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ADDRESSING THE INDIRECT EFFECTS FAMILY FUNCTION TOWARDS SEXUAL INTENTION ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

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Abstract: The active sexual hormones put adolescents at risk to engage in early sexual intercourse, which is detrimental and affects to adolescents physical and mental health. Meanwhile, the family leads as the key and role in shaping the children personality. In this paper, we examine the role of family function on adolescent sexual intentions based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). In practical, we perform the multistage random sampling and get one-thousand six high school students aged 15-18 years in Medan, Indonesia. According to this, the instrument used is the Indonesian Youth Sexual Intention Scale and the Family Function Scale. Long story short, we use Structural Equation Models with Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) to measure the sexual attitudes and subjective norms influenced sexual intention through moderation of perceived behavior control. In a nutshell, the family function influences sexual intention through mediation of subjective norms with moderation of perceived behavior control. The results are valuable for designing an intervention program for adolescents early sexual behavior problems.

Keywords: adolescent; attitude; family function; perceived behavior control; sexual intention; subjective norm; theory

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sexual hormone activity and environmental are provide the interaction stimulates adolescents towards behave sexually by following sex education, vaginal sex, sex behaviour and poses negative impacts on adolescents like unwanted pregnancy and low academic motivation [1]–[3]. At the same time, makes risky sexual behavior [4], depression symptoms in adulthood, sexual illness, more sex partners, alcohol and substance dependence, physical symptoms, unhappiness, loneliness, sadness, and mood [5]–[7]

Following by the survey which conduct in Indonesia, 7.7% in 2012 and 9% in 2018 high school students engaged in sexual [8], [9] in Yogyakarta and Papua show that 12% and 38% adolescent engaged in sexual [10], [11] Meanwhile, study in 2019 show that 6.5% to 7.9% of adolescents in Medan had had vaginal sex [12]–[14] The data on the spread of HIV infections in North Sumatra in 2019 roughly 2.463 cases (5th national ranking) [15], and Medan leads as the first rank [16].

Medan is the third-largest metropolitan city in Indonesia, is the center of economic and entertainment activities in North Sumatra. Children who prostitute themselves in Medan have been known since the 1970s. Then child prostitution began operating in 1998, in billiard playgrounds, shopping centers, cafes, parks and boarding houses until now [17].

Peer influence intensifying during adolescence results in weakened bonds with parents. The sexual behavior shown by adolescents is the result of the identification of peer norms. However, the results showed that the influence of parents still contributed to adolescent sexual behavior. Family function, family structure, father presence, early child maltreatment, and influence adolescent sexual [18]–[22].

The family function is the quality of family life in harmony, mutuality, communication, parental support, and parental control. Adolescents who come from families who love each other, are harmonious, have emotional closeness, meet needs, and direct childrens behavior effectively,

have low sexual intentions and shows a slower increase in sexual intentions than adolescents who come from families with less functioning [23]–[25]. However, how family shape adolescents sexual intention still needs further explanation.

2. THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR (TPB)

One theory attempting to explain behavioral tendencies emergence is Ajzens Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) [26]. TPB is a social theory widely used in explaining healthy behavior [27]. TPB states that behavior results from a decision-making process in which individuals choose actions that contain as many beneficial consequences as possible. Behavior arises from beliefs that have been previously stored in memory. Behavior can be predicted through intention, and intention itself is a cumulation of behavioral attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control.

Attitude means an individual assessment of the consequences of the behavior. The subjective norms mean behavior standards from significant others. Meanwhile, perceived behavior control is an individuals assessment of their abilities and resource availability to behave [28]. As time goes by, Ajzen changed his theory by placing perceived behavior control as a moderator in the relationship of behavioral attitude and subjective norm with behavioral intention [29].

TPB explains that background factors form beliefs. Beliefs, in turn, influence behavioral attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control and shape individual intentions and behavior. Thus, background factors influence intentions and behavior through the mediation of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. These background factors may not directly related to the intended behavior, and they can be social factors such as family factors [30].

TPB can predict intention 41% and behavior 34%, while intention can predict behavior 43% [31]. TPB can explain roughly 39-44% intention, 19-34% healthy behavior, 33% intention, 9% compliance behavior, [32], [33] With the greater power of TPB in predicting intention, this study focuses on testing adolescent sexual intentions.

