THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT-ADOLESCENT AND PEER INTERACTION ON PREMARITAL SEXUAL PERCEPTION OF BROKEN HOME ADOLESCENT

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Abstract

Divorce in Indonesia continues to increase, resulting in an imbalance of family roles and functions. This imbalance has an impact on adolescents such as adolescent premarital sexual behavior. The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship and influence of parent-adolescent interaction and peer interaction on the perception of premarital sexuality in adolescents from broken home families. The method used in this study was purposive sampling method with online survey completion. The number of research samples was 190 adolescents from broken home families in the Jabodetabek area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi). The relationship test shows that parent-adolescent interaction has a significant negative relationship with the premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families. The results of the effect test show that parent-adolescent interaction has a significant negative effect on the premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families, but peer interaction has a positive and insignificant effect on the sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families. It is expected that parents can be a discussion partner for adolescents in solving problems. Teenagers are expected to be able to choose a good friendship environment.

Keywords: adolescents, broken home family, parent-child interaction, peer interaction, premarital sexual perception

PENGARUH INTERAKSI ORANG TUA-REMAJA, INTERAKSI TEMAN SEBAYA, TERHADAP PERSEPSI SEKSUAL PRANIKAH REMAJA KELUARGA TIDAK UTUH

Abstrak

Perceraian di Indonesia terus meningkat mengakibatkan ketidakseimbangan peran dan fungsi keluarga. Ketidakseimbangan tersebut memberikan dampak kepada remaja seperti perilaku seksual pranikah remaja. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan dan pengaruh interaksi orang tua-remaja dan interaksi teman sebaya terhadap persepsi seksual pranikah pada remaja dari keluarga *broken home*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode *purposive sampling* dengan pengisian survei secara online. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 190 remaja yang berasal dari keluarga *broken home* di daerah Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang dan Bekasi). Uji hubungan menunjukkan interaksi orang tua-remaja memiliki hubungan yang negatif signifikan terhadap persepsi seksual pranikah remaja dari keluarga *broken home*. Hasil uji pengaruh menunjukkan interaksi orang tua-remaja berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap persepsi seksual pranikah remaja dari keluarga *broken home*, namun interaksi teman sebaya memiliki pengaruh positif tidak signifikan terhadap persepsi seksual remaja dari keluarga *broken home*. Diharapkan orang tua dapat menjadi teman berdiskusi remaja dalam menyelesaikan masalah. Remaja diharapkan mampu memilih lingkungan pertemanan yang baik.

Kata kunci: interaksi orang tua-anak, interaksi teman sebaya, keluarga tidak utuh persepsi seksual pranikah, remaja

INTRODUCTION

A family is a household that has a blood or marriage relationship or provides the implementation of basic instrumental functions and family expressive functions for its members who are in a network (Lestari, 2012). Many family problems occur in Indonesia, including divorce and family disharmony Based on data from survey Lokadata (2015-2020) the divorce rate in Indonesia continues to increase. In 2015, 5,89 percent of married couples divorced (alive). The number was around 3,9 million out of a total of 67,2 million households. In 2020, the percentage of divorce rose to 6,4 percent of 72,9 million households or around 4,7 million couples. In addition to divorce, another problem is the number of families that are not harmonious or commonly called broken homes (National Family Planning Coordinating Agency (BKKBN, 2019). Broken home is a family or household without the presence of one of the two parents (father or mother) due to death, divorce, or leaving home. According to Ardilla and Cholid (2021) broken home is a family condition that is no longer complete or harmonious, such as the two parents of the family have separated. According to Arintina and Fauziah (2015) family harmony is a state of an intact and happy family, in which there are family ties that provide a sense of security, tranquility and tranquility. A disharmonious family is an unfavourable situation in the family, such as divorce, death of a spouse, or life in a family that is no longer harmonious, called a broken home (Sena et al., 2021). The case shows that more and more children are victims of divorce and broken home cases in the family.

