

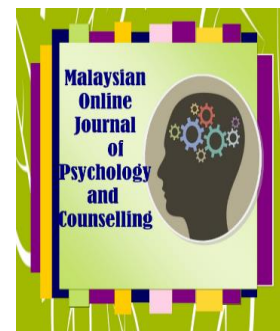
BETWEEN PARENTS AND PEERS: EXAMINING MODERATING ROLE OF PEER PRESSURE ON FAMILY FUNCTIONING TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ON LATE ADOLESCENCE

Devie Yundianto^{1*}, Lussy Dwiutami Wahyuni² & Fitri Lestari Issom²

ABSTRACT

The study investigated The Effect of Peer Pressure as moderating variable on Family Functioning to Adolescent Sexual Premarital Behavior. Four research questions and four hypotheses guided the study. A sample of 374 people with the age range 15 to 19 had been chosen by incidental sampling technique. The results were estimated with three regression model, namely Linear Single, Multiple, and Moderated Regression. The finding revealed positive significant influence of peer pressure and family functioning on adolescent's premarital sexual premarital behavior and no interference from peer pressure when being treated as moderating variable.

Keywords: *Adolescent, Peer Pressure, Family Functioning, Premarital Sexual Behavior*



Volume 8 (2),
December 2021

¹Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Islam Negeri
Jakarta, Indonesia

²Faculty of Psychological
Education Universitas
Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author:
devieyundianto@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period associated with the search for identity. In addition to carrying out positive behavior, Adolescents especially Late Adolescence do not rule out the possibility of contributing negatively. The negativity is nothing but related to the characteristics of Adolescents who are still confused about their identity (Palmeroni et al., 2019). Identity confusion or search for identity is one of the factors that contribute adolescence committing juvenile delinquency; Among them are risky behaviors such as drug dependence, alcohol, smoking, violence in dating, vandalism, to having sex outside of marriage (Ouytsel et al., 2018).

Based on data from KEMENKO PMK (Indonesia Ministry for Human Development and Culture) through the 5-year Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey in 2017, it was revealed that around 2% of female adolescents aged 15-24 years and 8% of male adolescents of the same age admitted in having had sexual intercourse. Sexual intercourse before marriage and 11% of them experienced pregnancy outside of marriage. Among women and men who have had premarital sex, 59% of women and 74% of men reported having first sexual intercourse at age of 15-19 years. The data does not necessarily cover every region in Indonesia, considering that it is only carried out in a small number of cities and because Indonesia is a country with solid religiosity that will affect the sample effect and recognition (Novrizaldi, 2021).

Identity has several vital aspects in adolescents, including sexuality and sexual behavior. Sexuality is a factor that needs to be considered by Adolescents to determine their identity. Sexuality is also a concern for adolescent psychosocial development (Emmerink et al., 2016). Sexual behavior is one of the things caused by the development of sexual identity, which is a behavior that can be done by oneself when sexual desire is emerging. This sexual behavior can also be devoted to attract attention and fulfill the urges of the opposite sex (Antons & Brand 2021).

Adolescent's sexual behavior starts from their search for external affection. The affection that teens get is in the behavior of looking for a boy/girlfriend or romantic relationship. Adolescents spend their time dating or thinking about being close to someone. Dating or romantic relationships have gone from being a function of acquaintance to being a form of entertainment, a source of status and achievement, and a state for learning about close relationships. (Katz-wise, 2014)

In the early years of dating and romantic relationships that teens do, a lot of teens are not interested in attachment or sexual need. Adolescents use dating and romantic relationships as a context to test how attractive they are, how they interact romantically with others, and how subjective norms or their peer group sees them. (Allen et al., 2019). It is just that when Adolescents have developed, the stages of dating and romantic relationships become exclusive, especially when they start to being committed to each other for a long time (Espinosa-Hernández et al., 2020).