TPB-based research examines the background factors effects on intention from the existing literatures [27], [34]. Currently, no TPB-based research has yet been found that examines the role of family function on sexual intentions of adolescents aged 15-18 years, particularly in

Indonesia. Therefore, this study will test the hypothesis:

- a) the role of sexual attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control on sexual intentions.
- b) the role of sexual attitudes and subjective norms on sexual intentions moderated by perceived behavior control.
- c) the role of family functions on adolescent sexual behavior intentions aged 15-18 years through the interaction of attitudes towards sex, subjective norms, and moderated by perceived behavior control.

3. METHODS

This research uses an explanative quantitative approach and performing survey. We aim to explain the role of family function on sexual intentions by mediating sexual attitudes and subjective norms and moderation of perceived behavior control. We were performing the multistage cluster random sampling technique. In the first stage, we select randomly four subdistricts out of 21 subdistricts in Medan. In the second stage, 13 schools were randomly selected from 48 existing schools. The dataset consists of 1006 high school students aged 15-18 years in Medan. This study used two scales, the Youth Sexual Intention Scale and the Family Function Scale. We compiled the Indonesian Youth Sexual Intention Scale which contains 26 items consisting of attitudes towards sexual intercourse (9 items), subjective norms (6 items), perceived behavior control (8 items), and sexual intentions (3 items) in Semantic Differential with seven answer choices. Attitudes towards sexual intercourse using the answer choices ranging from "very unsuitable" (score 1) to "very suitable" (score 7). Meanwhile, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and sexual intentions answer choice ranging from "strongly disagree" (score 1) to "strongly agree" (score 7). This scale shows adequate content validity (CVI = 0.93) and has a good fitness level (Chi-square = 819,420; $p = 0.000$; RMSEA = 0.056; CFI = 0.0978; TLI = 0.0972). Thus, this scale has sufficient validity and reliability to measure adolescent sexual intentions.

To measure family function, we adapted the Chinese Family Assessment Instrument (CFAI), which consists of five dimensions, harmony, mutuality, communication, parental support, and

parental control [35]. CFAI is a 33 items self-reported scale. Each item has five answer choices, strongly disagree (score 1), disagree (score 2), somewhat agree (score 3), agree (score 4), and strongly agree (score 5). From the trial on the Indonesian population, the CVI value = 0.86 and the Chi-square (X^2) fitness indicator = 8892.122; $p = 0.000$; RMSEA = 0.049; CFI = 0.0945; TLI = 0.0939. Of the 33 items of the original version of the scale, 32 items had a value of $t > 1.96$. Thus, this 32 items instrument is considered accurate and reliable in measuring family function variables.

Hypothesis tested with structural equation modeling partial least squares (SEM-PLS) using the WarpPLS version 3.0 [36], [37] We evaluate the loading value (> 0.4), significant p-value (< 0.05), average variance extracted or AVE (≥ 0.5), and composite reliability (> 0.7). The family function variable acts as the independent variable (X). Attitudes towards sexual relations and subjective norms act as mediator variables (M). Perceived behavior control acts as a moderating variable. The adolescent sexual intention plays a role as the dependent variable (Y). The criteria for goodness of fit used to test the model are multiple GOF, the Average Path Coefficient (APC), Average R^2 Square (ARS), and Average Variance Inflation Factor (AVIF) [38]–[44].

4. MAIN RESULTS

Demographic data shows that most of the subjects aged 15-18 years (mean = 16.02, SD = 0.866) are female, Muslim, and Batakese. Mostly, their parents just finished in public high school education, very low socioeconomic level. In terms of sexual behavior, most respondents indicated that they were not having sex with a heterosexual partner, had never masturbated, and had never had sexual intercourse. For respondents who have had sex, the age at first having sex is 16 years with the same-age partner in the respondents residence place. Most of the respondents had not had sexual intercourse in the last month. Among the 43 respondents who had sexual intercourse last month, only 15 respondents used condoms when having sex. The most widely accessed sources of information on sexual matters were peers and the media. Meanwhile, we describe more detail respondents sexual behavior and demographics of respondents in appendix section. We tested the item validity and reliability before testing the model. The loading factor value and AVE are used as validity assessment criteria, while the composite reliability value is a reliability indicator. Table 1 presents the loading values for each indicator.

Table 1 Factor loading of variable indicator

Indicator	Loading
ATT1	0.852
ATT2	0.861
ATT3	0.631
NOR1	0.778
NOR2	0.778
CON1	0.853
CON2	0.895
CON3	0.692
INT1	0.919
INT2	0.935
INT3	0.913
FK1	0.889
FK2	0.87
FK3	0.754
FK4	0.705

Table 1 shows all the loading values roughly > 0.4 , which means met the validity requirements. Table 2 presents validity testing results based on the average variance extracted (AVE) approach and reliability testing based on the composite reliability (CR) approach. Table 3 presents the results of the discriminant validity test.