The occurrence of divorce can result in an imbalance of functional roles in the family. This imbalance occurs due to a lack or breakdown of communication between family members, egocentric attitudes, and economic problems. From several problems that arise in the family, it greatly affects the interactions that take place in their daily lives. In line with the theory of Bronfenbrenner and Morris (1998) which states that the process of socialization of children is strongly influenced by the surrounding environment, such as the microsystem, mesosystem, and macrosystem environment. The microsystem environment is the environment where children interact directly with the surrounding environment such as family and school.

The lack of interaction between broken home families can have an impact on children's behavior, one of which is adolescent premarital sexual behavior. This is in line with research by Suprapti (2011), the impacts experienced by adolescents from broken home families are as follows: 1) psychological disorders, namely children have a tendency to be aggressive, introverted, refusing to commit, unstable, temperament, emotional, sensitive, apathetic, and others; 2) academic problems, namely the tendency to be lazy and low achievement motivation; 3) behavioral problems, namely the tendency to engage in deviant behavior such as bullying, rebelling, being apathetic to the environment, being destructive to themselves and their environment (smoking, drinking, gambling, and free sex). Data from the Indonesian Democracy and Health Survey (SDKI) in 2007 and 2012 stated that the premarital sexual behavior of adolescent girls who had boyfriends in urban and rural areas was obtained in the following ratio: 73,3 percent and 61,9 percent hand holding, 34,4 percent and 23 percent kissing, 10,2 percent and 7,7 percent petting in 2007. In 2012, these figures fluctuated, including hand holding 76.3 percent and 64 percent, kissing 33,3 percent and 23,1 percent, petting 6,7 percent and 5,3 percent. Male adolescents have dated with 73,6 percent and 64,4 percent of hand holding, kissing 46,3 percent and 34,4 percent, petting 28,5 percent and 24,5 percent. In 2012, these figures fluctuated to 84,2 percent and 73,8 percent hand holding, 51,8 percent and 43,3 percent kissing, 32,2 percent and 26 percent petting.

The high level of premarital sexual behavior in Indonesia, especially for adolescents from broken home families, is also influenced by interactions with peers. This is in line with the results of research by Memumah, Mubina, and Rahman (2020), namely that there is an influence of peer interaction on premarital sexual behavior. Interaction between adolescents and peers can influence behavior, both positive and negative. The positive behavior caused is the establishment of good relationships by forming study groups, which can be useful for carrying out activities with friends and complying with the norms in society. Meanwhile, negative behavior is violating social norms including premarital sexual behavior (Darmayanti et al., 2011). This is supported by research (Wang et al., 2015) which found that there is a reciprocal relationship between peers and the involvement of adolescents who engage in risky sexual behavior. Thus, it is important to analyze the influence of parent-child interaction, peers on premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families. Therefore, this study is important to be conducted to be able to determine the effect of parent-adolescent interaction, peer interaction, and premarital sexual perceptions from broken home families. Based on the explanation above, the researcher tests the hypothesis that there is an influence of parent-adolescent characteristics, characteristics of broken home families, parent-adolescent interactions, peer interactions in adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions.

The objectives in this study are 1) Identifying the characteristics of broken home adolescents, characteristics of broken home families, parent-adolescent interactions, peer interactions, and premarital sexual perceptions

of adolescents from broken home families; 2) Analyzing the correlation between characteristics of broken home adolescents, characteristics of broken home families, parent-adolescent interactions, peer interactions, and premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families; 3) Analyzing the influence of characteristics of broken home adolescents, characteristics of broken home families, parent-adolescent interactions, peer interactions, on premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families.

METHODS

This study used a cross-sectional design and was conducted on 190 adolescent respondents with broken home family criteria who live in JABODETABEK (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi) through questionnaires distributed online. The respondents of this study were adolescents aged 16-22 years old consisting of high school / vocational high school students, university students, and working. Teenage families come from broken home families seen from the status of parents, namely intact parents (not harmonious), father/mother died, father and mother died, father and mother divorced (legal), and father and mother separated (non-legal). The sampling technique was carried out using a non-probability sampling method because the respondent data was not yet known. The technique used was purposive sampling. Data collection was conducted in February 2022 online using Google Forms.