The influence of the family has a considerable impact on the activities carried out by adolescents. One of the reasons adolescents tends to be closer to their peers and behave like a group is due to the lack of functioning of the family in monitoring the activities of adolescents themselves. Supported by the research of Kahn et al., which states that deviant behavior carried out by adolescents is caused by the incompetence of parents in controlling their children. Coupled with the findings of Mulya et al., which states that good supervision from parents can suppress adolescent behavior which is influenced by external factors such as peers; until the research conducted by Karoly et al. concluded that

Adolescents with good behaviors are Adolescents who get reciprocity from the supervision and control carried out by their parents. (Allen et al (2019); Karoly et al (2020); Kahn et al (2020))

Parents as the leading group are supposed to be the guides for Adolescents to face this turbulent time. Parents sometimes forget or even do not realize that their children are growing up. As a result, miscommunication often occurs and makes Adolescents feel that they are treated like small children. In the end, Adolescents tend to spend more time with their peers than with their parents (Gorrese & Ruggieri, 2012)

Based on those phenomena, this study aims to examine peer pressure as a moderating variable in deciding the association between family functioning and sexual behavior. This study hypothesis contains 4 basic hypothesis namely:

- a. There is a negative association with family functioning and sexual behavior,
- b. There is a positive association with peer pressure and sexual behavior,
- c. There is an association with peer pressure, family functioning, and sexual behavior, and
- d. There is an association with family functioning and sexual behavior moderating with peer pressure.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In adolescence, there is a conflict between the two factors that influence the development of adolescents with one another. Peers proved to be the most vital factor in adolescent self-development in several aspects, such as cognitive and socio-emotional aspects. Meanwhile, based on the results of previous research, it is stated that the family also plays an essential role in developing adolescent character.

From the family functioning in-depth analysis, it can be concluded that adolescents will have conflicts in their families when the family is less functioning. This ecological situation causes adolescents to act independently in their behavior. These family factors also cause premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. For peer pressure, it can be said that peers become a factor that gives adolescents a sense of ownership or companionship. Adolescents become involved in what their peers do. Pressure occurs because the need for adolescents to get a sense of belonging or a sense of friendship is relatively high (Anglely et al., 2015; He et al., 2020)

Peer pressure is a perception and feeling related to acceptance in a peer group. These perceptions and feelings are based on subjective desires and experiences about whether one feels depressed. Is the pressure in the form of feeling pressured to do something, driven to do something, challenged to do something, and being influenced to do something both physically and psychologically to do something based on the motive to be accepted as a member of the group regardless of whether the pressure is wrong or right to do? (He et al., 2020; Jelsma & Varner, 2020; Morris et al., 2020).

Family functioning is a form of family interaction in carrying out the tasks contained in the family. A family can be said to be functioning if it fulfills the usefulness of the family pattern in achieving family goals, including basic tasks, such as problem-solving, and the socio-emotional well-being of each family member (Anglely et al., 2015; Carvalho et al., 2015; Epstein). et al., 1983; Mastrotheodoros et al., 2020)

Sexual behavior is behavior based on sexual expression, arousal and affection. Sexual behavior can be done either alone, with the opposite sex, or with the same sex as long as it provides sexual satisfaction for individuals whether they do not yet have an official bond or marriage vice versa (Crooks & Baur, 2020; Dir et al., 2014; Montano et al., 2018; Thompson et al., 2016; Yuksel & Ozgor, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

Participants

Participants were 374 adolescents in Jakarta. Who ranged in age from 15 to 19 ($M = 17,76$; $SD = 1,29$) years. Two hundred eighty two (75,4%) were female, 92 (24,6%) were male. Most (302; 80,7%) still had complete parents/live in the core family; 57 (15,2%) lived with their mother (deceased/divorced); 11 (2,9%) lived with their father (deceased/divorced); 1 (0,3%) did not have any parents (all deceased).

Measures

The measures that used in this study were online survey containing demographic questions and the self report measures containing below:

Sexual Behavior. The 18-item Forced Sexual Behavior Scale (FCBS) were developed by researcher with the reason to reduce the usual social desirability or faking good in order to fill the sensitive or taboo scale. The measurement used to assess sexual behavior. Participants rated their own sexual behavior from 1 (not at all) to 4 (extremely) ("I don't have sex with my partner because I remember God"). Higher score reflects greater sexual behavior. In previous research with the same characteristics to check the validity and reliability of scale, we used Rasch Model as a tools for checking the validity and reliability of instruments. With the help of winsteps 3.73, the test reliability is 0,99 with the person reliability 0,85.