Table 2 AVE and CR of variable indicator

Variable	CR	AVE
ATT	0.829	0.622
NOR	0.754	0.605
CON	0.857	0.67
INT	0.945	0.85
FK	0.862	0.566
PYD	0.929	0.47

Table 3. DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY

	ATT	NOR	CON	INT	FK	PYD
ATT	0.789					
NOR	0.309	0.778				
CON	0.376	0.404	0.818			
INT	0.338	0.543	0.54	0.922		
FK	-0.064	-0.165	-0.069	-0.112	0.752	
PYD	0.015	-0.211	-0.029	-0.134	0.572	0.685

Testing the Inner Model***Hypothesis 1***

From Table 4, we concluded that the hypothesis, which states that the relationship between sexual attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control on sexual intentions, is supported.

Table 4. Model Fit Testing based on Model 1

Indicator	Value	Criteria
APC	0.279 (P< 0.01)	P < 0.05
ARS	0.444 (P< 0.01)	P< 0.05
AVIF	1.242	< 5

Table 5 presents that the contribution of subjective norms (14.4%) to sexual intention was the greatest compared to perceived behavior control (13%) and attitudes (1%). The contribution of subjective norm to perceived behavior control (16.32%) was more significant than the contribution of sexual attitude to perceived behavior control (14.14%) and the contribution of sexual attitude to subjective norm (9.55%). From Figure 1, we can see that attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control together can explain sexual intentions by 44%.

Table 5 SEM Analysis Results for Model 1

Path	P Value	Coefficient	Effect	Conclusion
ATT → INT	< 0.01	0.10	1%	Supported
NOR → INT	< 0.001	0.38	14.4%	Supported
CON → INT	< 0.001	0.36	13%	Supported
ATT → NOR	< 0.001	0.309	9.55%	Supported
ATT → CON	< 0.001	0.376	14.14%	Supported
NOR → CON	< 0.001	0.404	16.32%	Supported

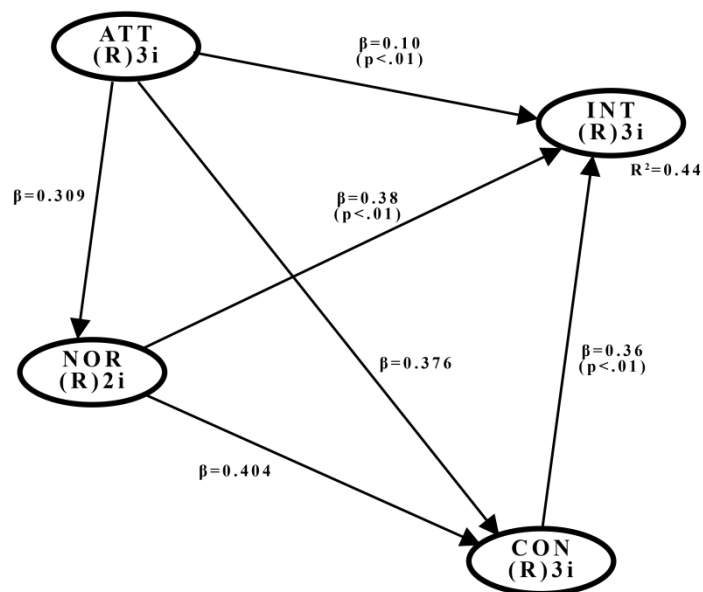


Figure 1. Visualization of Model 1 Testing Using SEM

Hypothesis 2

Table 6 shows that the hypothesis states that the relationship between attitudes and subjective norms towards sexual intentions through moderation of behavior control is supported.

Table 6 Model Fit Testing based on Model 2

Indicator	Value	Criteria
APC	0.232 (P < 0.01)	P < 0.05
ARS	0.432 (P < 0.01)	P < 0.05
AVIF	1.398	< 5

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Table 7 presents that subjective norms contribution (13.18%) to sexual intention is more significant than attitudes (2.56%). Moderation effect of perceived behavior control in sexual attitude relationship with sexual intention (3.76%), is more than in subjective norm- sexual intention relationship (3.31%). Figure 2 shows the sexual attitudes and subjective norms together can influence sexual intention by 43%.

