



Confirmatory Factor Analyze: Pre Marital Sexual Prevention By Adolescent In Jember District

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescents are at risk in society because there are various changes in adolescents, namely changes in physical, emotional and social. Physical changes experienced by adolescents are puberty, which is an increase in hormones and psychological changes are high curiosity, like adventure and dare to take risks without thinking long and social change is adolescents easily influenced by the outside environment, one of the effects of these changes will cause problems teenage sexual behavior is at risk. **Methods:** The study sample was 229 students in six high schools in Jember Regency. The study used a multistage random sampling technique. Adolescent

character variables include refusing skills, increasing religiosity, avoiding pornographic media, promotion of sexual health, improving parent-teen relationships. Data analysis using Confirmatory Factor Analyze (CFA) with data estimation parameters using software (Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) version 21). **Results:** p-value of premarital sexual prevention parameters by adolescents to refuse skills (0,000), p-value of premarital sexual prevention parameters by adolescents to increase religiosity (0,000), p-value of premarital sexual prevention parameters by adolescents to avoid pornography (0,000), p-value of premarital sexual prevention parameters by adolescents to sexual health promotion (0,000), p-value for prevention parameters of premarital sex by adolescents to improve parent-teen relationship (0,000). The fit value of the model in the comparative fit index (CFI) (1,000). **Conclusion:** refusing skills, increasing religiosity, avoiding pornography media, sexual health promotion, increasing adolescent parenting relations were stated to be significant as a measure of the construct of adolescent personal factors and the resulting CFI fit index value was 1,000, indicating that the model is fit, this means premarital sexual prevention by adolescents can be formed through refusing skills, increasing religiosity, avoiding pornographic media, promoting sexual health, enhancing parent-adolescent relationships.

Keywords: refusing skills, religiosity, pornography media, sexual health, parent-adolescent relationships



INTRODUCTIONS

Adolescence or adolence is a transitional period or a transition period from childhood to adulthood (Suheri, 2018). Current technological developments have a lot of bad influences on adolescents, leading to premarital sexual behavior. Adolescence is a period where an individual experiences a transition from one stage to the next and experiences changes in both emotions, body, interests, behavioral patterns and is also full of problems. Premarital sexual behavior is a relationship carried out by men and women without a marriage bond (Santrock, J, 2012). According to Desmita (2005) suggest various forms of sexual behavior, such as intimate dating, making out, to sexual contact.

Adolescence is a critical transition period from childhood to adulthood because it prepares sexual and reproductive health and future gender-based attitudes and behavior targeted at early adolescent investment is very important because it is the basis for healthy future relationships and sexual health and positive reproduction (Ifeoma, 2015).

Premarital sexual events among teenagers throughout the world have increased. Some studies in Africa have also increased pre-marital sexual activity among adolescents (WHO, 2001). Laurie et al. (2000) stated that as many as 73% of teens in Sweden aged 15 years have had dating and have been exposed to pornography. Loes et al. (2010) stated that as many as 70% of adolescents in the Netherlands have had sexual relations during adolescence. Sieverding et al (2005) conducted a study on 241 adolescents in Australia stating that 44.4% of adolescents had had sexual intercourse for the first time and 55.6% of adolescents had sexual relations habits with their partners and with female sex workers.

The results of the study were supported by research by Steven et al. (2011), more than half (52%) of teenagers in America had sexual relations with their partners. Results SurveyTheNational Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy 2006 (NCPTP) in the United States found that 23% of adolescents both male and female had premarital sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. Research shows that age at first sexual intercourse varies according to demographics and socio-economic factors (Makenzius & Larsson, 2013; Farahani et.al, 2012). The average age at first



sexual intercourse in Hong Kong was 18 years (Yip et al. 2013), in many developing countries the first sexual age among boys and girls had sex before the age of 15 (Mueller, 2009). The study by Halpern & Haydon (2012) also shows that three-quarters of adolescents, especially at the age of 18 years, have experience in sexual intercourse that is equal to 67%.

Cases of premarital sexual behavior are increasingly worrying, so premarital sexual prevention is needed so there is no increase in cases again. According to Soetjningsih (2008) that premarital sexual prevention by adolescents can be done by improving the quality of relationships between parents-adolescents, skills rejecting negative pressure from friends, increasing good adolescent religiosity, limiting / regulating pornographic media, and promoting sexual health for adolescents involving the role of schools, government and non-government institutions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted in January-June 2018 in Jember Regency, Indonesia. This study included a cross-sectional approach using students in several high schools. The inclusion criteria for the study included: 1) 5 Jember High School, Kartika 4 Jember High School, Pancasila Ambulu Teaching High School, Balung State High School, Kasyan Puger Islamic High School, and 1 Kencong High School; 2) students in 6 high schools aged 16-17 years; 3) active students in 6 high schools; 4) students in 6 high schools who are male and female.

