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## Relationship between Family Structure with Adolescent Datement Behavior of Young Women

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** The dating behavior of teenagers in Indonesia is quite worrying and leads to risky behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family structure and dating behavior of young women.

**Methods:** This research method uses quantitative research with cross sectional design. The population in this study were 226 young women obtained from the results of the Slovin formula and a sample of 144 respondents, the sample technique used was *Simple random sampling*. The independent variable in this study is family structure and the dependent variable is the dating behavior of young women. Collecting data using a questionnaire about the characteristics of respondents, dating behavior practices, and family structure.

**Results:** Most of the family structures of young women are in poor family structures, while most of the courtship behavior in young women is in risky courting. The results of the analysis using Fisher's test obtained a p-value of  $0.028 < \alpha 0.05$  so that it can be concluded that there is relationship between family structure and dating behavior of young women.

**Conclusions:** The less good the family structure is, the more likely it is for risky dating behavior to occur, the better the family structure, the less risky dating behavior is. Teenagers should be able to avoid risky dating behavior. Families should provide health education about healthy dating and provide supervision. Family nurses should be able to provide sexuality health education to adolescent families.

**Keywords:** family structure, courtship behavior, young women

### Introduction

Dating behavior among adolescents is worrying because it leads to negative things such as having sexual relations outside of marriage, holding hands and kissing. Adolescent reproductive health states that data on young women dating at the age of 12-15 years is 72%. The results of the preliminary study obtained courtship data as much as 5% holding hands, 2% hugging, 3% kissing. Young women said that their courtship behavior such as holding hands, sitting together and even kissing them considered that this was very natural to do because it showed love for their partner (Alana, 2018).

Family structure is very influential because it relates to deviant adolescent behavior. Deviations occur because of the lack of communication interaction between families and

adolescents. Families that are less harmonious cause teenagers to not get the love and attention they need. Families must pay more attention and direction to adolescents so that deviant behavior does not occur in them (Nidyansari, 2018).

Efforts to deal with deviant adolescent behavior can be overcome with various efforts. The role of the family in overcoming this is by providing health education, especially guidance on healthy dating for young women. One of them is with good communication interactions with teenagers, they will understand the impact that occurs if dating exceeds normal limits (Hidajahturrokhmah et al., 2018). Based on this description, researchers are interested in knowing the relationship between family structure and dating behavior of young women.

## Methods

The design of this study was to use a cross-sectional design to determine the relationship between family structure and dating behavior in young women. This research was conducted at SMP "X" Jember which is in an urban area in May 2023. The population in this study were 226 young women who were obtained from the results of the slovin formula and a sample of 144 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling. Inclusion criteria in this study namely elderly people who have suffered from hypertension for at least 1 year, measurement results minimum blood pressure 140/90mmHg, hypertensive elderly aged at least 60 years. The exclusion criteria in this study were elderly people who experienced complications hypertension who cannot carry out hypertension management independently. The independent variable in this study is family structure and the dependent variable in this study is dating behavior. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire about the characteristics of the respondents, dating behavior practices, and family structure.

The family structure instrument was self-made by the researchers referring to theory (Friedman, 2010) where the results of the validity of the questionnaire were in the range 0.372-0.785 while the results of the reliability test were 0.714. Courtship behavior instruments which include knowledge, attitudes, and courtship practices were adapted from previous researchers (Silvanasari, 2018) where the results of the validity test of the questionnaire ranged from 0.349-0.992 while the results of the reliability test were 0.781 knowledge of teenage courtship, 0.984 attitude of teenage courtship, 0.885 practice of courtship teenager. In this study, data analysis was performed using Fisher's test, namely the correlation test between two variables with a nominal data scale. This research has received ethical feasibility from the ethics commission of University dr. Soebandi with number 2307/FIKES-UDS/U/V/2023.

## Results

The results of data collection and data analysis that have been carried out by researchers will be presented in the form of general data and specific data as follows:

**Table 1. Frequency of Respondent Characteristics Based on Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Education, Mother's Education and Dating Intensity of Young Girls at SMP "X" Jember in 2023**

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	%
1.	<b>Father's occupation</b>		
	Civil Servants (PNS)	25	17,4
	Private employees / self-employed	77	53.5
	Farmer	5	3,5
	Trader	10	6,9
	Doesn't work	1	0.7
	Etc	26	18,1
2.	<b>Mother's job</b>		
	Civil Servants (PNS)	49	34.0
	Private employees / self-employed	1	0.7
	Farmer	1	0.7
	Factory worker	1	0.7
	Trader	1	0.7
	Doesn't work	80	55,6
	Etc	11	7,6
3.	<b>Father's Education</b>		
	SD	11	7,6
	Junior High School	3	2,1
	Senior High School	80	55,6
	College	50	34,7
4.	<b>Mother's Education</b>		
	SD	43	29,9
	Junior High School	81	56,3
	Senior High School	10	6,9
	College	10	6,9
5.	<b>Dating intensity</b>		
	< 1 time/week	90	62.5
	1-3 times/week	20	13,9
	> 3 times/week	34	23,6
Total		144	100.0

Table 1 shows that most of the father's work is private employees / self-employed as many as 77 people (53.5%), the mother's job is mostly not working (housewives) as many as 80 people (55.6%), father's education at most from high school level as many as 80 people (55.6%), mother's education mostly from junior high school level as many as 81 people, (56.3%), and the most dating intensity is <1 time/week as many as 90 people (62.5%).