Table 7 SEM Analysis Results for Model 2

Path	P Value	Coefficient	Effect	Conclusion
ATT → INT	< 0.001	0.16	2.5%	Supported
NOR → INT	< 0.001	0.37	13.7%	Supported
ATT → NOR	< 0.001	0.309	9.55%	Supported
ATT → CON	< 0.001	0.376	14.14%	Supported
NOR → CON	< 0.001	0.404	16.32%	Supported
CON*ATT → INT	< 0.001	0.21	4.41%	Supported
CON*NOR → INT	< 0.001	0.19	3.61%	Supported

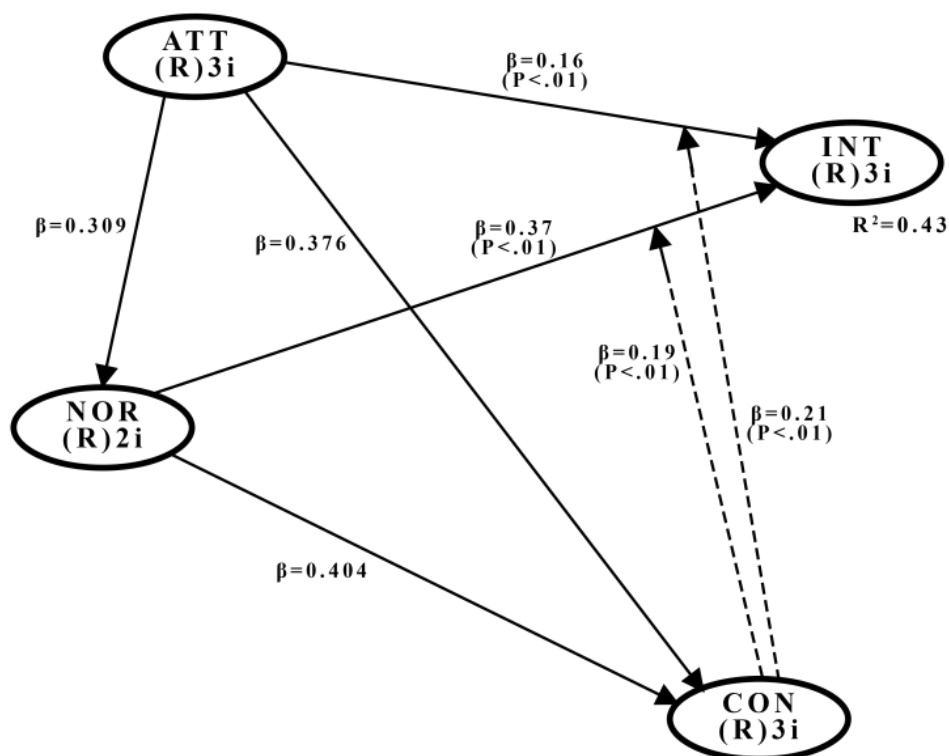


Figure 2 Visualization of Model 2 Testing Using SEM

Hypothesis 3

Table 8 shows that the hypothesis, which states that the relationship between family function and sexual intentions through the mediation of subjective attitudes and norms, and moderation of behavioral control, is supported.

Table 8. Model Fit Testing based on Model 3

Indicator	Value	Criteria
APC	0.164 (P< 0.01)	P < 0.05
ARS	0.121 (P< 0.01)	P< 0.05
AVIF	1.341	< 5

Table 9 presents that family function has the most influence on subjective norm formation (4.12%), and does not significantly influence sexual attitudes.

Table 9. SEM Analysis Results for Model 3

Path	P Value	Coefficient	Effect	Conclusion
FK → ATT	0.056	-0.065	0.4%	Not supported
FK → NOR	< 0.001	-0.200	4%	Supported
FK → CON	<0.012	-0.072	0.5%	Supported
FK → INT	0.073	-0.05	0.25%	Not supported
ATT → INT	< 0.001	0.156	2.43%	Supported
NOR →INT	< 0.001	0.360	13%	Supported
CON*ATT → INT	< 0.001	0.210	4.41%	Supported
CON*NOR → INT	< 0.001	0.196	3.84%	Supported

