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Analysis of Fatherless Measuring Instruments on Adolescents

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Abstract

Fatherless is a phenomenon that results in individuals having to live apart from their fathers. Fatherless is a condition when individuals lose the role of the father both physically and psychologically. This study aims to determine the phenomenon of fatherless to adolescents. There were 85 users who experienced Fatherless or lost the role of the father in the respondents' results, with the characteristics of not living with the father because he had died, divorced parents, father's work commitments, and others. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling technique. The measuring instrument used is the fatherless scale. Data analysis was carried out using simple linear regression analysis techniques. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of fatherless on adolescents who do not live with their fathers. The results of this study have implications for the importance of institutions related to marriage preparation and strengthening the role of the family to provide material and socialization of the role of fathers and mothers to prospective couples and young families in the next generation.

Keywords: Fatherless, Reliability, Validity, Adolescents.

Introduction

The family plays an important role in a child's life, because the family is the main foundation of a child in shaping a child's identity, values, and social skills. The family is considered an informal educational environment or the first teacher for a child, let alone both parents. The participation of both parents in raising children is one of the keys to building a good and ideal family. However, nowadays many people think that the responsibility of nurturing, educating, and raising children is the duty of a mother, on the grounds that fathers already hold the responsibility as a breadwinner. Based on the results of research conducted by Soge, Bunga, Thoomaszen, and Kiling (2016) stated that most mothers out there think that the responsibility of nurturing and educating children is completely the duty of mothers while the duty of fathers is enough to earn a living.

The rise of cases of adolescent acquaintance in Indonesia is very concerning. Cases of children in conflict with the law, according to data from the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, show an increase in the period 2020 to 2023. As of August 26, 2023, there are nearly 2,000 children with legal problems. A total of 1,467 of them are prisoners and are still undergoing the

judicial process, while 526 children are serving their sentences as prisoners. Based on the results of research from Fitroh (2014), it is stated that there have been many studies that state that the lack of role and attention of a father will have a bad impact on children. It was recorded that as many as 63% of suicide cases, 90% of children became homeless and street children, 85% of children showed behavioral disorders such as homelessness, 80% of rape cases and 71% of children dropped out of school.

Juvenile delinquency is directly influenced by negative parenting. Juvenile delinquency, if ignored and left unchecked, will make them trapped in this deviant behavior. Fathers and mothers have the same role in nurturing and educating a child. The loss of one of the roles of parents will have an impact on children's psychological and personality problems. The current phenomenon is that Indonesia is said to be a country that lacks the third *fatherless* figure in the world. This means that many Indonesia children lack a father figure in their lives. Indonesia is third in the world as a *fatherless country* (jpnn.com).

In a family, the figure of a father is considered the captain or leader of where a family will sail. A father has a fairly important role, apart from being a leader and protector in a family, fathers also play an important role in the psychological development of children. Fathers not only play the role of breadwinners and financial fulfillment, but fathers also serve as role models for children in developing the right character, personality, and behavior. Hidayati, Kaloeti, and Karyono (in Nisa, Puspitarini, and Zahrohti, 2022) state that fathers play an important role in children's cognitive, emotional, and psychological well-being, social development, and physical health. Fathers provide academic support, emotional warmth, and attachment, which has a positive impact on the child's development.

Fatherless is a phenomenon that is being hotly discussed today not only in Indonesia but also around the world. The Indonesia Child Protection Commission (Asy'ari & Ariyanto, 2019) stated that the involvement of fathers in childcare in Indonesia is still low where the quality and quantity of fathers' time in communicating with children is only one hour per day. *Fatherless* is defined as the absence of the father's role in children's development both physically and psychologically (Wandansari, Nur, & Siswanti, 2021). *Fatherless* is not only about the absence of a father figure in the family, but also about the role of the father who does not function optimally (Nurhayani, 2020).

