					689	1050	
Total Score Percentage					65.62%		
Percentage of Total Score of Non-Risky Actions					70.00%		
Percentage of Total Risky Action Score					62.70%		

	No Risk	Risky	
		62.7%	
0%	50%	100%	

The first model explains that in general the sexual behavior of UKI students class of 2018 leads to premarital sexual acts that are high but not risky. This can be seen from the students' high scores on the questions asked in the research instrument. 70% of UKI students class of 2018 have engaged in sexual acts but there is no risk, while the remaining 30% have never engaged in premarital sexual acts.

The second model explains that in general the sexual behavior of UKI students class of 2018 leads to a high and risky risk of premarital sexual acts, this can be seen from the students' high scores on the questions asked in the research instrument. 62.7% of UKI students class of 2018 have ever committed sexual acts that lead to risky premarital sexual acts, while the remaining 37.3% have never committed risky premarital sexual acts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion analysis described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The knowledge of UKI class of 2018 students regarding sexual behavior is very good, this can be seen from the students' high level of understanding of the questions asked in the research instrument. 76% of UKI students and female students class of 2018 have high knowledge.
2. In the 2018 FK UKI student environment, there is a high level of understanding regarding sexual education aspects from parents (77.86%), religious aspects (84.29%), knowledge aspects of pornography exposure (83.57%) and peer aspects (75.48%)
3. The sexual behavior of UKI class of 2018 students leads to high levels of premarital sexual activity but is not risky, this can be seen from the students' high scores on the

questions asked in the research instrument. 70% of UKI students class of 2018 have engaged in sexual acts but there is no risk, while the remaining 30% have never engaged in premarital sexual acts.

Declaration by Authors

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