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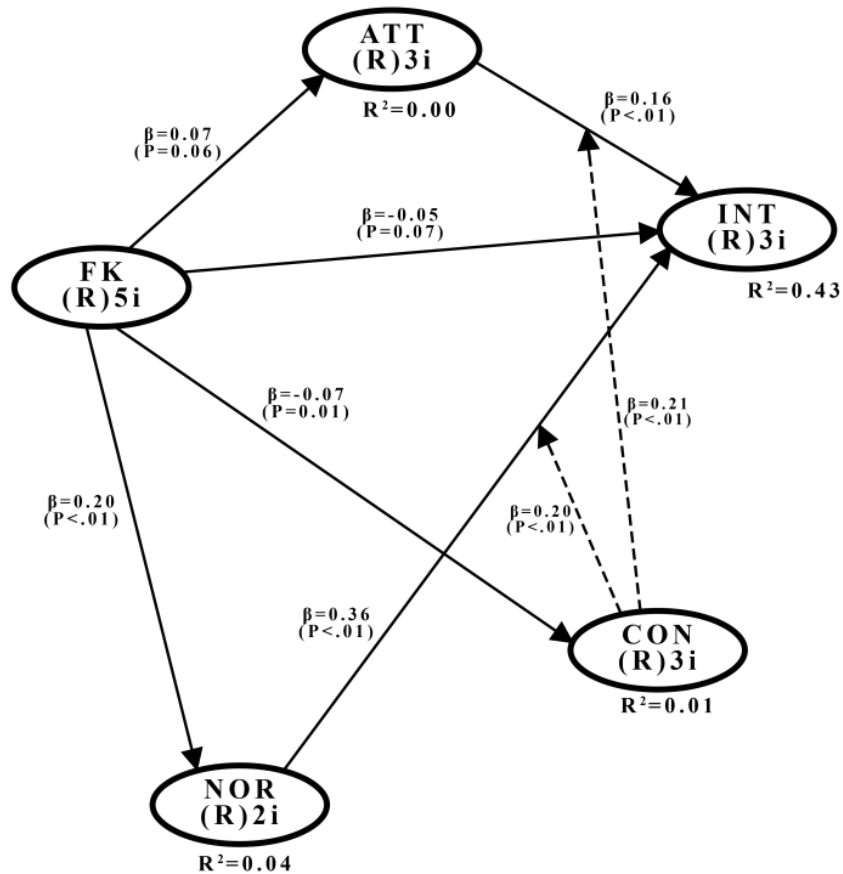


Figure 3 Visualization of Model 3 Testing Using SEM

Figure 3 assumes that the family function influences the subjective norm by 4% and perceived behavior control by 0.5%. The attitudes towards sex and subjective norms together can influence sexual intention by 43.5%. Table 10 shows the indirect effect of family function on sexual intention.

Table 10 Indirect Effect of Family Function on Sexual Intention

Mediator	Effect	P Value	Conclusion
Sexual attitude	-0.018	0.062	Not Supported
Subjective norm	-0.110	< 0.001	Supported

5. DISCUSSION

The majority of the subjects had not had sexual activity with their partners or alone. Only 11% of the subjects admitted to having had sex. This figure is higher than the results of national survey which is 7.7 - 9% [8], [9] and survey in Medan 6.5- 7.9% [12][13], but is smaller than survey which found that 33- 53% of American adolescents have been sexually active [45]. However, this studys results are in line with Berliana et al. (2018), who found 11% of Indonesian adolescents. For subjects who had sex, the age at first having sex was 16 years [47].

Most of the subjects had their first sex with the same-age partner at the respondents residence, which indicates that a partner or peer is the party most influencing adolescent involvement in first sexual behavior [48]. Lack of parental supervision puts adolescents at risk of having sex at their residence [49].

4% of subjects admitted to having sex in the last month, and only 29% of them used condoms. This figure is higher than Malaysian adolescents (19%) and lower than Italian adolescents (38%) in condom use. Unsafe sexual behavior increases most of the subjects risk of contracting sexual infections. The low use of contraceptives is related to insufficient knowledge of the risks of sexual intercourse and the difficulty of obtaining contraception due to the social value of sex [50]–[53].

The most common sources of sexual information accessed by respondents were peers and the media. Teenagers choose peers because they tend to listen to their opinions, whereas the media can be accessed at any time and provide whatever information is needed. Adolescents are reluctant to discuss sexual topics with parents because of the norms that prohibit sexual intercourse, shame, and judge their parents to be less knowledgeable [54]. Sexual information from teachers is also limited to the biological aspects of sexual intercourse and does not involve a two-way dialogue [55].

The first hypothesis states that sexual attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control influence sexual intentions, which is supported. This studys results are in line with research on high school students in America and Malaysia, which show that attitudes towards sexual

intercourse, subjective norms, and self-efficacy shape sexual intentions [56], [57]. Adolescents attitude towards sexual intercourse determines their sexual intentions and behavior [58]. Subjects who perceive sexual intercourse as beneficial will have a higher sexual intention. Otherwise, the subjects view of the harmful effects of sexual behavior will reduce sexual intention.