Literature Review

Commissioner of the Indonesia Child Protection Commission (KPAI) Retno Listyarti defines *fatherless* as a child who develops without the presence of a father, or a child who has a father but the father does not play a maximum role in the process of child growth and development, in other words parenting (Zhafira, 2021). It is

understood that *fatherless* is the absence of a father's role and figure in a child's life. This happens to orphans or children who in their daily lives do not have a close relationship with their fathers (Sundari & Herdajani, 2013). The absence of a father's role in a child's life will be at risk to his or her psychological and physical future, which can have a long-term impact until the child grows up. Then it causes a child's personality to become problematic. Under certain conditions, the deviant or problematic behavior will become disruptive behavior. One of the social problems that often occur in today's society is deviant behavior carried out by adolescents, which is commonly referred to as *delinquency* (Harefa, et al., 2022). Juvenile delinquency is a violation of the boundaries of the concept of values and norms of reasonableness that apply in society, which means that it can deviate, contradict, and even damage norms.

Fatherless: Defined as the state of a teenager who grows up without the involvement or presence of a father in his life. Fatherless in this context can be operationalized by using independent variables. This variable can be measured using a questionnaire that describes the level of physical presence, emotional, and involvement of fathers in the daily life of adolescents, by adapting instruments from previous research. Lamb, Pleck, Levine, and Charnov (2017) stated that the aspect of the presence of the father role consists of three, namely:

a. Paternal Interaction: Father's involvement in parenting by spending time with children directly. This includes physical and psychological interactions between father and son, such as playing, talking, and sharing activities.

b. Paternal Accessibility: The aspect when fathers are easy to find when the child needs it both physically and through contact. This allows the child to interact with the father effectively and obtain the necessary help and support.

c. Paternal Responsibility: The involvement of the father who is fully responsible for the child's social, emotional, and achievement development. Fathers are also responsible for making decisions as well as planning for their children's future. This includes the responsibility to direct children in various aspects of life, such as education, career, and social relationships.

Research Methods

The source of this research was obtained from 85 respondents from adolescents who experienced fatherlessness. Respondents were asked to fill in a measuring tool that had been adjusted by a variable that had been designed based on the variable. This measuring tool was distributed using a questionnaire with a fatherless influence scale. The scale of the Likert model used consisted of 4 answer items, with explanations of (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Strongly Disagree, (4) Disagree.

Table.1 Blueprint for Fatherless Measuring Tools for Adolescents

No	Dimension	Indicator	Aitem

1	Emotional	High anxiety and depression. Feeling lonely and neglected. Low self-esteem and self-confidence.	3
2	Behaviour	Engaging in juvenile delinquent behavior. The use of alcohol and illegal drugs. Participation in risky activities.	3
3	Identity	Difficulty in forming a strong self-identity. Uncertainty about gender roles and family values. Identity search outside the family.	3
4	Relationship	Difficulty in forming healthy relationships. Lack of social skills and empathy. Unstable relationship patterns.	3
5	Akademis	Low academic performance. Lack of motivation to learn. Difficulty in completing schoolwork.	3
6	Social and Economic	Economic difficulties in the family. Low access to resources and educational or employment opportunities. Insecurity in the social environment.	3
Total			18

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Results and Discussion

The results of the Cronbach's Alpha analysis test conducted by the researchers using JASP (Jeffreys's Amazing Statistics Program) software obtained a point estimate of 0.929.

The results show that 18 items used by researchers are reliable.

Table.2 *Fatherless Scale Consistency Statistics*

Estimate	Cronbach's α	Average interitem correlation
Point estimate	0.929	0.419
95% CI lower bound	0.905	0.320
95% CI upper bound	0.949	0.506

Data was obtained from the results of measurements involving 85 respondents The results show that 18 items used by researchers are reliable. According to Azwar (2012), a research instrument is stated to have a good level of reliability if the coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha ≥ 0.60

Table.3 Statistical Reliability If Aitem Is Discriminated Against

	If item dropped
Item	**Cronbach's α**
i 1	0.923
i 2	0.925
i 3	0.924
i 4	0.929
i 5	0.929
i 6	0.929
i 7	0.923
i 8	0.925
i 9	0.926
i 10	0.925
i 11	0.924
i 12	0.923
i 13	0.925
i 14	0.925
i 15	0.926
i 16	0.927
i 17	0.929
i 18	0.924

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The table above shows Cronbach's alpha if item deleted in each indicator of the fatherless variable against juvenile delinquency. Cronbach alpha if item deleted can be interpreted as the Cronbach alpha fatherless score for adolescents obtained if the item is deleted from the questionnaire. If Cronbach's alpha if the deleted item exceeds the point estimate, then when the item is deleted, it will increase the alpha value. In all these indicators, there is nothing higher than the point estimate so that the item is still used so that the reliability value does not decrease.

