



The Influence of Family Function Implementation on Teenagers' Society in Jambi Province

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Abstract

Family functions consist of physical maintenance, socialization and education, acquisition of new family members through procreation or adoption. Control of social and sexual behavior, maintenance of family morals and maturation of family members through forming sexual partners and releasing adult family members. However, current conditions describe conditions that indicate that the role of the family in building and nurturing family members is increasingly weak. This study aims to determine whether there is a significant influence between the implementation of eight family functions on the social status of adolescents in Jambi province. This research is a quantitative study using SKAP 2018 secondary data (families and youth) so it is expected that the results of this study can be representative of the population studied. the level of vulnerability of adolescent association in Jambi Province shows the number 53.33. This means that most of the teenagers in Jambi Province are dating. Overall, the implementation of eight (8) family functions has no significant effect on the social status of adolescents.

Introduction

The family is the smallest socioeconomic unit in society and serves as the foundation for all other organizations. A family is defined as a basic group of two or more people who share a network of interpersonal contacts, blood relations, marriage relationships, and adoption.¹ Individuals who live as a family form emotional bonds with one another, forming social interrelationships, roles, and responsibilities. As a result, the family plays a critical role in developing strong character in children and adolescents while also shielding them from a variety of very complex teenage difficulties in today's globalized world. Adolescents are defined in this research as the group aged 10 to 24 years.

¹ Puspitawati, *Gender dan Keluarga: Konsep dan Realita di Indonesia* (Bogor: PT IPB Press, 2012), Ed. 1.

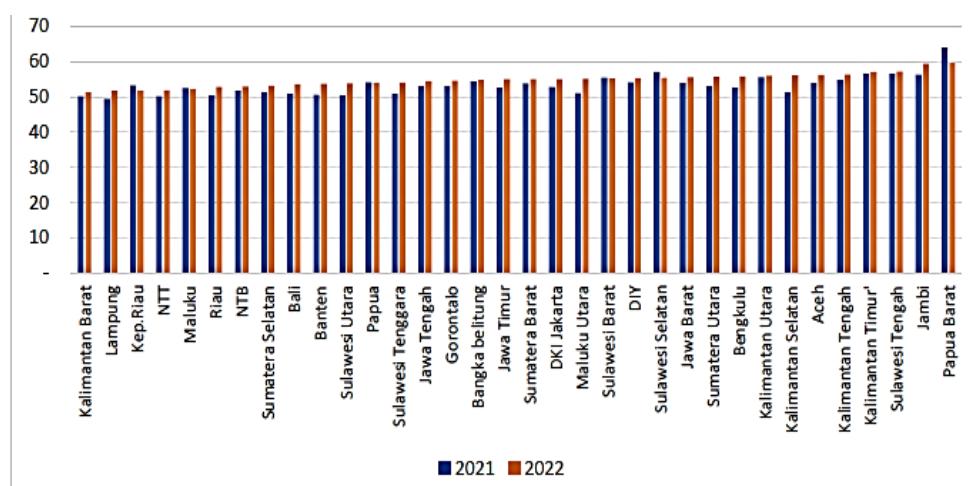


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In the context of statutory laws, the family is defined as the smallest social unit in society consisting of (1) husband and wife, (2) husband, wife and children, (3) father and child, or (4) mother and child.² According to sociological theory, the purpose of the family is to achieve physical (physical, economic) and inner (social, psychological, and mental) well-being. The family's function is to provide physical maintenance, socialization, and education, as well as to acquire additional family members through procreation or adoption. Controlling social and sexual conduct, maintaining family morals, and maturing family members by forming sexual partners and releasing adult family members.³

However, current conditions show that the family's function in developing and nurturing its family members is deteriorating.⁴ The family's function appears to have deteriorated to the point where it is viewed solely in terms of reproduction, consumerism, sex, and social status. Meanwhile, non-material activities such as education, social control, communication, and the function of internalizing norms and virtues are no longer considered priorities or concerns. Families would be prouder if husband and wife became career figures who go home in the morning and return home in the afternoon or evening, while their children might be entrusted to educational institutions during the day or left with servants.⁵

Furthermore, what was stated in the previous paragraph is not without reason; the following data will help us better understand the state of family functioning for family members, particularly in this study on adolescent relationships in Jambi province. In terms of drug misuse, Jambi is one of the provinces that is particularly concerning. When compared to other provinces in Indonesia, the prevalence of drug misuse in Jambi Province increased between 2014 and 2017, whilst other provinces decreased. More recent statistics on the Prevention and Eradication Index Report on Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Precursors (P4GN) by provinces in Indonesia for 2021 and 2022.