Peer Pressure. The 14-item Peer Pressure Scale (PPS) were developed by researcher in order to fill the gap of study with lack of literature that describe the peer pressure and the rarity of instruments. We intend to use PPS to assess the pressure in doing sexual behavior because of peers. PPS contains 4 subscale namely, Pressured, Challenged, Influenced, Pushed. Participants rated the attitude in handling peer pressure (e. g., "When my friend has done something sexually with his girlfriend, I am challenged to follow him") using a scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 4 (extremely). we used Rasch Model as a tools for checking the validity and reliability of instruments. With the help of winsteps 3.73, the test reliability is 0,99 with the person reliability 0,71.

Family Functioning. The 60-item Family Assessment Device (FAD) (Eipstein et al., 1983) assessed family functioning. Family functioning contains 7 subscale with each of them have their own reliability (0,72-0,92). The subscale is general functioning, communication, behavior control, roles, affective involvement, affective responsiveness, and problem solving. FAD scores have been shown to relate to other measures of family functioning and to measures the variable related to moral disengagement behavior and sexual/addiction-related behavior (Pellerone et al., 2018; Shek & Ma, 2012; Yudhani et al., 2020)

Procedure

In July 2016 and August 2021, we share the formular via online form and reached all adolescents who had not opted out of receiving research invitation. The adolescent who are interested clicked a link embedded in the broadcast link that took them to the survey

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed by using 3 models of analysis which is simple linear regression, multiple linear regression, and moderated linear regression. The simple linear regression and multiple linear regression was analysed using SPSS v22.0 whereas the moderated linear regression was analyzed using Process by Hayes addon in addition to SPSS v22.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis & Bivariate Correlation

Regarding the data from our study, and with the support from the hypotheses. We can interpret that every variables has a significant correlation and related with each other (see table 1). First, we see the family functioning have 0,16 negative correlation with sexual behavior. It means that family functioning have low power in determining the effect to sexual behavior. Lastly, the peer pressure have 0,23 positive correlation with sexual behavior, we can interpret that peer pressure have a low power in determining the effect of sexual behavior.

Table 1.
Statistical Data and Bivariate Correlations among the study

Variables	1	2	3
Family Functioning	-		
Peer Pressure	.23	-	
Sexual behavior	-.16	.38	-
Possible Score Range	1-4	1-4	1-4
M	100.5	32.4	30.18
SD	6.99	8.41	5.8
N	374	374	374

Based on that guess, we can temporarily assumed that both of variables have a prediction with sexual behavior. However, all of them have a low correlation whereas the researcher conclude that it is due to the compatibility of instrument and lack of big size sample in determining the hypothesis.

Assumption test

In assumption test we use normality test to detect the normal distribution of the sample and linearity to see whether the relationship between variables is linear or not. The assumption of normality use standardized residual value in the case of regression and design study did not have true score and use residual as substitutes to test for normality (Das & Imon, 2016). Continue to that, we check another assumption of heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity

Table 2
Normality Testing Result

Variable	Stats	Significance (p)	Remark	Conclusion
Standardized Residual	.03	0,2	p>0,05	Normal

Based on table 2, we can see the family functioning, peer pressure, and sexual behavior standardized residual have a statistical value of 0,034 and the significance value 0,2 which is greater than 0,05. We can interpret that this study did not violate the assumption of normality.

Linearity and Heteroscedasticity

Assumption of Linearity was checked to see whether there is a violation in linear assumption or not, if this assumption was violated, then the outcome of data can have a multiple or opposite meaning to measure. The assumption of linearity used Lowess line of regression to check if the score of standardized predicted residual roughly linear around zero and to see if there is a violation of nonlinear based on residual score (Smolik et al., 2016)

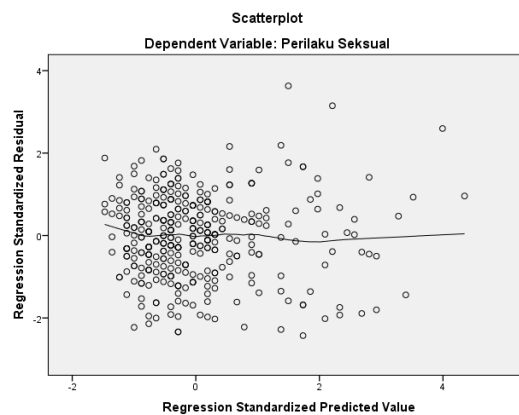


Figure 1. The Scatterplot of Variables

Based on figure one we can see the score of standardized predicted residual roughly linear around zero. We can assume that three of the variables did not violate the assumption of linearity. Then the assumption of heteroscedasticity is when the variance of residuals is heterogeneous across levels of predicted values. The variance of residuals must be non constant. Based on figure one we can see that the plot and variance around zero is scattered uniformly and randomly, which the heteroscedascity is satisfied