Table.4 Chi-square Calculation Results

Model	X^2	df	p
Baseline model	1201.128	153	
Factor model	535.870	135	< .001

Note. The estimator is ML.

The Chi-Suared value is a traditional measure to evaluate the overall fit of the model and assess the magnitude of the difference between the sample and the installed covariant matrix (Hu & Bentler, 1999). A good fit model will give insignificant results at a threshold of 0.05 (Barrett, 2007), so the Chi-Square statistic is often referred to as the 'badness of fit'.
X2 which is relatively low to df (degree of freedom) with an insignificant p value (p > 0.05) (Coughlan & Mullen, 2008) Chi-square in this study has a high χ2 because the p-value is below 0.05 which is 0.001 so that the measurement model by the researchers can be declared to be suitable.

Tabel.5 Component Loadings RCI & Uniqueness

	RC1	Uniqueness
i 7	0.781	0.390
i 1	0.775	0.399
i 12	0.763	0.418
i 3	0.759	0.424
i 18	0.741	0.451
i 11	0.738	0.455
i 2	0.732	0.464
i 8	0.728	0.470

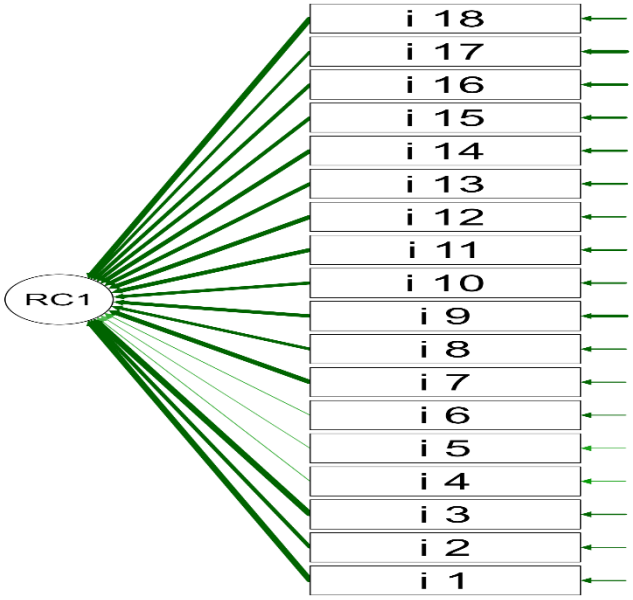
Tabel.5 Component Loadings RCI & Uniqueness

	RC1	Uniqueness
i 10	0.716	0.488
i 14	0.696	0.516
i 13	0.685	0.531
i 9	0.675	0.544
i 15	0.651	0.576
i 16	0.603	0.637
i 17	0.536	0.713
i 6	0.508	0.742
i 4	0.503	0.747
i 5	0.481	0.769

Note. Applied rotation method is promax.

In the table above in the context of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), a uniqueness value of only 0.6 for the observed variable indicates that 60% of the variance in the variable is not explained by the proposed factor model. This means that most variances of variables are unique and not related to other factors in the model (Jolliffe, 2014). The table above shows that the uniqueness values of i9, i13, i14, i15, i16 are above 0.6 or < 0.6. This means that these items are included in the uniqueness category

Fig.1 Path Diagram 18 Measurement Items



Based on the RC1 path diagram above, there are 3 measurement items that are not optimal in measuring *fatherlessness in adolescents*. There are 15 subtracting items that are suitable for measuring academic stress. The items are i1, i2, i3, i7, i8, i,9, i10, i11, i12, i13, i14, i15, i16, i17, and i18.

