



## The Influence of Level of Religiosity and Parenting Pattern on Adolescent Sexual Behavior through Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior

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### Abstract

Guidance related to Sexual behavior is important for teenagers, especially if it is associated with the large risks and impacts of this behavior. This research was conducted using field research with quantitative methods. The population in this study were teenagers in Kebumen Regency aged 10-19 years. The sampling technique used was cluster random sampling so that a sample of 204 teenagers was obtained. Data sources were taken by distributing questionnaires and hypothesis testing was carried out using path analysis which technically uses multiple regression analysis. The research results show that (1) The level of religiosity has a significant effect on motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior with a contribution of 75.3%. (2) Parenting pattern does not have a significant effect on the motivation variable to avoid premarital sexual behavior with a contribution proportion of 0.008%. (3) The level of religiosity has a significant effect on sexual behavior with an effective contribution of 102.4%. (4) Parenting pattern has a significant negative effect on adolescent sexual behavior with the proportion of effective contribution being -8.4%. (5) Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior cannot completely be an intervening variable for the Level of Religiosity and Parenting Pattern regarding Sexual Behavior.

Keywords: Level of Religiosity, Parenting Pattern, Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sex and Sexual Behavior.

## Introduction

Sexual behavior guidance is important for adolescents to protect sexual development and protect adolescent rights (World Health Organization 2018:16). This is important considering that the physical, psychological and emotional development experienced by teenagers can influence their behavior (Gunarsa and Gunarsa 2006:88–89). In addition, if this development is not controlled, it will result in increased risks to sexual and reproductive health (Taukhit 2014). For this reason, teenagers need to receive guidance on sexual behavior, both in the form of formal education and non-formal education, such as religious guidance in the form of da'wah (Murtadho and Hilmawan 2022).

From a da'wah perspective, teenagers are included in the mad'u group which has great potential for community development. The destruction of adolescent morals has an impact on the loss of peace in society (Nuwairah 2015). However, survey results related to sexual and reproductive health communication in big cities indicate that there is a taboo stigma that is a challenge for teenagers, parents and married couples when discussing sexual and reproductive health issues (Ramdhani 2019).

This is important considering that the teenage population in Indonesia has a large proportion of population growth. Adolescents aged 10-19 years currently reach 45 million people or 16% of the entire population of Indonesia (Kebumen Regency Central Statistics Agency, 2022). Besides that, according to SKKRI data (Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey), 62% of teenagers who are used to holding hands when dating, 27.05% have kissed their partner and 4.45% have agreed to premarital sexual relations (International 2007:19–20). This figure indicates teenagers' need for guidance regarding sexual behavior, especially if it is related to the large risks of this behavior.

In general, the impact of unsafe sexual behavior on health is exposure to mental illness and trauma (Santrock 2007:88–89). Even the CancerHelps Institute states that the risk of developing cervical cancer is twice as high for someone who is pregnant under the age of 17 (CancerHelps 2013). Furthermore, the social impacts of unsafe sex include decreased academic achievement, dropping out of school, social isolation, sexual

violence and pregnancy out of wedlock (Wardhani 2010). Another impact that accompanies unwanted pregnancies is the increase in the practice of abortion (BKKBN 2010:24).

Apart from that, unsafe sexual behavior which is usually carried out before marriage becomes more risky when it causes unwanted pregnancies which lead to early marriage. Early marriage tends not to be accompanied by mental, financial and female reproductive organ readiness (Agustin 2021). Then regarding welfare issues, UNICEF stated that early marriage, which is expected to reduce the burden on parents and increase welfare, actually has an impact on the welfare problem itself (UNICEF 2021:10–13).

Based on data reported by *halosemarang.id*, the rate of early marriage in Central Java is relatively high. During 2021, early marriage in Central Java reached 9,868 cases (Wibisono 2022). Kebumen Regency, as one of the districts in the Central Java region, according to *kebumenekspres.com*, also contributes to the number of early marriages, one of the causes of which is the large number of cases of pregnancy out of wedlock (Kebumen Ekspres Editorial Team, 2020). This figure is considered quite worrying, especially if it is related to the impact of early marriage on the health, welfare and sustainability of the lives of the perpetrators (Hartoyo et al. 2023). To reduce the rate of early marriage, appropriate and effective guidance and control is needed regarding adolescent sexual behavior in Kebumen Regency.