The proportion of respondents based on regional origin was 36,1 percent from Bogor, 30,9 percent from Jakarta, 11,5 percent from Tangerang, 11 percent from Depok, and 10,5 percent from Bekasi. Primary data obtained included data on all variables including characteristics of adolescents (age, gender, type of work, and regional origin), characteristics of broken home families (family status, living arrangements, and age of adolescents when broken home), parent-adolescent interactions consisting of two dimensions, namely the conflict resolution dimension and the acceptance dimension. Peer interaction consists of five dimensions: friendship dimension, conflict dimension, help dimension, security dimension, and closeness dimension. Premarital sexual perception which consists of two dimensions, namely the dimensions of non-risk behavior and risky behavior. Respondents are required to fill in all statement items honestly.

Adolescent characteristics are conditions or characteristics inherent in adolescents based on age, gender, type of work, and regional origin. Adolescent age is the total age of adolescents when data collection takes place in units of years. Gender is a biological characteristic of adolescents that can be divided into male and female. Employment type is the status of adolescents as students, college students and working. Regional origin is where adolescents lived at the time of data collection in the JABODETABEK (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) area.

Broken home family characteristics are the characteristics inherent in broken home families consisting of family status, living arrangements, and the age of adolescents when broken home. Family status is the condition of parents such as intact families (father and mother are not harmonious), father and mother divorced, father and mother separated (non legal), father died, mother died, father and mother died. Living arrangements are the conditions of adolescents who live with their families such as living with their father and mother, living with their father, living with their mother, living with their father and mother, living with their father and mother, living with relatives (siblings, brothers and sisters) and living with their grandmother or grandfather. The age of adolescence when broken home is the age when adolescents experience broken home.

Parent-teen interaction is the relationship between parents and adolescents who influence each other. Conflict resolution is an attempt to find a resolution to a conflict that occurs between individuals voluntarily. Acceptance of parents' attitudes and ways of treating adolescents which are characterized by parental communication with adolescents, attention and affection, respect for adolescents, giving trust, and treating children according to their abilities.

Peer interaction refers to the relationship between adolescents and peers, seen from the dimensions of friendship, conflict, help, security and closeness. Friendship is a relationship in terms of play and cooperation. Conflict is a relationship in terms of fights and arguments. Help is a relationship in terms of providing assistance and taking care of friends. Security is a relationship in terms of relying on each other to help in problem solving. Closeness is a relationship in terms of having attachment.

Premarital sexual perception is the tendency and understanding of adolescents regarding the view of risky behavior and not related to the boundaries of sexual behavior and desire with the opposite sex regarding relationships before marriage. Non-risky behavior is adolescents' understanding of the stages in premarital sexual behavior related to holding hands, hugging, and kissing. Risky behavior is the tendency of adolescents related to understanding risky premarital sexual behavior such as having sex.

The instrument used is PACHIQ-R (Parent-Child Interaction Questionnaire-Revised) developed by Lange et al. (2002) for parent-adolescent interaction variables, this instrument has two dimensions in family interaction, namely the dimensions of conflict revolution (17 items) and acceptance (8 items). This variable is answered using a Likert scale. This instrument has validity and reliability with Cronbach's Alpha on the conflict dimension (17 items) of 0,818 and the acceptance dimension (8 items) of 0,774. This variable is answered using a Likert scale (1-4), namely 1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = often, and 4 = always.

The peer interaction variable uses the Friendship Quality during Pre-early Adolescence instrument developed by Bukowski et al. (1994). This instrument has validity and reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha value on the friendship dimension (4 items) of 0,609, the conflict dimension (4 items) of 0,658, the help dimension (5 items) of 0,809, the security dimension (5 items) of 0,437, and the closeness dimension (5 items) of 0,755. This variable is answered using a Likert scale (1-4), namely 1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = often, and 4 = always.