The sampling technique uses multistage random sampling because the population is restricted according to certain criteria cluster (high school). Samples included students (n = 229) in 5 Jember High School, Kartika 4 Jember High School, Pancasila Ambulu Vocational School, Balung High School, Kasyan Puger Islamic High School, and Kencong 1 High School. The research instrument used the Likert scale questionnaire to find out the personal factors of adolescents about biological, academic, social understanding, peers and sexual experiences. Data collection techniques include filling out the teen character questionnaire format, moral knowledge, moral feelings, and moral actions. Data analysis used confirmatory factor analyze (CFA) with estimation of parameter data using analysis of moment structures (AMOS version 21) software (Byrne, 2013). The CFA test aims to find out how well measurement indicators measure a latent concept (construct) and to find out the fit value of the model in the comparative fit index (CFI).



RESULTS

Pre-marital sexual prevention factors by adolescents are measured through 5 aspects of indicators, namely refusing skills (X5.1), increasing religiosity (X5.2), avoiding pornographic media (X5.3), sexual health promotion (X5.4), improving people's relationships parents-teenagers (X5.5) Descriptive analysis results can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Premarital Sexual Prevention Factors by Adolescents in Kabupaten Jember 2018

No	Indicators	Statement of Respondents							
		Never		Rarely		Often		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Skills Refuse	70	30.6	88	38.4	71	31.0	229	100
2	Increase Religty	48	21.0	65	28.4	116	50.7	229	100
3	Avoiding Pornography Media	101	44.1	79	34.5	49	21.4	229	100
4	Promotion of Sexual Health	107	46.7	50	21.8	72	31.4	229	100
5	Enhancing Parent-Relationships	80	34.9	92	40.2	57	24.9	229	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 1. describes indicators of premarital sexual prevention by adolescents that most respondents rarely 88 respondents refused refusal to prevent premarital sexual behavior (38.4%), most respondents often increased religiosity in preventing premarital sexual behavior by 116 respondents (50.7%), most respondents never used pornographic media to avoid 101 premarital sexual behavior respondents (44.1%), most respondents never used sexual health knowledge in preventing premarital sexual behavior by 107 respondents (46.7%), most respondents rarely improved parent-teen relationships in preventing premarital sexual behavior by 92 respondents (40.2%) .

Based on the estimated significance of the parameters produced by adolescent personal variables into biological, academic, social understanding, peer and sexual experiences. The variables and each indicator are shown in Figure 1.

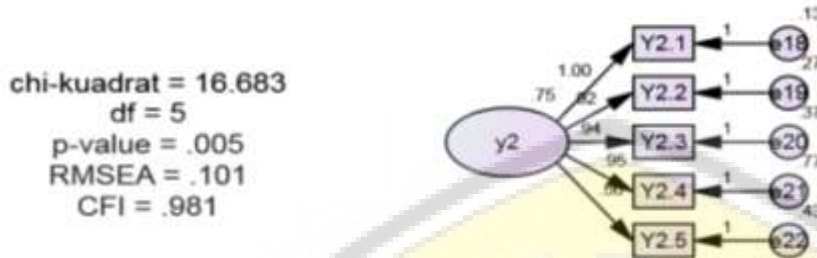


Figure 1. Hypothesis Model: Confirmatory Factor Analyze Pre-marital sexual prevention factors by adolescents

Estimated Significance Parameters

Table 2. The estimated significance of premarital sexual prevention parameters by adolescents on refusing skills, increasing religiosity, avoiding media pornography, sexual health promotion, improving parent-teen relations

Variables	Estimate	p-value
Skills reject <----marital sexual prevention of adolescents	1,000	
Increase religiosity <----marital sexual prevention adolescents	Pre-Pre-0.795	0,000
pornographic media <---- prevention of adolescent premarital	0.818	0.000
sexual health promotion<---- prevention of adolescent premarital sexual	0.980	0.000
Increase parental relationship-adolescents<---- prevention of adolescent premarital sexual	0.776	0.000

Table 2 shows that the p-value is generated for the prevention of premarital sexual by adolescents to skill refuse by 0,000 indigo This is <0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$), then the rejecting skill factor is declared significant as a measure of the construct of premarital sexual prevention factors by adolescents. Premarital sexual prevention by adolescents to increase religiosity by 0,000 this value <0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$), then the factor increasing religiosity is stated as a significant measure of the construct of premarital sexual prevention factors by adolescents. Premarital sexual prevention by adolescents to avoid pornographic media by 0,000 this value <0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$), then the factor of



avoiding pornographic media was declared significant as a measure of the construct of premarital sexual prevention factors by adolescents. Premarital sexual prevention by adolescents to sexual health promotion of 0,000 this value <0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$), the sexual health promotion factor was declared significant as a measure of the construct of adolescent premarital sexual prevention factors and premarital sexual prevention by adolescents to improve people's relationships old at 0,000 this value <0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$), then the factor increasing the relationship of parents was declared significant as a measure of the construct of premarital sexual prevention factors by adolescents.