Guidance regarding sexual behavior for teenagers is an important thing to do because during this period of adolescence there is a desire to try new things that have the risk of endangering themselves, especially when the sexual urge that arises is not controlled (Khodijah et al. 2019). To overcome these problems, the causes and factors that cause or encourage the emergence of problems experienced by teenagers are important to pay attention to (Nuwairah 2015).

In relation to a person's behavior and the things that influence it, Albert Bandura in social learning theory explains that the factors that shape human actions come from personal factors (person), environmental factors (environment), and behavioral factors (behavior) which interact with each other and can influence each other (Bandura 1986:87). In the case of adolescent sexual behavior, it can be said that there are personal and environmental factors that also influence it.

According to Desmita, teenagers' knowledge of religious teachings and concepts or the level of religiosity of teenagers, can provide moral control that can make someone able to control their behavior (El-Idhami 2005:213). Furthermore, research by Laili, et al. states that there is a significant relationship between the level of religiosity and adolescent sexual behavior in dating (Alfita, Ulfa, and Ghaldha 2021). Wati Mulyawati and Fanny Sukmasari in their research also found that the stronger a person's religiosity, the desire to engage in premarital sexual behavior will decrease (Mulyawati and Sukmasari 2018). For this reason, teenagers' knowledge of religious teachings or level of religiosity is one of the personal factor variables appointed by researchers as a factor that influences teenagers' sexual behavior.

Apart from that, motivation or encouragement within a person can also influence a person's behavioral tendencies (Pudjiastuti 2012). Alfian's study found that certain motivations or drives within a person have a significant influence on their sexual behavior (Alfiani, Suharso, and Saraswati 2013). Furthermore, Yulita Amaliyasari and Nunik Puspitasari in their study also found that motivation as a driver of behavior influences a person's sexual behavior (Amaliyasari and Puspitasari 2008). For this reason, motivation or encouragement in adolescents is also a personal factor variable that influences adolescent sexual behavior that was raised by researchers.

Furthermore, interactions between parents and children as teenagers' closest environment directly or indirectly also influence teenagers' sexual attitudes and behavior (Berliana, N., Sumarni, S., & Swasti 2017). Then a study conducted by Dinda Eva Thania and Endang Haryati also showed a positive relationship between permissive parenting and adolescent sexual behavior (Thania and Haryati 2021). Titin Ungsianik and Tri Yulianti also found that there was a significant relationship between parenting pattern and risky sexual behavior (Ungsianik and Yuliati 2017). For this reason, the environmental factors that can influence adolescent sexual behavior raised by researchers are parental parenting variables.

Based on the problems that arise, such as the risk of early marriage, exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, mental trauma, sexual violence and increased risks to the health of mothers and children, even death, the study is related to adolescent sexual behavior by examining these factors. The factors related to

adolescent sexual behavior mentioned previously in Kebumen Regency are gaps that need to be examined further.

### *Method*

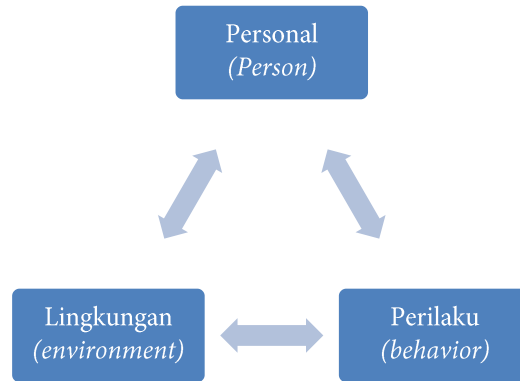
This research uses quantitative descriptive research methods with field research to analyze the relationship between variables (Arikunto 2010:12). This research was conducted in Kebumen Regency from March 1 to April 15 2023. The participants needed in this research are the youth category according to WHO, men and women aged 10-19 years (World Health Organization 2017). The population in this study were teenagers in Kebumen Regency aged 10-19 years, totaling 210,534 people (Kebumen Regency Central Statistics Agency, 2022).

The sampling technique used to collect participants was cluster random sampling (Sugiyono 2010:81). Determining the number of samples taken from the population uses the Slovin formula. The percentage error in determining the number of samples to be taken is 7.5%. Based on these sample selection steps, 204 samples were obtained. All research variables such as religiosity, parenting pattern, motivation to avoid premarital sex and sexual behavior were measured using the self-report method.

### *Theoretical Review*

The theory used to explain human behavior used in this research is the Social-Learning theory from Albert Bandura. The basic assumption of this theory is that humans can flexibly learn how they behave (Feist and Feist 2009:59). According to Bandura, the factors that shape human actions are formed from personal, environmental, and behavioral factors. These three factors interact with each other and can influence each other (Reciprocal determinism) (Bandura 1986:87).