Graph 1.
P4GN Index with an Overall Approach by Provinces in 2021 and 2022⁶

² Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 52 Tahun 2009, *Perkembangan Kependudukan Dan Pembangunan Keluarga*, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 161, Jakarta

³ Ratna Megawangi, *Membarkan Berbeda: Sudut Pandang Baru Tentang Relasi Gender*, (Bandung: Mizan 1999)

⁴ Daniel Fernandez-Kranz, Natalia Nollenberger, "The impact of equal parenting time laws on family outcomes and risky behavior by teenagers: Evidence from Spain," *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 195 (2022): 303-325. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2022.01.001>

⁵ Danang Wahyudi, "Pengaruh Keharmonisan Keluarga dan Pergaulan Siswa Terhadap Kinerja Akademik," *Jurnal BK UNESA* 1, no. 2 (2013): 90-98. <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-bk-unesa/article/view/2774>

⁶ Tim Puslitdatin, *Indeks Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba* (BNN, 2022)

West Papua Province has the highest index figure for both 2021 and 2022. However, because West Papua lacks district/city BNN, the resulting index figure solely describes the provincial BNN figure, rather than a mix of provincial BNN and district/city BNN figures as in other provinces. In 2022, Jambi Province will have the highest P4GN index (59%). This proportion has climbed from approximately 56% in 2021. Meanwhile, the lowest P4GN index was found in West Kalimantan province at around 51% (2022). Meanwhile, the lowest P4GN index was found in West Kalimantan province at around 51% (2022). The lowest P4GN index in 2021 was Lampung Province at 49%, but in 2022 it rose to 52% shifting West Kalimantan's position to the lowest.

This condition is certainly in contrast to the regional characteristics of Jambi Province itself, where Jambi Country is a country with *Syara'*, *Syara'* is based on *Kitabullah*, *Syara'* *Mengato* is a custom of using. Allah SWT has prohibited His servants from doing damage even to themselves, as stated in the Al-Qur'an surah al-Baqarah verse 195 as follows:

وَأَنْفَقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلَا شُفُّوا بِأَيْدِيهِمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ ۝ وَأَحَسِنُوا ۝ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

“And spend in the way of Allah and do not throw [yourselves] with your [own] hands into destruction [by refraining]. And do good; indeed, Allah loves the doers of good.”

The verse above clearly states that it is forbidden for a person to endanger himself in any way, such as drug misuse, which can endanger his life, as well as harming others in any way, including using or distributing drugs.

Aside from drug misuse, another teenage issue that warrants special attention is HIV/AIDS. According to estimates from the HIV-AIDS Information System (SIHA), the incidence of HIV infections in Jambi Province increased between 2015 and 2017. More information is presented in table 1.

Table 1.
Number of HIV Infections by Age Group⁷

Year	Age Group	
	≤ 24 years old (%)	> 24 years old (%)
2015	23,0	77,0
2016	24,2	75,8
2017	23,5	76,5

According to the SIHA report, HIV infection appears to target patients under the age of 24, which corresponds to productive age status. Adolescence is a period of rapid development and growth, both physically, mentally, and intellectually.⁸ In terms of psychology,⁹ many developmental theories explain disharmony, emotional disturbances and behavioural disorders as a result of the pressures experienced by adolescents due to changes that occur in themselves and due to changes in the environment. If this is not taken care of, the psychological changes¹⁰ that occur as a task for adolescent development will have a

⁷ Information Systems Report of HIV-AIDS (SIHA), 2018

⁸ Sapti Ayubbana, Ludiana, Nury Lutfiatil Fitri, and Senja Atika Sari, “Remaja yang Terinfeksi HIV/AIDS di Indonesia (Analisis Data Publikasi SDKI 2017),” *Holistik Jurnal Kesehatan*, volume 16, no.2 (2022): 142-148. <https://doi.org/10.33024/hjk.v16i2.5336>

⁹ L.I. Yan, Arnold YL Wong, Jason PY Cheung, Bingqian Zhu, Kit Ching Lee, Sui Rui Liang, Jia Ying Li, Bryan Ying Wai Ho, and Daniel Bressington, “Psychosocial interventions for teenagers with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: A systematic literature review,” *Journal of Pediatric Nursing* 73 (2023): e586-e593, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2023.10.037>.

