Family Connectedness and Risky Sexual Behavior Among Adolescents Whose Parents Work As Migrant Workers

Ina Johoria Rangga[1], Marleny P. Panis[2], Theodora Takalapeta[3]
[1,2,3]Psychology Department, Public Health Faculty, Nusa Cendana University
e-mail: [1]inarangga07@gmail.com, [2]marleny_panis@yahoo.com,
[3]theodora.takalapeta@staf.undana.ac.id

Abstract. Risky sexual behavior is human behavior driven by sexual desire that can lead to extramarital pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Adolescents can communicate their reproductive needs with their families, because the role of the family is very important in adolescent puberty. The purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior in adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers. Sampling using quota sampling technique, with 50 respondents. The type of research used is quantitative correlation. Data collection was done using a questionnaire. The results showed that the significance value was 0.128 (p>0.05) and the correlation coefficient was -0.218 which means that there is no relationship between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior in adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers in Lembata district.
Keywords: *Family Connectedness, Risky Sexual Behavior, Adolescents*

Abstrak. Perilaku seksual berisiko adalah perilaku manusia yang di dorong oleh hasrat seksual yang dapat menyebabkan kehamilan di luar nikah, aborsi, penyakit menular seksual dan HIV/AIDS.. Remaja dapat mengkomunikasikan kebutuhan reproduksinya dengan keluarga, karena peran keluarga sangat penting dalam pubertas remaja. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis hubungan antara family connectedness dengan perilaku seksual berisiko pada remaja yang orang tua bekerja sebagai buruh migran. Pengambilan sampel menggunaka teknik *quota sampling*, dengan responden sebanyak 50 orang. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuantitatif korelasi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan dengan bantuan program SPSS *for windows* versi 25. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai signifikansi sebesar 0.128 (p>0.05) dan koefisien korelasi sebesar -0.218 yang artinya tidak ada hubungan antara *family connectedness* dengan perilaku seksual berisiko pada remaja yang orang tua bekerja sebagai buruh migran di kabupaten Lembata.
Kata Kunci : *Keterhubungan Keluarga, Perilaku Seksual Berisiko, Remaja*

Introduction

Indonesia has the largest adolescent population. Both the community and the government must pay attention to the existence of the younger generation and complete the developmental tasks of the younger generation properly according to their age. It is important for adolescents to be prepared to become physically, mentally and spiritually healthy human beings so that they can become the necessary successor generation of the nation (Solehati, Rahmat & Konasih, 2019).

Adolescence is a period of rapid physical, mental and intellectual growth and development. Adolescents are characterized by strong curiosity, love adventure and challenge, and often take risks for their actions without careful consideration. If the decision to deal with conflict is not appropriate, adolescents will engage in risky behavior (Ministry of Health, 2014).

Today's teens often engage in pro-risk dating styles characterized by teens engaging in sexual activities that are not age-appropriate. Such as kissing, touching sensitive parts, premarital sex and others. This sexual behavior violates religious and social norms. Whereas adolescent sexual activity is accessual behavior, which does not violate religious norms or do not engage in sexual activity before marriage (Wirawan, 2016).

The adolescent age group is a group that tends to behave differently or negatively, such as risky sexual behavior. Risky sexual behavior is defined as sexual behavior that threatens health due to exposure to various infectious diseases through extramarital sexual contact or intercourse such as hepatitis C, hepatitis B, human immuno-deficiency (HIV) and various other sexually transmitted diseases (CDC, 2015).

In 2012, the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) reported a 5.6% increase in the number of sexually active adolescents compared to the 2007 IDHS data. In 2013, the National Commission for Child Protection examined the

sexual behavior of junior and senior high school adolescents in 17 major cities in Indonesia and found that up to 97% of adolescents watched pornographic videos, 93.7% of adolescent girls were no longer virgins and 21.26% of adolescent girls had had an abortion.

According to WHO research data in several developing countries, 40% of 18-year-old male adolescents and 40% of 18-year-old female adolescents have had sex despite not being married (UNESCO, 2018). Data from the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) which examines adolescent reproductive health and risky sexual behavior found that 0.7% of adolescent girls and 4.5% of adolescent boys have had premarital sex (Ministry of Health, 2019).

Children develop over time, and so does the influence of the family on the child's development. This development is particularly noticeable during adolescence, as adolescents become active agents in their own development, demand more independence from their parents and rely more on peer connectedness than family connectedness (Willems, Laceulle, Bartel & Finkenaurer, 2020).

Family connectedness includes feelings of trust, understanding and support within the family that are strongly associated with healthy child development. In other words, family connectedness is the emotional connection within the family and is also referred to as family warmth or responsiveness in the way family members provide emotional support, show affection and strengthen family bonds (Willems, Laceulle, Bartel & Finkenaurer, 2020).