The instrument used in the adolescent premarital sexual variable uses the premarital attitude instrument by Riany and Handayani (2020) for the adolescent premarital sexual variable, this instrument has two dimensions, namely non-risky sexual behavior and risky sexual behavior. These dimensions measure the perception of the behavior. This measuring instrument has validity and reliability with Cronbach's Alpha on the dimension of non-risky sexual behavior (10 items) of 0,914, and the dimension of risky behavior (6 items) of 0,885. This variable was answered using a Likert scale (1-4), namely 1= Strongly disagree 2= Disagree, 3= Agree, and 4= Strongly disagree.

The data obtained was processed through the process of data entry, data editing, coding, scoring, rechecking, data analysis, and data interpretation. Data processing used Microsoft office excel 2016 software and data analysis was conducted using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25.0. Descriptive analysis was used to identify characteristics of adolescents, characteristics of broken home families, parent-adolescent interaction, peer interaction, premarital sex. Quantitative data descriptive analysis includes mean, minimum and maximum values. In addition, correlation tests and multiple linear regression tests were used to determine the relationship between adolescent characteristics, broken home family characteristics, parent-adolescent interaction, peer interaction, and premarital sex. Knowing the influence of adolescent characteristics, broken home family characteristics, parent-adolescent interaction, peer interaction, and premarital sex.

The scores that have been obtained based on the answers to each statement are summed up and converted into an index, which converts the score value into the interval 0-100 to facilitate interpretation. The index system was applied to the variables of parent-adolescent interaction, peer interaction and premarital sex. In the descriptive test, the index score was categorized into three categories based on the cut off categorization, namely low (index <60), medium (index 60-80), high (index>80).

RESULTS

Characteristics of Adolescents and Broken Home Families

The results showed that the age of adolescents spread from 16 years to 22 years with the largest proportion in the late adolescent stage aged 19-22 years as many as 128 respondents or 67,3 percent. Gender was dominated by female adolescents as many as 129 respondents, while male adolescents were 61 respondents. The employment status of adolescents as students is more numerous, namely 95 respondents. The regional origin of adolescents is in the JABODETABEK area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi) with the highest proportion in the Bogor area, namely 69 respondents. The lowest proportion in the Bekasi area was 20 respondents . The largest percentage of respondents' family status was 67 adolescent respondents who had an intact family (father and mother were not harmonious), and the lowest percentage was the father and mother died, namely 5 respondents. Based on living arrangements, the results showed that the highest percentage of adolescents lived with their father and mother, 54 respondents, and the lowest percentage was adolescents who lived with their father and mother, 16 respondents . The highest age of adolescents at the time of broken home was in the range of 11-22 years, namely adolescence as many as 100 respondents .

Parent-Adolescents Interaction

The research results in Table 1 show that in the conflict resolution dimension, the highest proportion is in the low category as many as 129 respondents or 67,5 percent. This is also the same in the acceptance dimension with the highest proportion being in the low category as many as 110 respondents or 57,6 percent.

Table 1 Sample distribution based on adolescent parent interaction

Parent-Adolescents Interaction	Category						Min-Max	Mean±STD
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79,9)		High (>80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Conflict Resolution	129	67,5	45	23,6	17	8,9	9,8-90,2	53 ± 16,4
Reception	110	57,6	62	32,5	19	9,9	4,1-91,7	55,2 ± 19,7

Peer Interaction

Four of the five dimensions are in the medium category, and 1 is in the low category. The dimensions in the moderate category are the friendship dimension of 79 respondents or 41,4 percent with an average of 66,5, the help dimension of 82 respondents or 42,9 percent with an average of 68, the security dimension of 100 respondents or 52,4 percent with an average of 61.7, and the closeness dimension of 87 respondents or 45,5 percent with an average of 69. Meanwhile, the dimension in the low category is the conflict dimension of 122 respondents or 63,9 percent with an average of 53 (Table 2).