Multicollinearity

Test of multicollinearity is being used to check when there is a linear combinations of one another computation when there is a perfect linear from regression. We used two standard as a measure for collinearity. The first one is TOL keyword or tolerance as a keyword for indication that percent of variance in the predictor cannot be accounted for by other predictors, and if the TOL value is very small, the predictor will be redundant. Which is value less than 0.10 are bad. The second one is VIF or variance inflation factor, and as the standard the VIF value greater than 10 is problematic.

Table 3
Multicollinearity Diagnostic

Variable (Sexual Behavior)	TOL	Remark	VIF	Remark	Conclusion
Family Functioning	.97	p>0.1	1.02	P<10	Significant
Peer Pressure	.97	p>0.1	1.02	P<10	Significant

Based on table 3 the TOL and VIF value is fit and fullfiled based on the criteria, multicollinearity is significant. Which means, there are no multicollinearity of the data

Data Analysis

Hypotheses 1. From the hypotheses,we checked the first hypotheses that based on the questions, “is there any effect from family functioning on sexual behavior?”. We used the simple linear regression as the means of regression model. Beside, we added the r square as a means of strength of independent variable contribution to dependent variable.

Table 4
Simple Regression of Family Functioning and Sexual Behavior

Variable (Sexual Behavior)	B	Std. Error	F	R square	Sig. value	Remarks	Conclusion
Sexual Behavior	5.07	6.12					
Family Functioning	-0.27	0.06	20.03	0.05	0.00	p<0.05	Significant

According to table 4, we can conclude that the significant value is below the marks, so the conclusion is significant. Based on B value, family functioning had a value of -0.27 as of there is a negative effect of family functioning on sexual behavior, we can assumed that as the family become dysfunction so adolescent will be proned to sexual behavior. The r square told about the strength of effect from family functioning is 5% to sexual behavior.

Hypotheses 2. From the hypotheses,we tested the second hypotheses that based on the questions, “is there any effect from peer pressure on sexual behavior?”. We used the simple linear regression as the means of regression model. Beside, we added the r square as a means of strength of independent variable contribution to dependent variable.

Table 5
Simple Regression of Peer Pressure and Sexual Behavior

Variable (Sexual Behavior)	B	Std. Error	F	R square	Sig. value	Remarks	Conclusion
Sexual Behavior	15.65	2.13					
Family Functioning	.55	0.07	63.92	0.15	0.00	p<0.05	Significant

According to table 5, we can conclude that the significant value is below the marks, so the conclusion is significant. Based on B value, family functioning had a value of 0.55 as of there is a positive effect of family functioning on sexual behavior, we can assumed that as the adolescent become pressured adolescent will be likely to do sexual behavior. The r square told about the strength of effect from peer pressure is 15% to sexual behavior.

Hypotheses 3. From the hypotheses,we tested the third hypotheses that based on the questions, “is there any effect from family functioning and peer pressure on sexual behavior?”. We thought that if those two variables was combined, there is a significant change with the beta value and strength of the effect. We used the multiple linear regression as the means of regression model. Beside, we added the r square as a means of strength of independent variable contribution to dependent variable.

Table 6

Multiple Regression of Family Functioning, Peer Pressure, and Sexual Behavior

Variable (Sexual Behavior)	B	Std. Error	F	R square	Sig. value	Remarks	Conclusion
Sexual Behavior	15.41	4.00					
Family Functioning	.07	.03	33.40	0.15	0.00	p<0.05	Significant
Peer Pressure	.25	.04					

According to table 6, we can conclude that the significant value is below the marks, so the conclusion is significant. Based on B value, family functioning had a value of 0.07 and peer pressure had a value of 0.25 as of there is a positive effect of family functioning and peer pressure on sexual behavior, we can assumed that when combined as the adolescent become pressured and had a dysfunctional family adolescent will be likely to do sexual behavior. The r square told about the strength of effect is the same as peer pressure which is 15% to sexual behavior.