In this case, family connectedness can be said to love each other, provide emotional support, provide reassurance in difficult times, communicate openly and clearly which can solve problems together (Manzi & Brambilla, 2014). A connected family can be seen from positive relationships and supportive relationships. Family connectedness can improve adolescents' mental health and adjustment as well as respect for adolescents' interests.

Parents who are overseas also provide less attention and encouragement because they are hampered by distance and lack of time, because of parents' work, which causes inhibition of children's motivation and learning achievement and children tend to be far or not close to their own biological parents. Parents only have a role or view that it is enough when their children have been provided with a lot of material equipment (Allo, Sunaryo, Gracia, 2022).

Parents who entrust the care of their children to their grandparents or closest relatives do nothing more than supervise and look after the children. It is different with direct parents who look after and educate children. Parenting is closely related to the ability of a family or household to provide attention, time and support to provide attention in meeting the physical, mental and social needs of children who are in their infancy (Zuhri, 2019).

According to data from Yayasan Plan International Indonesia Lembata (2021), the number of teenage pregnancy cases in Lembata increased to 179 cases from 2020 to June 2021. Detailed pregnancies at the age of 15 years amounted to 3 people, at the age of 16 years amounted to 15 people, at the age of 17 years as many as 34 people, at the age of 18 years as many as 48 people and at the age of 19 years amounted to 79 people. At the same time, the issue of underage pregnancy must be taken seriously by all parties, from families to the government.

Data from the Lembata district health office shows that in 2021 the percentage of pregnant teenagers aged 14 to 20 years is 52.77%. Then in 2022 the percentage of pregnant teenagers aged 14 to 20 years was 47.23%. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research that focuses on families and adolescents with the title "The Relationship between Family Connectedness and Risky Sexual Behavior in Adolescents with Parents Working as Migrant Workers in Lembata Regency", with the aim of knowing whether there is a relationship between the two variables.

Methods

This study is a quantitative study with a correlation method to analyze the relationship between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior in adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers in Lembata Regency. The sample in this study was 50 adolescents with criteria, namely male and female adolescents who are junior and senior high school students, aged 13 to 18 years, have been or are currently dating and adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers. Sampling using quota sampling technique. The data collection technique in this study used a questionnaire from two scales, namely the family connectedness scale and the premarital sexual behavior scale. The family connectedness scale uses a scale from Eisenberg and Resnick (2006), namely the "Family Connectedness Scale" which has a reliability value of 0.87. Furthermore, the premarital sexual behavior scale uses a scale developed by Yulianto (2020), namely "Psychometric Testing of the Guttman Scale for Measuring Sexual Behavior in Dating Adolescents" with a value of CR = 0.946 and CS = 0.756. The data analysis used is product moment correlation analysis which is useful to determine the relationship between the two variables. Data analysis in this study used the help of the IBM SPSS statistic 25 program.

Results

The data in this study were obtained from the results of filling out questionnaires directly. From the results of the analysis conducted, it was found that both variables were normality distributed p = 0.200 (p>0.05) and had a linear relationship p = 0.400 (p>0.05). From the result of hypothesis testing, it is found that there is no relationship between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior in adolescents whose parents worked as migrant workers in Lembata district, with a significant value of 0.128 (p> 0.05) and a correlation coefficient of -0.218. The results can be seen in the following tables.

Table 1
Normality Test Results

One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandarddized Residuals
N		50
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.50692249
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.100
	Positive	.100
	Negative	-.061
Test Statistic		.100
Asymp. Sig. (2=tailed)		.200[d]

Table 2
Linearitas Test Results

			sig.
Premarital Sexual Behavior *	Between Groups	(Combined)	.462
Family Connectedness		Linearity	.647
		Deviation From Linearity	.400

Table 3
Hypothesis Test Results

Correlations

		Family Connectedness	**Premarital Sexual Behavior**
Family Connectedness Correlation	Pearson	1	-.218
			.128
	Sig. (2-tailed)	50	50
	N		
Premarital Sexual Behavior Correlation	Pearson	-.218	1
		.128	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	50	50
	N		

Table 4
Variable Categories

		Level	Frequency	Presentase
Family		Low	1	2.0
Connectedness		Medium	21	42.0
		High	28	56.0
	Total		50	100.0
Premarital		Low	20	40.0
Sexual		Medium	21	42.0
Behavior		High	9	18.0
	Total		50	100.0

Based on the table above, it shows that participants have a level of family connectedness in the high categorization, namely 28 (56%), while the rest are in the medium categorization of 21 people (42%) and low categorization of 1 (2%). Furthermore, participants have a level of sexual behavior in the moderate categorization of 21 (42%), while the rest are in the low categorization of 20 (40%) and high categorization of 9 (18%).