¹⁰ Sergio A. Useche, Raquel Valle-Escalano, Eliseo Valle, and Natura Colomer-Pérez, “Gender differences in teenager bullying dynamics and predictors of peer-to-peer intimidation,” *Heliyon* 9, Issue 9 (2023): e20243. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e20243>.

negative impact on adolescents.¹¹

Of the many adolescent problems that have been revealed, it is assumed that the relatively low level of family resilience in Jambi Province is the main factor. This can be seen from the divorce rate in Jambi Province which is still quite high. In the last three years (2016-2018), respectively, 6,285, 4,148 and 4,320 talaq divorce and qadi divorce cases were recorded at the Jambi Province High Religious Court office.¹² Divorce cases in Religious Courts in all districts/cities in Jambi Province are still expected to rise, given that not all divorce cases are registered or go through the legal process. These conditions will have a direct impact on the role and function of the family.

In line with functional/system structural theory, which is based on several ideas, the most fundamental of which are function and structure.¹³ The primary principles of functionalism are as follows: 1) Society is a complex system consisting of parts that are interconnected and interdependent, and each part has a significant influence on the other parts. 2) Every part of society exists because that part has an important function in maintaining the existence and stability of society as a whole, therefore the existence of a particular part of society can be explained if its function for society as a whole can be identified. 3) All societies have mechanisms for integrating themselves, namely processes that can bind them together; a key component of this mechanism is the commitment of society members to a common set of beliefs and values. 4) Society tends to maintain homeostasis, with perturbations in one part causing modifications in others to attain harmony and stability. 5) Social change is an infrequent phenomenon in society, but when it occurs, change usually has positive repercussions for society as a whole.¹⁴

The family is part of the community ecosystem, and it is made up of various family members who will each serve a certain role. The family, as a social institution, adheres to similar ideals as the rest of society.¹⁵ This approach has a definite colour: it acknowledges the reality of all variation in social life. This diversity serves as the foundation for society's structure. Finally, functions vary according to social organizations; there must be segments of members capable of becoming leaders as well as secretaries or regular members. Of course, a person's location in the organizational structure determines their role, each of which is unique. However, this difference in function is not to fulfil the interests of the individual concerned but to achieve the goals of the organization as a unit.¹⁶

Furthermore, regarding family functions, the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) has formulated them, namely: (1) religious function; (2) socio-cultural function; (3) love function; (4) protection function; (5) reproductive function; (6) socialization and education function; (7) economic function; and (8) environmental function.

As a result, it is highly fascinating to investigate if the level of implementation of the eight (eight) family functions has a substantial impact on teenage problems in Jambi Province. In this situation, it is considered that an adolescent's social position (dating or not dating) determines whether or not they have troubles.

¹¹ Erieska Gita Lestari, Sahadi Humaedi, Melainny Budiarti, and Dassy Hasanah, "Peran Keluarga dalam Menaggulangi Kenakalan Remaja," *Jurnal Penelitian dan PKM* 4, no. 2 (2017): 154. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v4i2.14231>

¹² BPS of Jambi Province, Data Series 2016-2018

¹³ Guilherme Ramos, A. Pedro Aguiar, and Sérgio Pequito, "An overview of structural systems theory," *Automatica* 140 (2022): 110229, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.automatica.2022.110229>.

¹⁴ Ida Zahara Adibah, "Struktural Fungsional Robert K Merton: Aplikasinya Dalam Kehidupan Keluarga," *Jurnal INSPIRASI* 1, no.1 (2017): 173. <https://doi.org/10.61689/inspirasi.v1i2.12>

¹⁵ Fernanda Canale, Claudio Müller, Eddy Laveren, and Bart Cambré, "The role of the family and the institutional context for ambidexterity in Latin American family firms," *Journal of Family Business Strategy* (2023): 100567. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2023.100567>.