Hypotheses 4. From the hypotheses, we tested the third hypotheses that based on the questions, “is there an association with family functioning and sexual behavior moderating with peer pressure. It is assumed that the peer pressure can boost the sexual behavior of the adolescent because of the natural state of the family functioning.

Table 7

Moderated Regression of in Peer Pressure to Family Functioning and Sexual Behavior

Variable (Sexual Behavior)	B	Std. Error	F	R square	Sig. value	Remarks	Conclusion
Sexual Behavior (Y)	22.00	15.97					
Family Functioning (X1)	.001	.16	22.28	0.15	0.00	p<0.05	Significant
Peer Pressure (X2)	.05	.47					
Moderating Interaction X1*X2	.002	.005			0.67	P<0.05	Not significant

According to table 7, we can conclude that the significant value of the model is below the marks, so the conclusion is significant. But based on the moderating interaction of significant value which is 0.067 and above the marks, that the interaction is interpreted as there is no intervention as peer pressure become the moderating variable when being treated with family functioning and sexual behavior.

DISCUSSION

Adolescents tend to spend more time with their peers than with their parents (Mcmahon et al., 2020; Teng et al., 2020). Both of these variables are the contributors to sexual behavior itself. Peer pressure is an essential factor in premarital sexual behavior. Significantly, peers are highly influential on adolescent behavior. On the other hand, parents are also the leading primary social agent and significantly influence their children's behavior (Brahme et al., 2020).

Based on the results obtained from the regression analysis, it shows that H1, H2, and H3 are accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between peer pressure and sexual behavior, family

functioning and sexual behavior, and peer pressure and family functioning on premarital sexual behavior. In adolescents. In this study, peer pressure and family functioning had an effect of 15%, while the other 85% were influenced by factors not examined in this study, for example, the factors contained in Carissima's research (2012), which found variables of father involvement and pornography exposure. has an effect of 58.5% on sexual behavior.

Peer norms to carry out sexual behavior usually appear among teenagers. Adolescents who trust their friends will agree to engage in sexual behavior (van de Bongardt et al., 2014). The results in this study also agree that peer pressure and sexual behavior are also related. Furthermore, dysfunctional family contributes significantly to premarital sexual behavior in adolescents (McDade et al., 2019). The second hypothesis states the suitability of the results that there is an influence of family functioning on premarital sexual behavior.

The effect produced by the two predictor variables on sexual behavior is positive. It states that the more pressured adolescent by peers and the more dysfunctional the family is, the higher the sexual behavior will be. The variables also apply the other way around. Theoretically, it can be inferred that peer pressure and family functioning contribute to adolescent engagement in risky behaviors such as sexual behavior. The study encouraged these results, which states that functions within the family, especially in communication and peer factors, are equally associated with sexual behavior carried out by adolescents, especially premarital sexual relations (Sneed et al., 2015).

It is supported by our study on adolescent sexual behavior, which is influenced by family functioning. We conclude for the fourth hypothesis that peer pressure intervention does not show significant results because the presence or absence of peers does not increase the effect of someone experiencing family dysfunction on sexual behavior. One studies support this result state that peer pressure will be conquered by adolescent sexual and psychological needs. Other studies also state that there are times when adolescents engage in sexual behavior due to internal sexual urges without being influenced by other factors (Brahme et al., 2019; Sun et al., 2020)

Premarital sexual behavior must be considered for teenagers. Apart from being against societal norms, premarital sexual behavior harms the survival of the youth themselves, including pregnancy out of wedlock, abortion behavior, and the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. (Blum, 2007; Fernandez-Villaverde et al., 2014)

Premarital sexual behavior does have quite a lot of factors in influencing it. In this study, peer pressure and family functioning were sufficient to contribute to adolescents' sexual behavior. First, peer pressure has a reasonably large tendency to influence because peers play a role in the development of individual identity when entering adolescence. Pressure from their friends sometimes unknowingly makes teenagers not want to lose or follow what their friends are doing, including sexual behavior (Yu et al., 2020)