Fit Value Model

Table 3. Value Fit Comparative Fit Index (CFI)

Model	CFI
Default model	1,000

Table 3 shows that the CFI fit index value produced is 1,000 and $CFI > 0.90$ indicates that the model is fit.

DISCUSSION

Pre-marital sexual prevention factors by adolescents are measured by five indicators, namely refusing skills, increasing religiosity, avoiding pornographic media, promoting sexual health, increasing parent-adolescent relationships. Based on the construct validity test, it was concluded that the skill refused, increased religiosity, avoided pornography media, promoted sexual health, improved the relationship between parents and adolescents could explain the concept of premarital sexual prevention by adolescents, because the value of loading factor was more than 0.7 (convergent test), the value of AVE is more than 0.5 (discriminant test) and the value of P-value <0.05 .

Premarital Sexual Prevention By Adolescents To Refusing Skills

The results of the study showed that premarital sexual prevention factors by adolescents that most respondents rarely did refuse skills in preventing premarital sexual behavior by 88 respondents



(38.4%), the most dominant of which was the statement "My parents said that people who truly love will protect us, they will not have sexual relations before marriage. "

The survey results in Yogyakarta found that the factors that most influence adolescents to premarital sexual relations are that if they already have a boyfriend, the couple agrees with premarital sexual relations and friends to encourage premarital sexual intercourse (30% greater). The attitude of the respondents was mostly in a good attitude but it was found that premarital sexual behavior was not within tolerance, meaning that the attitude of the respondents was not all supportive of not carrying out premarital sexual behavior. Religious learning needs to be deepened in faith and the emphasis will be on rejecting it.

Premarital Sexual Prevention by Adolescents to Increase Religiosity

The results of the study showed that the premarital sexual prevention factor indicator by adolescents that most respondents often increased religiosity in preventing premarital sexual behavior was 116 respondents (50.7%), the most dominant of which was "My parents said that having sex before marriage means betraying God and also parents "

Darmasih (2009) states that there is an influence of understanding the level of religion on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The better the level of understanding of religion, the better the premarital sexual behavior of adolescents and vice versa, the reason for premarital sexual intercourse is a low level of religiosity. Religiosity can provide a thinking experience for the formation of attitudes, for it is still necessary to deepen faith. Intervention efforts to increase religiosity through religious teachings are needed. Learning religion is not only preached but translated and manifested in the form of concrete activities that are associated with contextual problems in the lives of adolescents (including sexual health life), the maturity of one's faith helps him to resist progressive sexual behavior and creates guilt when passing certain limits in sexual behavior. The lower religiosity, the higher the intensity of premarital sexual behavior carried out by adolescents.

Premarital Sexual Prevention by Adolescents to Avoiding Pornography

The results showed that the premarital sexual prevention factor indicators by adolescents that most respondents never used or imitated what was in pornography to avoid premarital sexual



behavior were 101 respondents (44.1%), the most dominant from the statement "My parents conveyed that if you really love your boyfriend it means you will protect him, you will not take any advantage of him especially hurt him, do not need to touch or kiss"

Teenagers are also one group that is easily influenced by the flow of information both negative and positive ones. The information that is most quickly received and affects many teenagers, among others, through the media, both in the form of magazines, tabloids, and electronic media such as radio, television, and the internet (BKKBN, 2012).

The results of the Child Protection Commission (KPA) survey of 4,500 adolescents in 12 major cities in 2007 stated that the reason they witnessed pornographic material was because of a fad (27%), carried away by friends (10%), afraid of being ridiculed by friends (4%). See pornographic material at home / bathroom (36%), friend's house (12%), internet shop (18%). Adolescents whose physical growth has matured, by watching pornographic material will certainly lead to a fairly strong sexual drive. This strong sexual drive will bring adolescents to various actions that harm themselves so that teens need religion as their controller in establishing their personality and can control their behavior.

The effect of exposure to pornography is not only in the form of knowledge about pornography, but what happens also comes to the affective aspects and even the tendency to behave. Pornography can affect adolescents to do one form of behavior, both consciously and unconsciously, has changed the perception and even the behavior of everyday teenagers, especially in terms of sexuality. Adolescents will observe the mechanism of sexual behavior, while also learning about the context in which these behaviors occur, the motivations and intentions behind the interaction, and the consequences for those who interact in these behaviors. The hidden message in pornography media might be strong when teenagers become interested, illustrated with strength, with several alternative ways of action or presenting characters who identify as a teenager and with continuous exposure, imitation through mass media plays an important role in forming attitudes and behavior, with the increasing use of symbolic modelings, such as television, radio, and other mass media, parents, teachers, and role models other lack an important role in social learning (Bandura, 1977).