**Table 2. Description of respondent's age, father's age, mother's age and length of meeting with boyfriend in young women at SMP "X" Jember**

Characteristics of Respondents	Means	std. Deviation	Minimum-maximum
Age of respondent	13 years old	0.968	12-15 years
Father's age	50 years	7,522	39-58 years
Mother's age	44 years	5,403	37-54 years
Length of meeting	3 hours	2,737	1-10 hours

Table 2 shows that the average age of the respondents is 13 years, the average age of the father is 50 years, the average age of the mother is 44 years, and the average length of the respondent's meeting with his girlfriend is 3 hours/meeting.

**Table 3. Description of Family Structure in Young Women at SMP "X" Jember**

Family Structure	Frequency	%
Good family structure	3	2,0%
The family structure is not good	141	98,0%
Total	144	100%

Table 3 shows that the average family structure of young women in SMP "X" Jember is a poor family structure of 143 people (99.3%).

**Table 4. Description of Dating Behavior of Young Women at SMP "X" Jember**

Courtship behavior	Frequency	%
Courtship behavior is not risky	4	2.8%
Risky courtship behavior	140	97.2%
Total	144	100%

Table 4 shows that the average courtship behavior of young women at SMP "X" Jember is risky courtship behavior of 140 people (97.2%).

**Table 5. Relationship Between Family Structure and Dating Behavior of Young Girls at SMP "X" Jember**

		Young women's courtship behavior				Total	P value
		Risky		No risk			
		n	%	n	%		
Family structure	Not good	140	99,3%	1	0,7%		0,028
	Good	0	0,7%	3	2,1%		
	Total	140		4			

The results of the analysis using Fisher's test obtained a p-value ( $0.028 < 0.05$ ) so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between family structure and dating behavior of young women.

## Discussion

Most of the family structures are in the unfavorable category. The family structure is said to be not good if the communication patterns, role structure, power structure, and normal values among family members are lacking and the family structure is not functioning (Oxianus, 2020). Based on previous research conducted by Dyah Ayu Nidyansari (2018) that poor interpersonal communication between families and adolescents can cause adolescents to have unfavorable attitudes. Disharmony in the family can have a negative influence on the personality of adolescents (Nidyansari, 2018).

The role of the family is very important for adolescents, especially in providing attention, direction and knowledge to adolescents. Families that do not provide sexuality health direction and education to adolescents will have a negative impact on adolescent knowledge (Hazanah et al., 2019). The results of this study are in line with Umi Setyoningrum's research (2021) which states that the poor role of the family, especially in giving attention, will result in adolescents becoming children with broken homes (Setyoningrum & Liyanovitasari, 2021).

Strength within family members is very important in making decisions and overcoming problems within family members. The results of this study are in line with Ali Imron's research (2018), namely families that give adolescents freedom to make decisions and are unable to control unfavorable adolescent attitudes will lead adolescents into negative things (Imron, 2018).

Families that are lacking in instilling religious and moral values in adolescents cause adolescents to fall into negative things (Fithriani, 2020). The results of this study are similar to research by Lasmida Listari (2018) which says that values and norms that are not good for adolescents will affect the character education of adolescents, therefore it is important for families to teach religious values that must be obeyed and obeyed so that adolescents do not fall into bad things (Listari, 2021).

The researcher's assumptions are based on the findings and the theory that the poor family structure can be seen from the pattern of communication between family and adolescents. Families that don't have enough time to listen to teenagers tell stories will prefer to tell stories to their peers. Families who are busy working tend to have formal roles without paying attention to their roles as fathers and as mothers in adolescents. The parenting style owned by

the family is included in authoritarian parenting because the family does not give enough attention and good direction to adolescents. Families never teach adolescents about sexuality health education.

Most of the dating behavior of young women is in the category of risky dating. Risky courtship behavior in early adolescents is not far from the role and influence of the family, school and peers. Adolescents who have risky dating behavior due to lack of knowledge, information about the harmful effects of dating (Widodo, 2020). The results of previous research are in accordance with research conducted by Anitsnaini and Sirojammuniro (2020) that dating behavior is risky in adolescents such as kissing, holding hands, hugging. Dating behavior that is deviant causes teenagers to fall into negative things (Sirojammuniro, 2020). Based on the findings and theory, the researcher's assumption is that risky dating behavior in adolescents can be influenced by peers and their high curiosity about new things. Lack of understanding and knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of dating can plunge adolescents into risky dating behavior.

This study shows that the results of statistical tests have a relationship between family structure and dating behavior of young women with a p value of 0.028 less than 0.05. Families that do not provide education and direction on the dangers of dating can plunge teenagers into things that are not good. The poorer the family structure, the riskier the dating behavior of young women will be. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Siti Salamah (2018) which shows that there is a relationship between the level of family education and dating behavior in adolescents. The lower the level of parental education, the less knowledge and family information on adolescents (Salama, 2018). The results of this study are in line with research from Yuniza, Imardiani, Popy Pratama (2022) which explains that there is a relationship between communication patterns, family roles, values and norms in adolescent dating behavior. The family is fully responsible for providing health education to adolescents based on the values and norms that exist in the family (Yuniza et al., 2022). The researcher's assumptions are based on the findings and theory, namely that families who have a source of knowledge and a low level of education and do not provide good information regarding sexuality education in adolescents can lead to risky adolescent dating behavior.

## **Conclusion**

The family structure of young women in SMP "X" was categorized as having a poor family structure of 143 people (99.3%). Dating behavior of young women at SMP "X" was categorized as risky dating as many as 140 people (97.2%). The poorer the family structure, the

more risky the dating behavior of young women will be. Teenagers should be able to avoid risky dating behavior. Families should provide health education, especially directions regarding healthy dating and provide supervision and social boundaries with their friends. Family nurses should be able to provide sexuality health education to adolescent families.

### Author Contributions

The main author prepared the proposal and collected data. The second author served as corresponding author and prepared the research manuscript. The third author played a role in the discussion section.

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors stated there was no conflict of interest in the study

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