In addition to having an impact on sexual behavior, peer pressure will also impact adolescents for their survival in the future. Teenagers will tend to depend on their friends, the process of identity formation becomes entirely disrupted. Teenagers will fall into abyss until adulthood. Worse, when teenagers follow and have addictions coupled with a negative circle of friends, criminal acts or the teenager's mental health will be disrupted. Peers also make teenagers familiar with smoking, alcohol, drugs, and delinquency (Hwang & Akers, 2006)

It is also reinforced that a negative peer culture will have a detrimental effect that ignores parents' values. The tendency to be disobedient and stay away from the family will be the most significant impact on teenagers in the future, even though the family is a prominent place to develop themselves (Jingzhong & Lu, 2011). On the other hand, the functioning of the family gives importance to adolescents in managing their premarital sexual behavior. A functioning family has an excellent possibility for adolescents to reduce or even restrain sexual behavior that was carried out before marriage.

Families that is not well functioning have a significant influence to adolescents. A dysfunctional family can be treated as an abnormal family or an unhealthy family. Families that do not function will lead their children or adolescents to have maladaptive behavior or problematic behavior such as juvenile delinquency, smoking behavior, and so on. A dysfunctional family also causes adolescents to be dissatisfied with their families and have a high tendency to stay away from their families and take it out on other social groups, especially their peers (Jewkes et al., 2009).

In the end, peers and family have an essential meaning for adolescents for their self-development and developing into positive people, provided that they have a fully functioning family. If they do not have a dysfunctional family, individuals can make their families functioning by giving love to each other. In addition, not being too dependent on friends is the important thing in adolescent development. The identity we have is the result of our learning and not the result of following others (Ubaidi, 2017)

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that peer pressure and family functioning have a positive effect on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, which means that the more depressed and dysfunctional families are, the higher their sexual behavior. On the other hand, less pressure and a functioning family will lead to low sexual behavior.

REFERENCES

- Allen, J. P., Narr, R. K., Kansky, J., & Szwed, D. E. (2020). Adolescent Peer Relationship Qualities as Predictors of Long-Term Romantic Life Satisfaction. *Child Development, 91*(1), 327–340. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13193>
- Angley, M., Divney, A., Magriples, U., & Kershaw, T. (2015). Social Support, Family Functioning and Parenting Competence in Adolescent Parents. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 19*(1), 67–73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-014-1496-x>
- Antons, S., & Brand, M. (2021). Diagnostic and Classification Considerations Related to Compulsive Sexual Behavior Disorder and Problematic Pornography Use. *Current Addiction Reports, 8*(3), 452–457. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40429-021-00383-7>
- Blum, R. W. (2007). Youth in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 41*(3), 230–238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2007.04.005>
- Brahme, R., Mamulwar, M., Rahane, G., Jadhav, S., Panchal, N., Yadav, R., & Gangakhedkar, R. (2020). A Qualitative Exploration to Understand the Sexual Behavior and Needs of Young Adults: A Study Among College Students of Pune, India. *The Indian Journal of Pediatrics, 87*(4), 275–280. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12098-019-03160-7>
- Carrisima, Diavitri,. (2012). Pengaruh keterlibatan ayah dan exposur pornografi dari internet terhadap perilaku seksual pranikah remaja madya dan akhir. *Thesis*. Depok: Universitas Indonesia.

