

The summary gives an account of what will be read below and is achieved in an appropriate extent. The same with the keywords. This comment is more about what this statement invites me to think about: is there something in this transition to adulthood that is particularly difficult for young people that could imply "changing that social and psychological risk" for a more concrete one expressed in sexual behavior? (I'm thinking about the notion of risk that David Le Breton works on)

It made me think about scroll type sexual relations

It seems to me that the data presented are very interesting and important to raise the relevance of the research.

Most likely it is because of my bias as a rather qualitative researcher, which is why I miss some theoretical positioning or some comprehensive framework for risk.

Perhaps my previous assessment can be understood in the definition of the purpose, since the purpose of the study seems to be rather descriptive.

methodological section allows us to understand the ways and decisions that guided both the production of data and its analysis.

I understand that it may not be part of the authors' theoretical approach, but for me, it would be very enriching for the research not to reduce the understanding of risk to "situational factors" and perhaps complement it with more comprehensive elements of contemporary subjectivity.

It is true, but I still miss a more comprehensive perspective to think about possible actions or interventions along the lines of prevention. For example, the meanings of young people associated with sexuality (which will surely be different by gender). And something that I usually miss in research aimed at sexual education is the recognition of the pleasurable dimension of sexuality. Pleasure is generally invisible.

. However, these prescriptions assume a purely rational subject and seem not to consider the subjective contradictions or the depth of the emotional and affective dimension that may be at the base

It is not clear to me what result of this research gives rise to this suggestion of sexual abstinence before marriage, rather it seems like a preconception with some moral-religious bias that has not been made explicit in the ethical-epistemological position of the research. It would be interesting to think of this heterogeneity also as a resource for possible action and intervention strategies that promote reflection and active exchange among students, rather than just considering them as passive objects of "information delivery."

It seems to me that what could contribute to decision-making regarding this is to get closer to the understandings and meanings that students have regarding the use of condoms and not just focus on how they use them because they are not easily accessible or expensive. It seems to me that research, if it aims to promote regular condom use, cannot be blind to these understandings and affective positions of young people regarding condom use.