Figure 1 Bandura's Reciprocal Determinism Concept Source: A. Bandura, Social Foundations of Thought and Action: A Social Cognitive Theory (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1986)



The Reciprocal Determinism variables raised in this research are:

Religious Level (X1)

Glock and Stark argue that religion is a system of symbols, beliefs, values and behavior that focuses on internalized things. Glock and Stark also revealed that religiosity has five dimensions, they are ritual, ideological, intellectual, experiential or appreciation, and consequential dimension (Ancok and Suroso 2008:76–77).

The variable instrument for the level of religiosity is measured by developing a religious measuring instrument developed by Glock and Stark, the ritual dimension, ideological dimension, intellectual dimension, experience or appreciation dimension, and consequential dimension. The measurements were carried out using a Likert scale and Guttman scale (Purwanto 2018:46–47).

The development of instruments for each dimension of the level of religiosity, *first*, the belief dimension which describes the extent to which teenagers accept dogmatic things from religion with scores for favorable statement items, they are very unsure = 1, not sure = 2, confident = 3, and very sure = 4. Meanwhile, the unfavorable statements are very sure = 1, sure = 2, not sure = 3, and very unsure = 4.

*Second*, the ritual dimension is a measure of the extent to which teenagers in Kebumen fulfill ritual obligations in *mahdhoh* worship and *goiru mahdhoh* worship with scores for favorable statement items, they are never = 1, sometimes = 2, often = 3, and always = 4. Meanwhile, the scores for unfavorable statement items are always = 1, often = 2, sometimes = 3, and never = 4. *Third*, the experience or consequence dimension shows

how the behavior of teenagers in Kebumen is motivated by their religious teachings with scores for each statement item, namely never=1, sometimes=2, often=3, and always=4.

*Fourth*, The knowledge dimension shows the level of knowledge of teenagers regarding the teachings of their religion with a score for each favorable statement item, namely false = 0 and true = 1. Meanwhile, the scores for unfavorable statement items are true = 0 and false = 1. *Fifth*, The appreciation dimension shows how far teenagers feel and appreciate religious experiences. The score for each favorable statement item is never=1, sometimes=2, often=3, and always=4. Meanwhile, the scores for unfavorable statement items are always=1, often=2, sometimes=3, and never=4.

#### Parenting Pattern (X2)

Steinberg divided parenting pattern into four types, namely authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and indifferent. The four parenting patterns are based on the level of parental demandingness (the extent to which parents hope and guide their children) and parental responsiveness (the extent to which parents respond to their children's needs). Parents with an authoritative parenting pattern show high parental demandingness and parental responsiveness behavior, thus enabling parents to help teenagers develop independent abilities, and provide opportunities for teenagers to overcome their problems while still providing certain supervision (Steinberg 2014:289).

The instrument for measuring parenting pattern variable is developed from maternal and paternal parenting pattern based on the perspective of the recipient (child) using the Authoritative Parenting Measure from Steinberg, et al and focuses on permissive parenting pattern (neglecting) as indicated by scale scores *acceptance/involvement*, *strictness/supervision*, and *psychological autonomy granting* which is below average.

The measurement of parenting pattern variable is carried out by measuring the application of certain parenting pattern by parents in Kebumen Regency according to the teenager's perspective using a Likert scale. Each scale item is prepared in the form of a statement that shows the intensity of behavior received by the respondent based on the contents of the parenting pattern indicator statement. The score for each favorable statement items are never=1, sometimes=2, often=3 and always=4. Meanwhile, the

scores for unfavorable statement items are always=1, often=2, sometimes=3, and never=4.

#### Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z)

In relation to motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior, Leerloijer explained that human behavior is based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and the Health Belief Model (HBM) (Leerlooijer et al. 2014). The instrument for measuring motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior was developed based on Leerloijer's measuring instrument which originates from literature studies and psychosocial theoretical foundations, namely the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and the Health Belief Model (HBM) to explain human behavior. This measuring tool was then developed to test teenagers' motivation to avoid premarital sexual intercourse.

The preparation of instrument items measuring motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior is explained through attitude indicators (attitude toward the behavior), subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, perceived responsiveness, and perceived severity were carried out using a Likert scale. Each scale item is arranged in the form of a statement that shows how much the respondent accepts the statement in the motivation indicator to avoid premarital sexual behavior. The scores for each favorable statement item are strongly disagree=1, disagree=2, agree=3, and strongly agree=4. Meanwhile, the scores for unfavorable statement items are strongly agree = 1, agree = 2, disagree = 3, and strongly disagree = 4.