- Carvalho, J., Francisco, R., & Relvas, A. P. (2015). Family functioning and information and communication technologies: How do they relate? A literature review. *Computers in Human Behavior, 45*, 99–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2014.11.037>
- Crooks, R. L., Baur, K., & Widman, L. (2020). *Our sexuality*. Cengage Learning.
- Das, K. R. (2016). A Brief Review of Tests for Normality. 5(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ajtas.20160501.12>
- Dir, A. L., Coskunpinar, A., & Cyders, M. A. (2014). A meta-analytic review of the relationship between adolescent risky sexual behavior and impulsivity across gender, age, and race. *Clinical Psychology Review, 34*(7), 551–562. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2014.08.004>
- Emmerink, P. M. J., Vanwesenbeeck, I., van den Eijnden, R. J. J. M., & ter Bogt, T. F. M. (2016). Psychosexual Correlates of Sexual Double Standard Endorsement in Adolescent Sexuality. *The Journal of Sex Research, 53*(3), 286–297. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2015.1030720>
- Epstein, N. B., Baldwin, L. M., & Bishop, D. S. (1983). THE McMASTER FAMILY ASSESSMENT DEVICE*. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 9*(2), 171–180. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0606.1983.tb01497.x>
- Espinosa-Hernández, G., Choukas-Bradley, S., van de Bongardt, D., & Van Dulmen, M. (2020). Romantic relationships and sexuality in diverse adolescent populations: Introduction to the special issue. *Journal of Adolescence, 83*, 95–99. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2020.07.002>
- Fernández-Villaverde, J., Greenwood, J., & Guner, N. (2014). FROM SHAME TO GAME IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS: AN ECONOMIC MODEL OF THE RISE IN PREMARITAL SEX AND ITS DE-STIGMATIZATION: From Shame to Game. *Journal of the European Economic Association, 12*(1), 25–61. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jeea.12043>
- Gorrese, A., & Ruggieri, R. (2012). Peer Attachment: A Meta-analytic Review of Gender and Age Differences and Associations with Parent Attachment. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 41*(5), 650–672. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-012-9759-6>
- He, G., Zhang, W., Liu, J., & Ruan, H. (2020). Opinion dynamics with the increasing peer pressure and prejudice on the signed graph. *Nonlinear Dynamics, 99*(4), 3421–3433. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11071-020-05473-1>
- Hwang, S., & Akers, R. L. (2006). Parental and Peer Influences on Adolescent Drug Use in Korea. *Asian Journal of Criminology, 1*(1), 51–69. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-006-9009-5>
- Jelsma, E., & Varner, F. (2020). African American adolescent substance use: The roles of racial discrimination and peer pressure. *Addictive Behaviors, 101*, 106154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.106154>
- Jewkes, R., Morrell, R., & Christofides, N. (2009). Empowering teenagers to prevent pregnancy: Lessons from South Africa. *Culture, Health & Sexuality, 11*(7), 675–688. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691050902846452>
- Jingzhong, Y., & Lu, P. (2011). Differentiated childhoods: Impacts of rural labor migration on left-behind children in China. *Journal of Peasant Studies, 38*(2), 355–377. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2011.559012>
- Kahn, R. E., Holmes, C., Farley, J. P., & Kim-Spoon, J. (2015). Delay Discounting Mediates Parent-Adolescent Relationship Quality and Risky Sexual Behavior for Low Self-Control Adolescents. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 44*(9), 1674–1687. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0332-y>
- Karoly, H. C., Callahan, T., Schmiede, S. J., & Feldstein Ewing, S. W. (2016). Evaluating the Hispanic Paradox in the Context of Adolescent Risky Sexual Behavior: The Role of Parent Monitoring. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 41*(4), 429–440. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/jsv039>