Table 2 Distribution of examples by peer interaction

Peer Interaction	Category						Min-Max	Mean±STD
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79,9)		High (>80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Friendship	71	37,2	79	41,4	41	21,5	0 - 100	66,5± 18,9
Conflict	122	63,9	50	26,2	19	9,9	0 - 100	53 ± 20,8
Help	45	23,6	82	42,9	64	33,5	0 - 100	68,1 ± 21,5
Security	61	31,9	100	52,4	30	15,7	0 - 100	61,7 ± 16,9
Proximity	41	21,5	87	45,5	63	33	0 - 100	69 ± 19,5

Perception of Premarital Sex

The dimension of non-risky behavior is in the medium category as many as 84 respondents or 44,2 percent with an average of 56,4. In the risk behavior dimension, 132 respondents or 69,5 percent were in the low category with an average of 36,7 (Table 3).

Table 3 Distribution of samples based on perception of premarital sex

Perception of Premarital Sex	Category						Min-Max	Mean ± STD
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79,9)		High (>80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Non-risky behavior	76	40	84	44,2	30	15,8	0 -100	56,4 ± 25,7
Risky behavior	132	69,5	48	25,3	10	5,2	0 -100	36,7 ± 28,9

Based on Table 4, the correlation test results show that in adolescent characteristics, female adolescents have a significant positive relationship with help (r=0,159) in peer interactions, which means that female adolescents have help in peer interactions higher than male adolescents. Female gender has a significant negative relationship with adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions (r=-0,148) which means that female adolescents have a perception of premarital sex lower than male adolescents. In broken home characteristics, family status has a significant positive relationship with parent-adolescent interaction in the dimensions of conflict resolution (r=0,191) and acceptance (r=0,289), which means that family status has a high relationship with parent-adolescent interaction in conflict resolution and acceptance.

There is a significant negative relationship between parent-adolescent interaction and premarital sexual perception (r=-0,173). The higher the parent-adolescent interaction, the lower the adolescents' perception of premarital sexual perception. There is a significant negative relationship between premarital sexual perceptions and adolescent parent interaction on the conflict resolution dimension (r=-0,268). This shows that the higher the interaction of teenage parents on the conflict resolution dimension, the lower the teenagers' perception of premarital sex. Peer interaction in the conflict dimension is significantly positively related to the perception of premarital sex (r=0,363) which means that the higher the conflict in peer interaction, the higher the perception of adolescents to commit premarital sex. Peer interaction in the help dimension (r =

0,245) has a significant negative relationship with adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions. This shows that the higher the peer interaction in the help dimension, the lower the adolescents have premarital sexual perceptions.

Table 4 Test the relationship between characteristics of adolescents from and characteristics of broken home families with parent-adolescent interactions, peer interactions, and premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families

Characteristics	Correlation Coefficient							Perception of Premarital Sex
	Adolescent Parent Interaction	Peer Interaction						
	CR	R	F	C	H	S	P	
Characteristics of Adolescent								
Adolescent Age	0,073	0,007	-0,097	-0,125	-0,042	0,013	0,049	-0,001
Gender	0,091	0,075	0,025	-0,079	,159*	-0,013	0,047	-0,148*
Jobs	0,052	0,070	-0,119	0,037	-0,093	0,037	-0,002	0,140
Regional Origin	0,022	0,024	0,009	0,086	-0,029	-0,138	-0,046	0,118
Characteristics of Broken Home								
Family Status	**0,191****	**0,289****	-0,138	0,001	-0,086	-0,021	-0,094	0,064
Living arrangements	0,008	0,048	-0,071	-0,012	-0,093	-0,053	-0,090	-0,040
Adolescent Broken Home Age	-0,051	-0,029	-0,102	0,037	-0,062	-0,065	-0,084	0,068
Adolescent Parent Interaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-0,173***
Peer Interaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0,068
Premarital Sex	**-0,268****	0,026	-0,094	**0,363****	**-0,245****	-0,034	-0,140	1

Notes: *significant at p<0,1; **significant at p<0,05
CR= Conflict Resolution   H= Help
R= Reception   S= Security
F= Friendship   P= Proximity
C= Conflict