#### Sexual Behavior (Y)

According to Sarwono, any behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether with the same sex or the opposite sex, is sexual behavior (Sarwono 2011:174). Sarwono further explained that the form of sexual behavior is divided into four phases, they are, light hugging/hand holding, kissing, petting and sexual intercourse (Sarwono 2011:164).

This variable measurement instrument was developed from the theories as discussed previously in particular based on the forms and phases of sexual behavior according to Sarwono, they are light hugs/hand holding, kissing, petting and sexual intercourse. In this case, the sexual behavior carried out is also categorized as less safe sexual behavior if the respondent holds hands, touches sensitive body parts (touching),



kisses the cheek and kisses the lips. Then, unsafe sexual behavior is if the respondent engages in petting, oral sex, anal sex and sexual intercourse.

The score for each statement item is 0 = never (for those who have never dated), 1 = never (for those who have dated, 2 = only once, 3 = 2-3 times, 4 = 4-5 times and 5 = more than 5 times which were given consecutively for the answers never, only once, 2-3 times, 4-5 times, and more than 5 times. Specifically for the statement whether the respondent has ever or never had a boyfriend, the score for each answer is 0 for those who have never had a boyfriend and 1 for respondents who have ever had a boyfriend.

## Discussion

The location of this research is Kebumen Regency, which is one of 35 regencies/cities in Central Java Province. Its resion has 26 districts, 449 villages and 11 sub-districts. The population of teenagers aged 10-19 years are 210.534.

Table 1 Data Description

Variable	N	Highest	Lowest	Average	SB
Level of Religiosity	204	32	64	50.00	6.60
Parenting	204	30	64	48.27	6.31
Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior	204	62	80	71.36	4.87
Sexual Behavior	204	0	15	2.24	2.88

Table 1 show that the three variables in this study, religiosity, parenting pattern, and motivation obtained a mean value above the theoretical mean (indicating an authoritative parenting pattern, high level of religiosity and motivation) and the sexual behavior variable was below the theoretical mean (indicating a low level of sexual behavior).

Table 2 Description of How Respondents Express Affection

How to Express Affection	Never	Only once	2-3 Times	4-5 Times	More than 5 times
Holding hands	30	20	10	32	112
Touching Sensitive Body Parts	202	2	0	0	0
Kissing the Cheek	157	34	11	2	0
Kissing Lips	196	8	0	0	0

Petting	204	0	0	0	0
Oral Sex	204	0	0	0	0
Anal Sex	204	0	0	0	0
Sexual intercourse	204	0	0	0	0

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the sexual behavior carried out by respondents is generally unsafe sexual behavior, namely holding hands, kissing cheeks and lips and touching sensitive body parts.

Then, the test was carried out using the SPSS version 24 application. The following is a description of the results of the prerequisite test analysis:

### Normality test

Table 3 Kolmogorov-Smirnov Analysis Results for Each Variable

Variable	Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)
Level of Religiosity	0.088
Parenting	0.147
Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior	0.103
Sexual Behavior	0.059

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the four variables obtain Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) more than 0.05 ( $>0.05$ ). So it can be concluded that the variables are distributed normally.

### Multicollinearity Test

Table 4 Results of Multicollinearity Analysis of Independent Variables

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Level of Religiosity	0.189	5,294
Parenting	0.459	2,177
Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior	0.239	4,188

The results of the analysis in the table 4 show that the three exogenous variables have a tolerance value of more than 0.10 and a VIF value of less than 10.00. Thus, it can be seen that in the regression model of the variables are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5 Haasi Glejser Test Analysis for Regression Analysis of ABS-Residual Variables

Variable	Sig.
Level of Religiosity	0.245
Parenting	0.807
Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior	0.872

Based on table 5, it can be seen that the significance value is more than 0.05. Thus, the regression model of the variables do not show symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

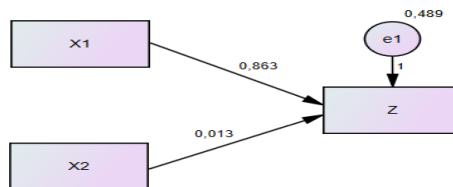
### *Hypothesis Testing*

The following is a path analysis that will be used to reveal the relationship between variables:

#### Model I Path Coefficients

The Path Coefficient of Model I contains the results of the influence the Religiosity Level variable (X1) obtained a significance value of 0.000 and Parenting Pattern (X2) obtained a significance value of 0.798. This value means that variable X1 < 5% and X2 > 5%. These results indicate that in Model I Regression, the Religiosity Level variable (X1) is significant for Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sex Behavior (Z), while Parenting Pattern (X2) is not significant for Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sex Behavior (Z). The value of R Square is 0.761, which proves that the distribution of levels of religiosity and parenting pattern influences motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior by 76.1%. The structural path of model 1 is calculated by finding the e1 value with the formula  $e1 = \sqrt{(1-0.761)} = 0.489$ .