- Katz-Wise, S. L. (2015). Sexual fluidity in young adult women and men: Associations with sexual orientation and sexual identity development. *Psychology & Sexuality, 6*(2), 189–208. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19419899.2013.876445>
- Mastrotheodoros, S., Canário, C., Cristina Gugliandolo, M., Merkas, M., & Keijsers, L. (2020). Family Functioning and Adolescent Internalizing and Externalizing Problems: Disentangling between-, and Within-Family Associations. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 49*(4), 804–817. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-019-01094-z>
- McDade, R. S. (n.d.). *Impact of Parental Communication on African American Adolescent Sexual Behavior: A Mini Literature Review*. 15.
- McMahon, G., Creaven, A., & Gallagher, S. (2020). Stressful life events and adolescent well-being: The role of parent and peer relationships. *Stress and Health, 36*(3), 299–310. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smi.2923>
- Montaño, M. A., Dombrowski, J. C., Dasgupta, S., Golden, M. R., Duerr, A., Manhart, L. E., Barbee, L. A., & Khosropour, C. M. (2019). Changes in Sexual Behavior and STI Diagnoses Among MSM Initiating PrEP in a Clinic Setting. *AIDS and Behavior, 23*(2), 548–555. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-018-2252-9>
- Morris, H., Larsen, J., Catterall, E., Moss, A. C., & Dombrowski, S. U. (2020). Peer pressure and alcohol consumption in adults living in the UK: A systematic qualitative review. *BMC Public Health, 20*(1), 1014. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09060-2>
- Mulya, A. P., Lukman, M., & Yani, D. I. (2020). *CORRELATION OF MEDIA AND PARENTS ROLE TO ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN SMA BANDUNG*. 3(3), 8.
- Novrizaldi. (2021). Pemerintah Fokus Cegah Perilaku Seksual Berisiko di Kalangan Pemuda | Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan. <https://www.kemendikbud.go.id/pemerintah-fokus-cegah-perilaku-seksual-berisiko-di-kalangan-pemuda>
- Palmeroni, N., Claes, L., Verschueren, M., Bogaerts, A., Buelens, T., & Luyckx, K. (2020). Identity Distress Throughout Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood: Age Trends and Associations With Exploration and Commitment Processes. *Emerging Adulthood, 8*(5), 333–343. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167696818821803>
- Pellerone, M. (2019). *Family Functioning, Perception Of Risky Behavior And Internet Addiction In Italian Adolescents*. 66–77. <https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2019.02.02.9>
- Shek, D. T. L., & Ma, C. M. S. (2012). Consumption of Pornographic Materials among Hong Kong Early Adolescents: A Replication. *The Scientific World Journal, 2012*, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1100/2012/406063>
- Smolik, M., Skala, V., & Nedved, O. (2016). A Comparative Study of LOWESS and RBF Approximations for Visualization. In O. Gervasi, B. Murgante, S. Misra, A. M. A. C. Rocha, C. M. Torre, D. Tanar, B. O. Apduhan, E. Stankova, & S. Wang (Eds.), *Computational Science and Its Applications – ICCSA 2016* (Vol. 9787, pp. 405–419). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-42108-7_31
- Sneed, C. D., Tan, H. P., & Meyer, J. C. (2015). The Influence of Parental Communication and Perception of Peers on Adolescent Sexual Behavior. *Journal of Health Communication, 20*(8), 888–892. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730.2015.1018584>
- Sun, R., Gao, Q., Xiang, Y., Chen, T., Liu, T., & Chen, Q. (2020). Parent–child relationships and mobile phone addiction tendency among Chinese adolescents: The mediating role of psychological needs satisfaction and the moderating role of peer relationships. *Children and Youth Services Review, 116*, 105113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105113>
- Teng, Z., Griffiths, M. D., Nie, Q., Xiang, G., & Guo, C. (2020). Parent–adolescent attachment and peer attachment associated with Internet Gaming Disorder: A longitudinal study of first-year

- undergraduate students. *Journal of Behavioral Addictions*, 9(1), 116–128. <https://doi.org/10.1556/2006.2020.00011>
- Thompson, R., Lewis, T., Neilson, E. C., English, D. J., Litrownik, A. J., Margolis, B., Proctor, L., & Dubowitz, H. (2017). Child Maltreatment and Risky Sexual Behavior: Indirect Effects Through Trauma Symptoms and Substance Use. *Child Maltreatment*, 22(1), 69–78. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559516674595>
- Ubaidi, B. A. A. (2017). Cost of Growing up in Dysfunctional Family. *Journal of Family Medicine and Disease Prevention*, 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.23937/2469-5793/1510059>
- van de Bongardt, D., Reitz, E., Sandfort, T., & Dekovic, M. (n.d.). A Meta-Analysis of the Relations Between Three Types of Peer Norms and Adolescent Sexual Behavior. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 33.
- Van Ouytsel, J., Walrave, M., Lu, Y., Temple, J. R., & Ponnet, K. (2018). The Associations between Substance Use, Sexual Behavior, Deviant Behaviors and Adolescents' Engagement in Sexting: Does Relationship Context Matter? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 47(11), 2353–2370. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-018-0903-9>
- Yu, C., Lou, C., Cheng, Y., Cui, Y., Lian, Q., Wang, Z., Gao, E., & Wang, L. (2019). Young internal migrants' major health issues and health seeking barriers in Shanghai, China: A qualitative study. *BMC Public Health*, 19(1), 336. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-6661-0>
- Yudhani, E., Nashori, F., & Uyun, M. (2020). The Effect Of Family Functioning On Moral Disengagement In Adolescents Mediated By Religiosity. *Psikis: Jurnal Psikologi Islami*, 6(2), 178–191. <https://doi.org/10.19109/psikis.v6i2.6766>
- Yuksel, B., & Ozgor, F. (2020). Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on female sexual behavior. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, 150(1), 98–102. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.13193>