¹⁶ Ida Zahara Adibah, "Struktural Fungsional...," 172

Method

Essentially, this is a survey study design. However, the survey was conducted by another company, BKKBN (2018 Program Performance and Accountability Survey). This is quantitative research,¹⁷ thus the results should be representative of the population analyzed. Survey research is typically conducted using questionnaires and focuses on community demographics, social environment, activities, opinions, and attitudes.¹⁸

The type of data in this research is secondary data, namely data obtained from secondary sources.¹⁹ Thus, the data used in this study include data on the implementation of eight family functions as well as data on adolescents' social standing. This information was derived from the 2018 SKAP (Program Performance and Accountability Survey) data for Jambi province. The 2018 SKAP data in question includes family and youth data. The two data in the 2018 SKAP data are distinct in the sense that they differ from raw data in SPSS format.²⁰ The data is then transformed into raw data, with adjustments made for teenage responders and their families.

According to preliminary statistics,²¹ there were 6440 respondents in the raw family data and 678 respondents in the raw teenage dataset. After changes were made, the number of respondents increased to 546 family respondents. Family respondents from raw family data are those who have adolescents in raw youth data. Furthermore, for the sake of data processing and analysis, the new raw data is formatted in the form of one family and one adolescent, while retaining all of the data from the family and adolescent in question.

The family data in this study consists of each respondent's level of execution of eight family functions, both overall and by family function. Adolescent data is statistics on the social status of adolescents, specifically the dating or non-dating status of adolescents in a family.

Results and Discussion

The 2018 Program Performance and Accountability Survey (SKAP) data was used to assess the impact of implementing eight family functions on the social status of teens in Jambi Province. The 2018 SKAP data in question includes Family and Youth data. The two data in the 2018 SKAP data are distinct in the sense that they differ from raw data in SPSS format. The data is then transformed into raw data, with adjustments made for teenage responders and their families. According to preliminary data, there were 6,440 respondents in the family raw data and 678 respondents in the adolescent raw data. After adjustments were made, the number of respondents increased to 546 family respondents. Family respondents from raw family data are those who have adolescents in raw youth data. Furthermore, for the sake of data processing and analysis, the new raw data is formatted in the form of one family and one adolescent, while retaining all of the data from the family and adolescent in question. Table 2 shows the final data format used in this study.

¹⁷ Cassie Wallwey & Rachel L. Kajfez, "Quantitative research artifacts as qualitative data collection techniques in a mixed methods research study," *Methods in Psychology* 8 (2023): 100115. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.metip.2023.100115>.

¹⁸ Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial dan Ekonomi*, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2013), 30

¹⁹ Ibid.,128

²⁰ Mohsin Fayaz, Gowhar Meraj, Sheik Abdul Khader, and Majid Farooq, "ARIMA and SPSS statistics based assessment of landslide occurrence in western Himalayas," *Environmental Challenges* 9 (2022): 100624. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2022.100624>.

²¹ Tung-Yao Chang, Chi-Wan Lai, Hsiang-Yu Yu, Jenn-Jeih Hsu, Yang-Hsin Shih, and Chih-Ping Chen, "Preliminary Descriptive Statistics of the Taiwanese Registry of Epilepsy and Pregnancy for the First 2 Years," *Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 46, Issue 1 (2007): 47-49. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1028-4559\(08\)60106-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1028-4559(08)60106-0).

Table 2.
Data on the Implementation of Eight Family Functions and the Social Status of Adolescents in Jambi Province²²