Subjective norms determine the intention to behave [59]. Teens who perceive environmental support to have sex will have high sexual intentions. The more often adolescents discuss sexual topics with peers, it can increase the perceived sexual activity from friends, peer acceptance of sexual intercourse, and peer pressure to have sex, thereby increasing adolescent sexual intentions and behavior [60]. Negative adult role models also increase adolescent intention to have sexual intercourse [61].

Perceived behavior control significantly correlates with sexual intentions. The subjects belief in their sexual ability will encourage sexual intentions [28]. Knowing how to have sex, a suitable environment, and the ability to anticipate negative impacts will increase motivation to have sex. A partner or boyfriend will encourage teenagers to have sexual intercourse [62].

The results showed that the contribution of subjective norms to sexual intentions was more significant than attitudes [63] who stated that subjective norms were the most significant predictors of sexual intention. Environmental pressure determines sexual intentions more than adolescents beliefs about the consequences of sexual intercourse. In contrast to [27], who found that subjective norms do not play a role in sexual intentions, this study, on the contrary, shows that adolescents are more driven by social-emotional motives, namely wanting to fulfill their partners wishes, please their partner, or follow the actions of their peers [64].

The higher contribution of subjective norms than attitudes towards intention also relates to the research context. The study participants are teenagers in Medan who adhere to collective values where harmony and attachment to the community are the principal value of life. In contrast to Western adolescents who prioritize individual freedom, Indonesian adolescents tend to make decisions, including sexual decisions, according to their environmental expectations [65]. The low contribution of attitude to intention because attitude is a relatively unstable predictor of intention

[29].

This study shows that attitudes towards sexual relations, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control significantly correlate. The three predictors of intention are related to one another. The biggest correlation is between subjective norms and perceived behavioral control, which means that belief in environmental expectations is most closely related to sexual efficacy [26].

The total effective contribution of sexual attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control to sexual intentions in this study was 44%. This result is in line with [66] research which shows 43% exercise intentions, 44.3% healthy behavior intentions [31], 45% sexual intentions [67], 47% sexual counseling intentions [68], can be explained by the three predictors.

The second hypothesis states that sexual attitudes and subjective norms influence sexual intentions through moderation of perceived behavior control, which is supported. In line with what was conveyed by [69] that interaction between perceived behavioral control with belief about behavioral consequences and social expectation formed intentions to perform the behavior.

Teens, who view sex as beneficial, feel the environmental pressure to have sex, and have the confidence to do so will tend to have a strong desire to have sex. Conversely, adolescents who perceive sex as a detrimental act, perceive that the environment is prohibiting, and feel that it is difficult to do so, will tend to have low intentions to have sex.

At present, researchers have not found studies using the latest TPB model released in 2019 where perceived behavior control is a moderator variable in the relationship of sexual attitudes and subjective norms to intentions. Thus, this study contributes to explaining adolescent sexual intentions using the latest TPB model.

The interaction between sexual attitude and perceived behavior control shapes adolescent sexual intentions. Adolescents who value sex as beneficial will have high sexual intentions as long as they believe they can do it [70]. On the other hand, adolescents who see sex as beneficial will not be motivated to have sex if they believe they cannot.

The interaction of subjective norms with perceived behavioral control will result in

adolescent sexual intentions. Teens who feel supported by the environment will tend to have sexual intercourse if they feel able to do so. In contrast, adolescents who feel supported by the environment will have low sexual intentions if they feel they cannot [29]. The influence of environmental pressure on sexual intention will be weaker if adolescents judge themselves as unable or not having the means to do so.

The contribution of sexual attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control together on sexual intentions was 44%. Meanwhile, when perceived behavioral control moderated in the sexual attitudes-subjective norms relationship, 43% of sexual intentions variance could be explained. We conclude that only 1% of sexual intention variance decreases when the perceived behavioral control is a moderator. It indicates that perceived behavior control has a stronger effect as a moderator than a predictor of sexual intention.

The third hypothesis states that family function affects sexual intentions, the mediation of sexual attitudes and subjective norms, and moderation of perceived behavior control is supported. The demographic factors such as family function can act as background factors that shape attitudes towards sex, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control [29].

The family functions shape adolescents belief in sexual consequences, belief in environmental expectations, and confidence in sexual ability that these three beliefs determine adolescent sexual intention. Also, the family function shapes sexual intentions [71]. High parent-adolescent quality relationships lead to efficacy in making healthy sexual decisions [72].

The family function is the level of family capability in creating mutual care and affection (mutuality), maintaining harmony and minimizing conflict (harmony), building close relationships with each other (communication), meeting family member needs (parental support), and parents ability to control childrens behavior (parental control).