The results of multiple linear regression tests on variables that affect the premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families found an adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R^2) of 0.102. This shows that the variables of adolescent characteristics, characteristics of broken home families, parent-adolescent interaction, and peer interaction affect adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions by 10,2 percent. The other 89,8 percent is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. Adolescent characteristics, namely adolescent age, have a significant negative effect (B=2,854) on premarital sexual perceptions in adolescents from broken home families. This shows that female adolescents have a higher perception of premarital sexual behavior (2,854 points) than male adolescents. In addition, gender has a significant negative effect (B=7,678) on premarital sexual perceptions in adolescents from broken home families. This shows that female adolescents have a higher perception of premarital sexual behavior (7,678 points) than male adolescents. The employment variable from broken home families has a significant positive effect (B=11,679) on the perception of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. This shows that adolescents who are working have a higher perception of premarital sex (11,679 points) than adolescents who have not worked. In broken home family characteristics, family status has a significant positive effect (B = 2,453) on adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions. This shows that the father and mother who died have a higher perception of premarital sex (2,453 points) than intact parents. Adolescent parent interaction variable has a significant negative effect (B=0,285) on adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions. This shows that the interaction of parents of adolescents who are not good has a perception of premarital sex higher (0,285 points) than the interaction of parents of adolescents who are good. The peer interaction variable does not have a significant influence on adolescents' sexual perceptions (Table 5).

Table 5   Regression test of characteristics of adolescents, broken home family characteristics, parent-adolescent interaction, and peer interaction towards premarital sexual perception of adolescent broken home

Variable	Premarital Sexual Perception of Adolescent Broken Home		Sig.
	Unstandardized coefficients B	Unstandardized coefficients β	
(Constant)	83,740		0,000
Characteristics of Adolescent			
Adolescent Age	-2,854	-0,267	**0,014****
Gender	-7,678	-0,149	**0,036****
Jobs	11,679	0,342	**0,002****
Characteristics of Broken Home			
Family Status	2,453	0,160	**0,046****
Living arrangements	-0,829	-0,062	0,479
Adolescent Broken Home Age	1,213	0,050	0,483
Adolescent Parent Interaction	-0,285	-0,193	**0,012****
Peer Interaction	0,010	0,005	0,941
Adjusted R Square= 0,102; F= 2,795; Sig. = 0,002			

Notes: *significant at p<0,1; **significant at p<0,05

DISCUSSION

According to Santrock (2007), adolescence has a grouping of categories. The average age of adolescents is 22 years old which is in the late adolescence category. The results showed that in the broken home family category, the higher the age of adolescents had an effect on decreasing adolescents' perceptions of premarital sex. These results contradict the results of previous research in India which found that adolescents aged 15-19 years were less likely to have premarital sexual intercourse compared to those aged 20-24 years (Kumar et al., 2011). Female adolescents are more likely to have help than male adolescents. This is in line with the research of Rachman et al. (2020), namely female adolescents tend to have higher help than male adolescents. In addition, female adolescents also have a tendency to have low premarital sexual behavior compared to male adolescents. This is in line with the results of research showing that female adolescents who come from broken home families have lower perceptions of premarital sexuality than male adolescents. In the results of the influence test, the status of adolescents who come from broken home families has a higher influence on adolescents' premarital sexual perceptions. The results showed that the average teenager who experienced a broken home was at the age of 12-16 years. According to Fatmawaty (2017), at this age they enter puberty or sexual maturation. At this time it becomes a very important period, because adolescents feel the transition from child to adult who needs parental guidance so that adolescents grow well.

In broken home family status, the highest percentage of respondents were intact families (father and mother are not harmonious). While the lowest percentage of respondents was that the father and mother died. According to Savitra (2017), disharmonious families are insufficient economic conditions, lack of communication, lack of attention, prioritizing work, lack of openness, differences in principles, and often making decisions without discussion. Family status conditions of parents such as intact families (father and mother are not harmonious), father and mother divorced, father and mother separated (non-legal), father died, mother died, father and mother died. This family status is related to adolescent parent interactions in high conflict resolution and acceptance. According to Rochaningsih (2014), parents have an important role in parenting, fostering their children's behavior, child development, satisfying children's needs, child growth and development, role models for children, and forming self-concept in the family. Therefore, when adolescents do not have parents who are not harmonious or the family is not intact, then adolescents feel that they do not get good role models and guidance in forming perceptions of family care.