Household ID	The Vulnerability Level of Teenagers' Society	The Implementation Level of 8 Family Functions	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇	X ₈
uuid:00423d25-5afa-4d94-9cf2-d5dd35b474a8	0	11	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
uuid:0046272f-3bd1-4b5f-90a4-0e8ec4a4ef85	0	22	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
uuid:009c9bc6-f553-4625-807b-1a3e96c9c3c0	0	22	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	3
uuid:012ecdod-0865-4c84-ae78-e52e89165cb5	100	20	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
uuid:01a3a6a2-9e07-46f1-b3b8-8e223fd27cb8	0	25	2	3	4	4	2	4	3	3
uuid:02aba10d-483d-4231-8b80-b10918209ab6	100	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
uuid:02f9f2e8-a078-49bd-a421-a70e42e3fb9c	100	15	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2
uuid:038d9863-10cd-46b1-951e-707cbe560282	0	27	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3
uuid:040fa734-5520-4009-b383-2aa06355fac8	0	22	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
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uuid:fb3d6a72-a2c6-4654-b493-a3fb43fdab2e	100	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
uuid:fb6d3099-8ac3-40ac-bdfc-e780b2542dba	0	29	4	3	5	4	3	3	4	3
uuid:fbbeefb-10f6-448d-99f7-6356615c16a7	0	23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
uuid:fc13cd2f-2059-4a84-9344-c1b6194ceoed	50	21	2	3	4	2	2	3	3	2
uuid:fc4a114d-5b86-4351-9b7b-1c8aoe76e9d6	100	14	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
uuid:fcc73bb8-e27c-4f1a-974a-c5a601c18ac4	0	29	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3
uuid:fd5ea74f-c3e9-4b92-86bb-d9fe56382be1	100	13	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1

²² SKAP Data, 2018

The social status of adolescents referred to in this research is the status of whether or not an adolescent has a girlfriend. Each family that is a respondent in this research may have 1, 2 or more adolescents. Data on the social status of adolescents in Table 2.1 is shown by the column level of adolescent relationship vulnerability. The higher the score given, the better the social status of adolescents in the family. The number 0 indicates that all adolescents in the family have the status of having a boy/girlfriend, and the number 100 indicates that all the adolescents in the family have the status of not having a boy/girlfriend. For families that have more than one adolescent and have various statuses, the score is determined based on the following formula:

$$\text{Score of Teenagers' Society} = \frac{\text{Total score of all teenagers}}{\text{Many Teenagers}}$$

For example: suppose a family has 3 adolescents with details of 1 person having the status of having a boy/girlfriend and 2 people having the status of not having a boy/girlfriend, then the method for calculating the score is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Score of Teenagers' Society} &= \frac{0 + 100 + 100}{3} \\ &= \frac{200}{3} \\ &= 67 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the family's score in the adolescent relationship vulnerability column is 67. Table 4.1 shows complete data on the implementation of eight family tasks as well as the social status of adolescents in Jambi Province. Data on the implementation of eight family functions are described for each family function,²³ namely: (1) religious function $[X_1]$; (2) socio-cultural function $[X_2]$; (3) love function $[X_3]$; (4) protection function $[X_4]$; (5) reproductive function $[X_5]$; (6) socialization and education function $[X_6]$; (7) economic function $[X_7]$; and (8) environmental function $[X_8]$.

The Influence of the Implementation of Eight Family Functions on Adolescents' Social Status

In this study, the influence of implementing eight family functions on adolescents' social status is observed both simultaneously and partially.

1. Simultaneous Influence

The independent variables in this research are eight family functions which include: (1) religious function $[X_1]$; (2) socio-cultural function $[X_2]$; (3) love function $[X_3]$; (4) protection function $[X_4]$; (5) reproductive function $[X_5]$; (6) socialization and education function $[X_6]$; (7) economic function $[X_7]$; and (8) environmental function $[X_8]$. The dependent variable is the adolescent's social status (Y).

Table 3 shows the results of multiple linear regression analysis performed using the SPSS 13.0 program:

²³ Compare this concept of family function with Qiuxia Song, Wanying Su, Ning Li, Hao Wang, Xianwei Guo, Qiwei Liang, Guangbo Qu, Xiuxiu Ding, Mingming Liang, Qirong Qin, Mingchun Chen, Liang Sun, and Yehuan Sun, "Family function and emotional behavior problems in Chinese children and adolescents: A moderated mediation model," *Journal of Affective Disorders* 341 (2023): 296-303. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2023.08.138>.

Table 3.
Results of Analysis of Eight Family Functions that Influence the Social Status of Adolescents in Jambi Province

No	Variable Name	Description	Regression Coefficient	t-count	Sig.
1	X_1	Religion function	-6,005	-1,801	0,072
2	X_2	Social-culture function	3,084	1,018	0,309
3	X_3	Love function	-2,653	-0,920	0,358
4	X_4	Protection function	-1,752	-0,542	0,588
5	X_5	Reproduction function	-0,662	-0,198	0,843
6	X_6	Socialization and education function	1,966	0,577	0,564
7	X_7	Economy function	4,647	1,565	0,118
8	X_8	Environmental function	1,623	0,506	0,613
Constant			51,821	7,777	0,000

$$R^2 = 0,118$$

$$\text{Adjusted } R^2 = -0,001$$

$$F_{\text{count}} = 0,954$$

$$F_{\text{table}} = 2,027$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = -1,648$$

Reliability Level 95%.