Table.6 Measurement Fit Indicator

Metric	Value
Root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA)	0.187
RMSEA 90% CI lower bound	0.170
RMSEA 90% CI upper bound	0.204
RMSEA p-value	0.000
Standardized root mean square residual (SRMR)	0.118
Hoelter's critical N (α = .05)	26.874
Hoelter's critical N (α = .01)	28.939
Goodness of fit index (GFI)	0.775
McDonald fit index (MFI)	0.095
Expected cross validation index (ECVI)	7.575

The table above shows that the RMSEA is at a value of 0.187, which indicates that there is a rejection of the parameters of the measurement model made by the researchers because the RMSEA point should not be more than 0.08 (MacCallum et al., 1996). The table above shows that the SRMR is at 0.118, which shows that this value is higher than the standard SRMR value of 0.05 (Coughlan & Mullen, 2008). Then in the table above the GFI value shows a value of 0.775, this indicates the acceptance of the minimum value and the maximum value (Coughlan & Mullen, 2008)

Based on the results of the correlation test with the basic principle of significant correlation (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$), it can be seen that there is a significant correlation in measuring customer satisfaction. According to Sumarsid (2017), Pearson correlation has a minimum requirement in a measuring instrument to be considered valid, namely if the r value ≥ 0.3. This study shows that the correlation of all items is eligible so that it can be said to be valid. If a measuring instrument has a reliability coefficient value that is close to 1, then the measuring instrument can be said to be reliable. According to Azwar (2012), reliability is considered quite satisfactory if > 0.6 (more than enough), > 0.7 (good enough), and > 0.8 (good). In this study, the reliability results showed a very good value with an estimate point of 0.912 which means that all items are consistent.

Chi-squared is a measurement to evaluate the suitability of the model as a whole and assess the magnitude of the difference between the sample and the coherant matrix used (Hu & Bentler, 1999). A good fit model will give insignificant results at a threshold of 0.05 (Barrett, 2007). In this study, the chi-squared value showed significance with a $p < 0.05$ (0.01), which means the model had a good fit even though it was not perfect. In the RC1 Path Diagram, it shows that there are two measurement items whose strength is not optimal to measure Customer Satisfaction in the Service Quality phenomenon, and there are eight measurement items that have appropriate strengths, namely item 8 (repurchase), item 1 (expectations for products), item 3 (store service quality), item 10 (level of conformity), item 2 (expectations after using services), Item 5 (Matching expectations with results), Item 9 (Comparison of performance with expectations), and Item 6 (Product accuracy in meeting needs).

In the context of Structural Equation Modelin (SEM), the uniqueness value shows that most items are not related to other factors in the model (Jolliffe, 2014). In this study, all items have a uniqueness value below 0.6 which means that the items do not have the relationship of other factors in the model, so this measuring tool cannot be used properly even though it has good correlation and reliability values. Other model compatibility indices such as RSMEA showed poor values (0.149 > 0.08), indicating poor item compatibility. The SRMR showed an acceptable value (0.068), and the GFI showed a good result (0.974), indicating that this model has a

good fit overall. Thus, overall this measuring tool cannot be used optimally because there are still some weaknesses when tested.

Conclusion

Fatherless is defined as a child who has a father but his father is not present optimally in the process of growing and developing his child. The phenomenon of fatherlessness can be caused by divorce, death of the father, separation due to problems in the marriage relationship, or separation due to physical or psychological health problems of each. The cause of fatherlessness leads to the separation of the father's residence from the child. In the overall core results, the fatherless scale used in this study has quite good reliability, with a high Cronbach's Alpha value. However, the validity of the scale needs to be further evaluated considering the results of the Chi-square test which show poor model fit and high RMSEA value. The recommendation for the next research is to revise items that have a high uniqueness value and re-evaluate the appropriate measurement model to get a better fit.

It is recommended to review existing items, reduce model complexity, or add new, more relevant items. In order to improve the quality of the Fatherless measurement instrument for adolescents, there are several improvements that can be made. First, with an RMSEA value of 0.187 which means that the model fit is not good. External validation and much larger and more diverse samples, as well as testing in a variety of contexts can go a long way in ensuring more general reliability and validity. Analysis of individual items and retesting of reliability will be able to strengthen the consistency of the instrument in future studies.

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