Lange et al. (2002) identified the interaction between parents and adolescents into two dimensions, namely the dimensions of conflict resolution and acceptance. The results showed that in broken home families, conflict resolution and acceptance were in the low category. Susilowati, Susanto (2020) explained that conflict resolution is a way or process carried out by conflicting parties in solving the problems being faced. According to Lange et al. (2002) conflict resolution shows how parents' behavior towards their teenagers is expressed in daily parent-teen interactions. The results show that parent-adolescent interaction affects the perception of premarital sex in broken home adolescents. The better the parent-adolescent interaction in everyday life, the lower the tendency of adolescents to have premarital sexual perceptions. In line with the

research of Mariani and Murtadho (2018), parental supervision of adolescents and having active interactions with their parents tends to delay and even avoid premarital sexual intercourse behavior in adolescents. In adolescents who do not get parental supervision, they can have their first sexual intercourse at an early age faster.

The results show that peer interaction gets an average of moderate categories in each dimension, except for the conflict dimension which has a low category. Riany and Handayani (2020) identify premarital sex into two dimensions, namely the dimensions of non-risky behavior and risky behavior. Non-risky behavior is adolescents' understanding of the stages in premarital sexual behavior related to holding hands, hugging, and kissing. Risky sexual behavior is the tendency of adolescents related to understanding risky premarital sexual behavior such as having sex. The results showed that the variable of premarital sexual perception in the dimension of non-risky behavior was in the moderate category and the dimension of risky behavior was in the low category. The higher the conflict resolution in parent-adolescent interaction, the lower the premarital sexual behavior. The higher the conflict with peers, the higher the premarital sexual behavior and the lower the help in peer interaction. Wang et al. (2015), suggested a reciprocal relationship between parenting, peer influence, and adolescent sexual risk involvement. Parents and peers are two major potential influences on risky and protective behaviors among adolescents. This is because they can create a social context for behavior development, act as role models, and provide opportunities and reinforcement for risk and protective behaviors in adolescents. This study has limitations that can be used as improvements for future research.

Limitations are shown in the study of adolescent sexual behavior variables, so this study only measures adolescent sexual perceptions. In addition, data collection using online questionnaires made data collection less than optimal to each respondent. The selection of respondents is still limited so that the area can be expanded again.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study involved 190 adolescents in the Jabodetabek area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) with ages ranging from 16-23 years. The highest respondent status was university student. The highest family status was intact family, i.e. complete parents but not harmonious. Female adolescents tend to have higher assistance in peer interaction compared to male adolescents. In addition, female adolescents are also associated with high assistance. Family status such as intact family is not harmonious, father and mother divorced, father and mother separated, father died, mother died, and father and mother died has a relationship with adolescent parent interaction. Adolescent parent interaction and good peer interaction are associated with low perceptions of premarital sex in adolescents from broken home families. The results of the effect test show that the higher the age of adolescents, the lower the perception of premarital sexual behavior. Female adolescents have a higher perception of premarital sexual behavior than male adolescents. Adolescents who have worked have a higher perception of premarital sexual behavior than adolescents who do not work. Family status affects the perception of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents from broken home families. Adolescents with deceased fathers and mothers have a high tendency to perceive premarital sexuality in adolescents from broken home families. Parent-adolescent interaction has an influence on premarital sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families. Peer interaction does not have a significant influence on the sexual perceptions of adolescents from broken home families.

Based on the results of the study, namely family status is related to adolescent parent interaction, and adolescent parent interaction and good peer interaction are related to the low perception of premarital sexuality of adolescents who come from. It is expected that parents can spend time with the family so that parents can be a friend to discuss adolescents in solving problems. Adolescents are expected to be able to choose a good friendship environment so that when having problems, adolescents get help that does not have a negative impact in the future. The government is expected to optimize PIK-KKR (Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health).

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