Discussion

This study aims to determine the relationship between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior among adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers in Lembata district. Participants in this study were junior high school and senior high school adolescents aged 13-18 years old who were or had been dating and whose parents worked as migrant workers.

The number of participants in this study was 50 people, with 23 (46%) male adolescents and 27 (54%) female adolescents. The average age of adolescents in this study is 13 years old totaling 2 people (4%), 14 years old totaling 2 people (4%), 15 years old totaling 8 people (16%), 16 years old totaling 10 people (20%), 17 years old totaling 6 people (12%) and 18 years old totaling 22 people (44%).

From the data obtained, there are 50 teenagers who are dating, teenagers who have never engaged in sexual behavior as much as 20% with 10 respondents, teenagers who have angaged in holdings hands (touching) as much as 62% with 31 respondents, teenagers who have engaged in holding hands (touching) and kissing (making out) behavior as much as 18% with 9 respondents. In this study, neither female nor male adolescents have ever done petting behavior until sexual intercouse. In the description of the sexual behavior score is also included in the moderate category with a percentage of 42%. This shows that the sexual behavior of adolescents who are datingis still in the moderate category.

The results of hypothesis testing using parametric statistics, namely the Pearson product moment correlation test, show that the correlation coefficient value between the family connectedness variable and premarital sexual behavior is -0.218 with a significant value of 0.128 > 0.05. This means that the hypothesis proposed in this study is rejected, which means that there is no relationship or no correlation between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior in adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers in Lembata district. Thus, sexual behavior is a complex variable, there are still many other variables that may be related to sexual behavior variables such as exposure to pornographic media, peers, adolescent self-concept and so on (Sarwono, 2007).

The results of this hypothesis analysis are in line with the theory proposed by Sarwono (2006), where the role of parents in communication with adolescents is limited to certain matters, such as education, lessons, health or finance. For social and especially sexual problems, adolescents tend to ask their friends more. The researcher also estimates that one of the reasons that leads to insignificant results is that respondents who are under 17 years old must be accompanied by their family or one of their parents in filling out the questionnaire.

Factors causing premarital sexual behavior also occur due to the influence of peers. Adolescents begin to learn about reciprocal and equal relationship patterns through interactions with peers (Suryoputro, 2006). They also learn to carefully observe the interests and views of peers in order to facilitate the process of integrating themselves into ongoing peer activities.

Sullivan assumes that friends play an important role in shaping the well-being and development of children and adolescents regarding well-being, stating that all people have a number of basic social needs, also including the need for affection (secure bonding), pleasant company, acceptance by the social environment, familiarity, and sexual relationships (Santrock, 2007).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Made, Ratep & Westa (2014), with the title "The Relationship between Family Roles and Premarital Sexual Behavior in High School/Equivalent Adolescents in the Sukawati I Puskesmas Work Area" showing that there is no significant relationship regarding family roles on premarital sexual behavior. The results of the analysis obtained are 0.077> 0.05.

Research conducted by Robbi'atul Adawiyyah with the title "The Relationship between Parenting Type and Adolescent Premarital Sexual Behavior". The results of this study used three types of parenting, namely authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and democratic parenting. The correlation between premarital sex variables with authoritarian parenting -0217 correlation value and p value = 0564 which shows an insignificant relationship because p> 0.05, premarital sexual behavior variables with permissive parenting known correlation value p = -0060 and 0.634 shows an insignificant relationship because p> 0.05, while premarital sexual behavior variables with democratic parenting show a correlation value of -0.204 and p value = 0.100 shows an insignificant relationship because p>0.05. Thus, the third hypothesis Ha is rejected, which means that there is no relationship between the type of parenting and premarital sexual behavior of adolescents in Samarinda Islamic High School.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the description of the behavior score shows that the sexual behavior of adolescents who are dating is still in the moderate category with a percentage of 42%. While categorization on family connectedness is in the high category, namely 56%. The results of this study also show that the significance value is 0.128 (p>0.05) and the correlation coefficient is -0.218 which means that there is no relationship between family connectedness and risky sexual behavior in adolescents whose parents work as migrant workers in Lembata district.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the above study, it is known that family connectedness is not related to risky sexual behavior in adolescents, so researchers suggest the following:

1. For adolescents, it is hoped that they will direct their associations in a positive direction so that the tendency to engage in premarital sexual behavior can be avoided, such as participating in extracurricular activities at school that are in accordance with their interests and talents.

2. Families and parents are expected to better supervise the association of children and provide sex education as early as possible so as to avoid irresponsible premarital sexual behavior of adolescents.

3. For other researchers who want to conduct similar research so that they can deepen the research variables

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