Premarital Sexual Prevention by Adolescents to Health Promotion

The results of the study showed that the premarital sexual prevention factor indicators by adolescents that most respondents never used sexual health knowledge in the prevention of premarital sexual behavior were 107 respondents (46.7%), the most dominant statement of "Parents is the first and foremost person to provide sexual education to their children "

Knowledge is the result of knowing after someone senses an object which means reading, seeing and hearing about material about adolescent sexual health both at school and outside of school. Attitudes based on knowledge will be more consistent compared to attitudes without knowledge (Tegegn, 2008).

The results showed that adolescents had a positive attitude towards communication with parents about reproductive health issues, but most of them felt uncomfortable talking about reproductive health with parents, there were difficulties in initiating communication between parents and adolescents. Adolescents feel that they are not too free to ask questions or they may be afraid to get judgments from parents, so parents should be encouraged to speak up and give their teenagers the opportunity for open discussion, so parents need involvement in adolescent sexual health programs and provide sexual health training for people old (Nu Oo, 2011).

Premarital Sexual Prevention by Adolescents to Improve Parent-Child Relations The

results of the study showed that the premarital sexual prevention factor indicators by adolescents that most respondents rarely improved parent-teenage relationships in preventing premarital sexual behavior were 92 respondents (40.2%), the most dominant from the statement "In making a decision a child needs references from people he trusts and is close to children"

BKKBN (2012) adds that the norms, structures, functions, and processes of life in the family have been and are undergoing change. Changes in family life lead to the form of relationships between children and relationships between children and parents who are increasingly tenuous and less intimate. This change resulted in children, especially teenagers, despite being at home, but felt uncomfortable at home (not feeling at home). adolescent behavior is very susceptible



to environmental influences, on the one hand, adolescents have a strong desire to hold social interactions in an effort to gain trust from the environment, on the other hand he begins to think of life independently, regardless of parental and school supervision, one part of adolescent development the most difficult is adjustment to the social environment. Adolescents must adapt to the opposite sex in interpersonal relationships that initially have never been there nor must adjust to adults outside the family and school environment. Adolescents must make many new adjustments to achieve the goal of adult socialization patterns, adolescents must make many new adjustments. Adolescents must consider peer group influences, changes in social behavior, form new social groups and new values to choose friends (Kusdiwanti, S. 2009).

Teenagers are more outside the house with peers, so that attitudes, conversations, interests, peer appearance, and behavior are more influential than the family, for example, if there are group members trying to date, teenagers tend to follow regardless of the consequences, within the peer group, teenagers try to find themselves, adolescents judged by their peers regardless of the sanctions of the adult world. Peer groups provide an environment that is a world where adolescents can socialize where the prevailing value is not a value set by adults but by friends of their age (Gunarsa, 2010).

Based on this, it is dangerous for adolescent mental development, if the value developed in the peer group is a negative value, it will be more dangerous if the peer group tends to be closed (closed group), each member cannot be separated from the group and must follow the developed values by group leaders, attitudes, thoughts, behaviors, and lifestyles are the behavior and lifestyle of the group. The interaction between peers can predict the intention of premarital sex behavior variables. This opinion was emphasized by BKKBN (2012) that three times greater factors that most influence adolescents to have sexual relations are: 1) Peers who have a boyfriend, 2) Have friends who agree with premarital sex 3) Have friends who influence or encourage to having premarital sex.

In the family environment and the teenagers feel lonely and not at ease, sociological theory calls it the life of the "hurry-busy and lonely crowd" (loneliness in the crowd), but the lives of adolescents in the mass media and peer groups feel at home, at home and very enjoyable, which



according to organizational theory is said to be System Dynamics, namely "establishing relationship and connected" (connecting and fusing). This makes teenagers look for peer group environments that provide peace and pleasure, with peer groups among teenagers communicating with each other and devoting each other to their hearts and even exchanging experiences about everything that is read and seen on websites and other information media. Relations between peer groups in the lives of adolescents develop into increasingly free. This brings teenagers towards unhealthy life behaviors related to premarital sex and HIV / AIDS (BKKBN, 2012).

Fit Value Model

Table 2 shows that the CFI fit index value produced is 1,000, the CFI value > 0.90 then indicates that the model is fit, this means that the teen character can be formed through moral knowledge, moral feelings, and moral actions.

CONCLUSION

Pre-marital sexual prevention by adolescents in the form of how to implement refusing skills, increase religiosity, avoid pornography, promote sexual health, improve parent-adolescent relationships conducted by adolescents themselves.

Academic and sexual experience factors are stated as significant as a measure of the construct of adolescent personal factors and the CFI fit index value produced is 1,000, thus indicating that the model is fit, this means that adolescent personal factors can be formed through academic and sexual experiences.



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