Figure 1 Model I Path Coefficients

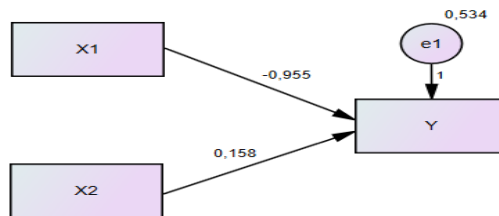


#### Model II Path Coefficients

In accordance with Model II Regression regarding the influence of Religiosity Level (X1) and Parenting Pattern (X2) on Sexual Behavior (Y), the significance value for Religiosity Level (0.000) and Parenting Pattern (0.004) was obtained. Based on this value, it can be seen that the significance value of the variables Level of Religiosity (X1) and Parenting Pattern (X2) is <5%. These results indicate that Level of Religiosity (X1) and Parenting Pattern (X2) are significant on Sexual Behavior (Y). The amount of R Square is 0.715 which provides evidence that the distribution of the level of religiosity

and parenting pattern influences the motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior by 71.5%. Model II Path Structure is obtained from calculating e1 with the formula  $e1 = \sqrt{(1-0.715)} = 0.534$ .

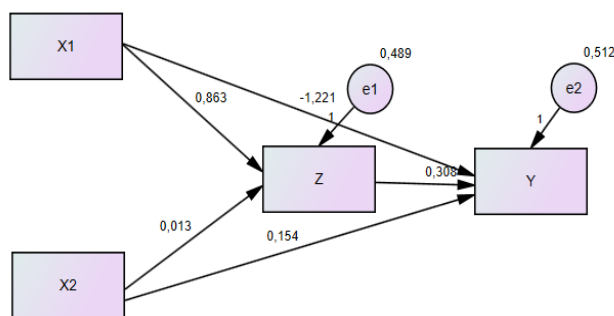
Figure 2 Model II Path Coefficients



Model III Path Coefficients

The results of Regression Model III show that the significance value is the level of religiosity (0.000), parenting pattern (0.004) and motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior (0.000). This significance value indicates that variables X1, X2, and Z < 5%. This means that the variables Level of Religiosity (X1), Parenting Pattern (X2) and Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z) have a significant effect on Sexual Behavior (Y). The value of R Square is 0.738, which proves that the distribution of levels of religiosity, parenting pattern and motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior influences sexual behavior by 73.8%. Next, to obtain Model III Path, the calculation sought is the value of e1 with the formula  $e1 = \sqrt{(1-0.738)} = 0.512$ .

Figure 4 Path Coefficient III



After knowing the results of the path analysis as explained above, the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable can be known.

### *The Influence of Religiosity Level (X1) on Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z)*

The path coefficient for the level of religiosity (X1) on motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior (Z) is  $p = 0.863$ . This path has a value of  $t = 16.971$  and a significance level of  $p = 0.000$ . These results show that the level of religiosity has a significant positive influence on motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior. The effective contribution proportion is 75.3%. Thus, the first research hypothesis (H1) which states that "Level of Religiosity (X1) influences Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z)" is accepted.

The motivation or encouragement within teenagers to avoid premarital sexual behavior is based on several factors, including teenagers' view that premarital sexual behavior is considered negative, both based on the belief that the act itself is negative and seen from the consequences of the action. Apart from that, environmental conditions that do not approve of premarital sexual behavior have become a subjective norm inherent in teenagers that this behavior must be avoided. These things then become separate controls for teenagers in Kebumen Regency to avoid premarital sexual behavior.

This finding is in line with the findings of Delima Putri, et al. that self-control is needed in managing behavior (Putri, Suyono, and Tentama 2019). Furthermore, a person's representation of perceived threats and dangers to health can explain why a person does or does not do a behavior (Sa'diyah & Sujaningrum, 2021). Adolescents' belief in avoiding pain and the belief that this disease must be avoided are what then also encourages adolescents to avoid premarital sexual behavior.