Parents who can build mutual care in the family, compact, close to one another, provide for family members, and direct child's behavior will diminish adolescent sexual intentions [73][18]. Conversely, parents who were improperly functioning, including having a bad financial condition, will promote sexual behavior in adolescents [74].

Family function does not have a direct influence on adolescent sexual intentions. However, parent-adolescent relationship quality, communication, and parental sexual attitudes are protective factors that reduce peer influence on adolescent sexual [75]–[77]. There is a decision-making process that mediates family function towards sexual intention, namely through the beliefs about sexual consequences, beliefs about significant others expectations, and sexual self-efficacy. The family function could bring out sexual intentions through sexual attitudes and subjective norms and moderated by perceived behavioral control.

Adolescents raised in well-functioning families will see sexual behavior as detrimental, believe the environment prohibits and abstain, and feel unable to have sex. As a consequence, these adolescents will have a low intention to have sex. The feeling of comfort in their relationship with their parents encourages them to delay their involvement in sexual intercourse [78].

On the other hand, adolescents who feel unloved, experience family conflicts, feel rejected and neglected, and ineffective parental control will tend to see sexual behavior as beneficial, feel compelled to do, and feel capable of doing so with greater sexual intention.

The results showed that family function had a more significant influence on subjective norm formation than perceived behavioral control. This result shows that family functions tend to shape adolescent beliefs about environmental expectations of their sexual behavior. A loving and supplying family and controls effectively will build adolescent trust in parents so that they tend to fulfill parents expectations. Parents ability to fulfill their obligations to support and meet childrens needs forms adolescents respect and obedience to their parents. A satisfactory relationship with parents can protect adolescents from negative peer influence to show sexual behavior under parents expectations [79].

On the other hand, feeling depressed and anger due to family conflict and parental treatment, feeling disappointed with economic difficulty, and ineffective parental control makes adolescents ignore parents expectations. Poor relationships [80], lack of support [81], and inadequate parental supervision [82] encourage adolescents to conform and imitate their peers sexual behavior.

The results showed that family function did not significantly shape attitudes towards sexual intercourse. Family conditions do not shape adolescent beliefs about the consequences of their sexual behavior. Discomfort feeling with parents and psychological pressure felt in the family do not necessarily encourage adolescents to see sexual behavior as beneficial. Permissive sexual attitudes are more due to the influence of subjective norms and sexual self-efficacy.

This study's result is different from [83], who found that parent-adolescent quality relationships affect sexual intentions through attitudes toward sexual intercourse. Low-quality relationships with parents do not necessarily lead to a permissive sexual attitude, which encourages sexual intentions. Attitudes come from the amount of information that adolescents have about sexual behavior, and providing information is very dependent on the communication process [84].

This research's strength is the measurement of belief-based sexual intention to reveal the cognitive aspects that underlie the attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control that adolescents have regarding sexual behavior. This study also examines the 2019 TPB model, which places perceived behavioral control as a moderator in the relationship of behavioral attitudes and subjective norms to behavioral intentions. The belief-based measurement of sexual intention and the 2019 TPB model testing is a novelty in this study. This study uses probability sampling techniques to provide high school-aged 15-18 years students representative results in Medan. This study explains the variables that mediate the relationship between family function and sexual intentions, thus contributing to new knowledge in understanding the processes that mediate parents' role in adolescent sexual intention.

Despite its contributions for intervening early sexual behavior problems on adolescents, this study has some limitations; first, the research subjects are high school students aged 15-18 years in Medan. The results can only be generalized to populations with the same characteristics. Second, this study measures sexual intention, which is a sensitive topic using self-reports to contain the possibility of social desirability. However, we attempted to minimize this study trend by giving individual instructions, anonymous self-report, and storing the scale filled in a sealed envelope to build trust and maintain the subject confidentiality. Furthermore, the self-report method shows

consistent result in longitudinal study [85] and is more effective than interview method [13] in revealing sexual behavior.

Third, the measurement of family function, parental education, and parental income only uses the subject perspective and is not equipped with a parental perspective or valid population data. Fourth, this study is a cross-sectional study that aims to explain the relationship between variables and other variables. The research conducted did not provide information about the causal relationship or changes over time (temporal relationship).

6. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the sexual attitudes and subjective norms affect the sexual intentions of adolescents aged 15-18 years, with perceived behavior control moderating. Family function affects the sexual intention of adolescents aged 15-18 years only through subjective norms and moderated by perceived behavior control. Further research might involve out-of-school adolescents, late adolescent age groups, and adolescents in another country to gain a more comprehensive understanding of parent influence on sexual intentions. Experimental or longitudinal research might help obtain information about the causal relationship or changes temporal relationship. This study can develop an intervention model for youths to strengthen their sexual decision-making skill. To provide parents knowledge, motivation, and skills regarding the sexual decision-making process and the importance of carrying out family functions to foster sexual beliefs that reduce sexual intentions in adolescence.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

Before data collection, the researcher recruited 40 research assistants with the criteria for undergraduate psychology students who had taken the Research Methods course. The research assistant attended 6 hours of training regarding research objectives and procedures, research code of ethics, adolescents psychological characteristics, informed consent, and procedures for filling out research instruments. We collected data from January to February 2020 after the Research

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Ethics Commission of Padjadjaran University Ethical approved the protocol (number 0519030473). The teacher and student read and signed the informed consent separately. The assistant enters the classroom to call the students one by one to the research room. The assistant explains the procedure for filling out the research instruments and then leaves the room. After completing the filling, the subjects put all the instruments in a closed envelope and put them on the table. Furthermore, the research assistant escorted the subject to another room to not meet other subjects who had not filled the scale.

APPENDIX

Table 11 Demographic Description of Respondents

Demographic	N (%)
Sex	
Male	471(46.82)
Female	535(53.18)
Age	
15 year	321 (31.9)
16 year	389 (38.7)
17 year	250 (24.8)
18 year	46 (4.6)
Ethnicity	
Batak	531 (52.8)
Jawa	210 (20.8)
Minang	151 (15)
Melayu	47 (4.7)
Aceh	23 (2.3)
Others	44 (4.4)

LUBIS, HINDUAN, JATNIKA, AGUSTIANI

Religion	
Islam	634 (63)
Christian	332 (33)
Catholic	33 (3.1)
Hindu	7 (0.9)
Father Educational Level	
Primary School	40 (3.97)
Junior High School	84 (8.36)
Senior High School	520 (51.68)
Diploma	40 (3.98)
University	251(24.96)
Not answered	71 (7.05)
Mother Educational Level	
Primary School	59 (5.86)
Junior High School	87 (8.65)
Senior High School	541 (53.78)
Diploma	74 (7.36)
University	187 (18.59)
Not answered	58 (5.76)
Socio Economic Level	
Very low	415 (41.26)
Low	232 (23.06)
Middle	129 (12.82)
High	58 (5.76)
Not answered	172 (17.10)
School Type	
Private	412 (40.95)
Public	594 (59.05)

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Table 12 Respondents Sexual Behavior

Sexual Behavior	n (%)
Romantic status	
Never	319 (31.7)
Not in relationship	453 (45)
In Relationship	233 (23.2)
Not answered	1(0.1)
Masturbation	
No	706 (70.18)
Yes	299 (29.72)
Not answered	1(0.1)
Sexual intercourse	
Never thought	481 (47.82)
Ever thought	411(40.85)
Once	86 (8.55)
2- 3 times	14 (1.39)
> 3 times	13 (1.29)
Not answered	1 (0.1)
Age at first sex	
< 15 year	15 (1.49)
15 year	36 (3.58)
16 year	42 (4.17)
17 year	20 (1.99)
18 year	5 (0.5)
Never	887 (88.17)
Not answered	1 (0.1)
Partners age at first sex	
< 15 year	18 (1.78)
15 year	22 (2.18)
16 year	32 (3.17)
17 year	30 (2.98)
18 year	10 (1)
>18 year	5 (0.5)

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Never	887 (88.17)
Not answered	2 (0.2)
Partners status at first sex	
Never had sex	887 (88.17)
Not boy/girlfriend	35 (3.48)
Boy/ Girlfriend	81 (8.13)
Not answered	2 (0.22)
Place during the first sex	
Own residence	49 (4.87)
Residence of friend/ partner	19 (1.88)
Motel, Café, Karaoke	38 (3.78)
Public place	11 (1.1)
Never	887 (88.17)
Not answered	2 (0.2)
Sexual intercourse last month	
Never	963 (95.72)
Once	29 (2.88)
2- 3 times	8 (0.8)
>3 times	5 (0.5)
Not answered	1 (0.1)
Condom use last month	
Never	990 (98.41)
Once	11 (1.09)
2- 3 times	2 (0.2)
>3 times	2 (0.2)
Not answered	1 (0.1)
Sexual information source	
Parent, teacher	77 (7.66)
Parent, teacher, peer	27 (2.68)
Parent, teacher, media	195 (19.38)
Peer, media	362 (35.98)
Media	308 (30.62)
Not answered	37 (3.68)

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