Based on table 3, a multiple linear regression equation can be formed as follows:

$$Y = 51,821 - 6,005X_1 + 3,084X_2 - 2,653X_3 - 1,752X_4 - 0,662X_5 + 1,966X_6 + 4,647X_7 + 1,623X_8 + e.$$

According to the results of multiple linear regression analysis using 2018 SKAP data for Jambi Province, the adjusted R^2 was -0,001 or -0,1%. The result of F_{count} is 0,954 and F_{table} is 2,027. Since $F_{\text{count}} < F_{\text{table}}$, thus H_0 is accepted, which means that there is no simultaneous influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). This means that the implementation of the eight family functions only influences 0,1% and the remaining 99,9% is influenced by other factors not included in the calculation.

2. Partial Influence

A t-test was conducted to determine if the independent variables (religious function, socio-cultural function, love function, protection function, reproductive function, socialization and educational function, economic function, and environmental function) have a partial influence on the dependent variable (Adolescent Social Status).

If $|t_{\text{count}}| \geq t_{\text{table}}$ means that the independent variable (X) individually has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). On the other hand, if $-t_{\text{table}} < t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ which means that the independent variable (X) individually has no real effect on the dependent variable (Y).

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis presented in Table 3, the value of t_{count} or each independent variable (X) can be seen. The following will explain in more detail the influence or non-influence of each independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) by comparing the value of t_{count} for each independent variable (X) with the value $t_{\text{table}} = -1,648$.

Variable X_1 (religious function), $t_{\text{count}} = -1,801$. Since $-1,801 \leq -1,648$, thus we obtain $|t_{\text{count}}| \geq t_{\text{table}}$. Thus, variable X_1 has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of religious functions has a real influence on the social status of adolescents.

Variable X_2 (socio-cultural function), $t_{count} = 1.018$. Because $-1.648 < 1.018 < 1.648$, we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, Variable X_2 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of socio-cultural functions has no real influence on the social status of adolescents.

Variable X_3 (love function), $t_{count} = -0.920$. Because $-1.648 < -0.920 < 1.648$, we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, variable X_3 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of the function of love has no real effect on the social status of adolescents.

Variable X_4 (protection function), $t_{count} = -0.542$. Because $-1.648 < -0.542 < 1.648$, we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, variable X_4 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of the protective function has no real effect on the social status of adolescents.

Variable X_5 (reproductive function), $t_{count} = -0.198$. Because $-1.648 < -0.198 < 1.648$, then we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, variable X_5 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of the protective function has no real effect on the social status of adolescents.

Variable X_6 (socialization and education function), $t_{count} = 0.577$. Because $-1.648 < 0.577 < 1.648$, then we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, variable X_6 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of socialization and education functions has no real influence on the social status of adolescents.

Variable X_7 (economic function), $t_{count} = 1.565$. Because $-1.648 < 1.565 < 1.648$, then we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, variable X_7 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of economic functions has no real effect on adolescents' social status.

Variable X_8 (environmental function), $t_{count} = 0.506$. Because $-1.648 < 0.506 < 1.648$, then we obtain $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. Thus, variable X_8 has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Y). In other words, the level of implementation of environmental functions has no real effect on adolescents' social status.

Conclusion

Adolescents in Jambi Province have an average social vulnerability score of 53.33. This suggests that most adolescents in Jambi Province are in a relationship. Overall, the implementation of eight (8) family functions does not affect adolescents' social standing. However, the religious function variable has a considerable influence on the social status of adolescents in Jambi Province.

The recommendations based on the findings of this research are as follows: Re-enriching the community by emphasizing the importance of family functions, activating youth activities and organizations beginning with the smallest environments in the community, involving religious leaders, community leaders, and traditional leaders in the social control system, and integrating all parties directly related to adolescents, such as educational institutions, religion, and society.

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