Furthermore, the way teenagers are religious also influences their motivation to avoid premarital sex. In Islamic teachings, there are verses that are closely related to the prohibition of approaching adultery, for example QS: 17: 32<sup>1</sup>, which contains the prohibition on approaching adultery. The prohibition on approaching adultery can be understood because Islam not only prohibits adultery, but also prohibits someone from committing acts that approach adultery (Achmad 2018).

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<sup>1</sup> وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا الزَّوْجَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ فَاحِشَةً وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا which means: And do not approach adultery; (adultery) is truly a heinous act, and a bad way (Depag, 2002), 286.

The findings from the path analysis that have been carried out are also in line with Yaniv Efrati's findings which stated that Adolescents' Compulsive Sexual Behavior (CSB) is related to gender, religiosity and psychopathological tendencies, as well as other personality tendencies (orientation, attachment and temperament) (Efrati 2018). These findings indicate that a person's level of religiosity has an influence on a person's tendency to carry out or not carry out a behavior, including avoiding premarital sexual behavior.

Furthermore, the tendency for dimensions of knowledge and appreciation or experience to be lower than other dimensions deserves attention. This is important considering that the level of religiosity is not only seen based on beliefs, rituals and consequences, but also knowledge and appreciation. Like according to According to Umul Baroroh, religiousness is an abstraction of a social psychological phenomenon which describes the extent to which a person has, feels, practices, manifests and is committed to religion in his life (Baroroh 2021:50).

The close relationship between a person's level of religiosity and behavioral motivation is also supported by Rifai's research results which state that a person's religiosity influences their moral anxiety. People who have a high level of religiosity will always feel guilty and burdened when they make a mistake. This is what ultimately motivates them to carry out behavior that is in accordance with God's will and will form their resistance to the temptation of behavior that deviates from moral norms (Rifai 2021).

Thus, aspects of religiosity in adolescents, especially those related to the dimensions of knowledge and experience or appreciation, need to be improved to increase adolescents' motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior. Assistance and guidance regarding religion can be provided by creating a recitation forum to increase a person's knowledge and understanding (Thowaf, Hidayah, and Arikhah 2015). Instilling religious values and appreciating these religious values is expected to increase teenagers' motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior which is risky for their survival. This is the responsibility of all parties, including parents, teachers, preachers, schools, communities and the government.

### *Influence of Parenting Pattern (X2) on Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z)*

The influence of parenting pattern (X2) on motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior (Z) is not significant, with a value of  $p = 0.013$  and a significance level of  $p = 0.798$ . These results show that the parenting pattern received by the subject has an insignificant positive influence on motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior. The proportion of contribution from the Parenting Pattern variable (X2) to the Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior variable (Z) is 0.008%. Thus, the second research hypothesis (H2) which states that "Parenting Pattern (X2) influences Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z)" is not accepted.

The results of the path analysis show that those who receive authoritative parenting do not necessarily think that premarital sexual behavior is not in accordance with norms and has a negative impact on their health and life. These findings are in line with the research results of Sudiby and Endang Surtini which stated that parenting pattern has no influence on sexual behavior carried out by teenagers. This happens because there are other factors that could influence it (Sudiby and Suartini 2014).

The absence of a significant relationship between parenting pattern and motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior is also in line with the results Aries Yulianto et al. who found that parenting pattern had no effect on adolescent sexual behavior because there were environmental and cultural normative pressures which viewed sexual behavior as taboo (Yulianto, Putri, and Moningka 2022).

The insignificant influence of parenting pattern on motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior is possible because there are other factors that were not examined in this research. However, there are at least three factors that have been proven to influence motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior that can be of concern. They are planned behavior, beliefs about healthy behavior and a person's level of religiosity. For this reason, focusing on improving these three factors could be a solution in order to increase motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior among teenagers.

### *Influence of Religiosity Level (X1) on Adolescent Sexual Behavior (Y)*

The path coefficient from Religiosity Level (X1) to Sexual Behavior (Y) has a value of  $\beta = -1.221$ , a value of  $t = -14.679$  and a significance level of  $p = 0.000$ . These results show that the level of religiosity has a significant negative influence on adolescent sexual behavior. The proportion of effective contribution from the Religiosity Level variable (X1) to the Sexual Behavior variable (Y) is 1.024%. Thus, the third research hypothesis (H3) which states that "Level of Religiosity (X1) influences Sexual Behavior (Y)" is accepted.

The measurement results obtained stated that the sexual behavior carried out by respondents in general was unsafe sexual behavior, namely holding hands, kissing cheeks and touching sensitive body parts and never expressing affection by petting, oral sex, anal sex and having sexual relations. This cannot be separated from the influence of teenagers' relatively high levels of religiosity (Jalaluddin Rakhmat, 2012). Sexual behavior before marriage (adultery) is against religion, so people with a high level of religiosity are afraid of doing things that are prohibited by religion (Pawestri and Setyowati 2012).

The results of the second path analysis state that the level of religiosity directly has a significant negative influence on adolescent sexual behavior. This means that the higher a subject's level of religiosity, the lower his sexual behavior. Those who have a high level of religiosity tend not to engage in unsafe sexual behavior. Apart from that, the level of religiosity also influences adolescent behavior which tends to be positive (Arvianna, Mashabi, and Hasanah 2021). Then Dwiyono Putranto's findings also stated that there was an influence of religiosity on adolescent sexual behavior (Putranto et al. 2022).

These results are in line with the findings of Ibnu Husaini and Sulis Mariyanti who stated that students who have low religiosity have high levels of premarital sexual behavior (Husaini and Mariyanti 2016). Likewise with what Ancok stated, that the function of religiosity in an individual's life is as a value system that contains norms that become a reference in behaving in line with their religious beliefs (Ancok and Suroso 2008). Apart from that, according to Sarwono, religious norms also act as a social control mechanism that will reduce the possibility of someone engaging in premarital sexual behavior (Sarwono 2011).



Thus, religiosity has a huge influence on sexual behavior. The importance of increasing the level of adolescent religiosity is due to the large number of cases of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, unhealthy dating, wrong relationships and sexually transmitted diseases that occur among adolescents. Instilling religious values from an early age is the key to preventing free sexual behavior which risks damaging the future of teenagers as the nation's next generation. Guiding and directing teenagers to increase their level of religiosity is the responsibility of all parties including parents, teachers, preachers, schools, society and the government.

### *Influence of parenting pattern (X2) on adolescent sexual behavior (Y)*

The influence of parenting pattern (X2) on sexual behavior (Y) is significant, with p value = 0.154 and significance level = 0.004. These results show that the parenting pattern received by the subject has a significant positive influence on adolescent sexual behavior. Those who receive authoritative parenting tend not to engage in unsafe sexual behavior. The proportion of effective contribution of the Parenting Pattern variable (X2) to the Sexual Behavior variable (Y) is -8.4%. Thus, the fourth research hypothesis (H4) which states that "Parenting Pattern (X2) influences Sexual Behavior (Y)" is accepted.

Sexual behavior carried out by teenagers, apart from being influenced by their high level of religiosity, of course there are environmental factors that influence it. The family, as a teenager's closest environment, plays an important role in character formation, moral structuring and control for teenagers (Casmini 2007). In this case, one of the values and norms that children should believe in and obey is that unsafe sexual behavior is negative and has an impact on their health and survival.

The results of the second path analysis show that those who receive authoritative parenting tend not to engage in unsafe sexual behavior. The view that parenting pattern influence adolescent sexual behavior is also supported by the results of research by Siti Nur Khodijah, et al., who found that parental involvement was accompanied by a high intention to avoid sexual behavior before marriage (Khodijah et al. 2019). Additionally, findings Tri Nathalia Palupi and Agus Widi Astuti stated that aspects of the parenting pattern applied by parents to adolescents have a role in influencing adolescent behavior, including sexual behavior (Palupi and Astuti 2017).

Furthermore, Cynthia Dewi Sudarno Putri et al also found that there was a significant influence between the level of parental supervision on adolescent premarital sexual behavior (CDS Putri et al., 2018). These findings are also in line with Riska Muliati's findings showing that there is a very significant contribution of democratic parenting tendencies to assertive behavior (behavior or actions that are in accordance with norms) (Muliati 2022).

Thus, to be able to prevent teenagers from premarital sexual behavior, social control from parents is needed. Parenting pattern influence the child's growth and development process which can be a strong foundation in building children's behavior so that it does not deviate (Fauzi, Chasbulloh, and Tama 2019).

Applying inappropriate parenting pattern, such as overly restricting children by demanding too many things, makes children only obey when they are at home and commit deviations outside the home. Meanwhile, a parenting pattern that is too liberating for children without restrictions can cause children to act as they please without regard to existing norms. It is hoped that parents can consider the best parenting pattern that will be implemented so that children do not behave deviantly in the future.

*The Influence of Religiosity Level (X1) and Parenting Pattern (X2) on Adolescent Sexual Behavior (Y) through Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z)*

Sobel calculations to determine the influence of Religiosity Level (X1) and Parenting Pattern (X2) on Adolescent Sexual Behavior (Y) through Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z) were carried out twice. The first Sobel test is to determine the mediating effect of Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior in mediating the relationship between the influence of Religiosity Level on Sexual Behavior. In the first sobel calculation it can be seen:

Table 6 Sobel I Test Calculation Results

Level of Religiosity		Statistical Tests	Std. Error	p-value
A	0.633	4,021	0.029	0,000
B	0.182			
Sa	0.037			

SB	0.044			
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Next, a second Sobel test was carried out to determine the mediating effect of the Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior variable in mediating the influence of Parenting Pattern on Sexual Behavior. The following are the results of the sobel test calculations:

Table 7 Sobel II Test Calculation Results

Level of Religiosity		Statistical Tests	Std. Error	p-value
A	0.010	0.256	0.007	0.798
B	0.182			
Sa	0.039			
SB	0.044			

Based on the two Sobel test results that have been carried out, it can be seen that the variable Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior can significantly mediate the relationship between Religiosity Level and Sexual Behavior. Meanwhile, the mediation results of the Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior variable in mediating the relationship between Parenting Pattern and Sexual Behavior were not significant. Thus, it can be concluded that the fifth research hypothesis (H5) which states "Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z) can have an influence as an intervening variable from the Level of Religiosity (X1) and Parenting Pattern (X2) on Sexual Behavior (Y)" is not fully valid accepted.

Joint testing regarding the influence of level of religiosity, parenting pattern and motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior on adolescent sexual behavior in Kebumen Regency can be seen from social learning theory, which states that there are personal factors and environmental factors that influence a person's behavior or actions (Bandura 1986:87). Personal factors that have been proven to influence adolescent sexual behavior are the level of religiosity and motivation. Meanwhile, environmental factors that have been proven to influence adolescent sexual behavior are the parenting pattern received by adolescents.

The results of the first Sobel analysis obtained a significance value of 0.000. These results indicate that the mediating effect of the Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior variable in mediating the relationship between Religiosity Level and Sexual Behavior is significant. This proves that apart from the direct influence of the level of religiosity on the motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior and between the level of religiosity and sexual behavior, there is also an indirect influence between

the level of religiosity on sexual behavior through the motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior. In other words, motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior can be a connecting variable between the level of religiosity and adolescent sexual behavior.

The second Sobel analysis obtained a significance value of 0.798. These results indicate that the mediating effect of the Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior variable in mediating the relationship between Parenting Pattern and Sexual Behavior is not significant.

The results of the second Sobel calculation prove that although there is a direct influence between the parenting pattern a child receives and the extent of sexual behavior carried out by teenagers, it turns out there is no significant relationship between parenting pattern and motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior. In this case, the motivation to avoid premarital sexual behavior which originates from planned behavior based on norms and beliefs for healthy behavior cannot be a link between parenting pattern and sexual behavior.

## **Conclusion**

From the results of the path analysis carried out on the collected data, it can be concluded that the influence of the independent variables Level of Religiosity (X1) and Parental Parenting Pattern (X2) on the dependent variable Motivation to Avoid Premarital Sexual Behavior (Z) and Sexual Behavior (Y) is not always consistent with what was hypothesized.

The importance of increasing the religious aspects of adolescence to prevent bad behavior in terms of sexuality. This is important given the number of cases of extra-marital pregnancies, unhealthy partnerships, mismatches, and sexually transmitted diseases that occur among adolescents. Religion exists to direct humans to the right ways and behavior that will not harm themselves or others. Guiding and directing young people to increase their levels of religiousness is the responsibility of all parties including parents, teachers, da'i, schools, communities and governments.

Implementing an inappropriate pattern of care, such as over-restricting the child by demanding many things without listening and seeing his abilities, can make the child just according when he is at home and making deviations outside the home. whereas a pattern that is too liberating for a child without restrictions can cause the child to act as

he does without regard to the existing norms. It is hoped that parents can consider the best care patterns to be applied so that the child does not behave deviantly later on.

In order to improve the accuracy of levels of religiousness, patterns of caring, motivation to avoid premarital sexual behaviour and sexual behavior, further research needs to take into account the diversity of adolescents from different family backgrounds, educational levels and social cultural so that the results can describe adolescents as a whole.

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