

The Impact of Parental Attachment in Onset of the Adolescent Sexuality

Artemisi Shehu, PhD.

University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Education and Psychology; art_emisa@yahoo.com

Esmeralda Kryeziu, M.A.

University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Education and Psychology; esmeralda.kryeziu@gmail.com

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Abstract

This study explores the impact of adolescents' perceptions on parental attachment, at the time of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents. In many countries this phenomenon is considered to be problematic for the difficulty of management of adolescent sexual behavior. Having a healthy sexuality is one of the central targets of adolescence; several adolescents tend to have sexual behavior with high risk (Chilman, 1990). Considering the risk of damage resulting from an early start of sexual relations, numerous researchers have conducted studies on this issue. In these studies, except treatises on adolescent sexual behavior and the consequences of its deviations, several efforts were made to explore the factors that are assumed to have a direct influence on sexuality in adolescence. Many studies conducted on the impact of adolescent sexuality, show the family as a very important factor associated with predicting the impact of the time when adolescents begin their sexual activity. Positive family relationships and not strict structures of the family correlate consistently positive with the late starting of adolescent sexual life (Lammers, 2000; Resnick, 1997). Recognizing the importance of all elements of parental micro system, the focus of this study is specifically in the impact of parental attachment to the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents. Participants in the study were 140 students of first and second (8- 21 year old /late adolescence) year of their studies. After the pilot phase, it was passed to the second stage, the application of questionnaires, which resulted in obtaining the final results interesting drawing conclusions and recommendations for the future.

Keywords: attachment, adolescence, relationship, sexuality.

1. Introduction

The object of this study is the impact of parental attachment on the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents. This is a concept, which derives from the basic theory of early attachment, but that was further developed by other authors, who give us new approaches upon attachment relations in a wider context of later development.

This study aims to reveal whether parental attachment (perceptions of teenagers on the affective and cognitive dimensions of their relationship with their parents) influences the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents. The main purpose of this study is to find out whether parental attachment (perceptions of teenagers on the affective and cognitive dimensions of their relationship with each parent), affect the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents.

The objectives of the study are: Collection of some information and data associated with age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents, Comparison of these data to other date of other studies in different cultures; Obtaining data on the impact of attachment to each parent separately and together (comparatively), the age of onset of sexual life among adolescents; Providing and analyzing the results obtained from the application of parental questionnaire on attachment and the question on the timing of initiation of sexual intercourse; and Providing valuable findings and recommendations specifically related to the results to be drawn from the study. The main purpose of this study is to find out whether parental attachment (perceptions of teenagers on the affective and cognitive dimensions of their relationship with each parent), affect the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents.

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recommendations specifically related to the results to be drawn from the study.

Adolescence extends mostly from age 10 to 22 years, and many researchers refer to this period with three stages: early adolescence (10-14 years), middle adolescence (15-17 years) and late adolescence (18-22 years) (Kollar, 2013; Balk, 1995). During this time, teens go through physical maturity in many intrapsychic areas (Hill, 1980; Balk, 1995). Hill (1980) affirms that psychosocial basic goals are to develop these areas: "attachment, autonomy, intimacy, sexuality, and identity achievement."

Herald and Marshall (1996) indicated the demand of using a new approach, especially when detected psychosocial factors of adolescent sexual behavior (scholar.lib.vt.edu).

Sexual development is an important component of the transition of children into adults. During puberty, adolescents undergo through major modifications in their hormones, male and female organs, emotions and perceptions about sexuality (Miller and Dyk, 1993). Gunn and Paikoff Brooks (1997) suggested that sexual health of adolescents depends on four characteristics: to have positive feelings about their body changes; to feel comfortable with the concept of sexual development; to develop a sexual behavior and to practice safe sex. Furman and Simon (1999) stated in their study that it would be positive that romantic relationships of the adolescents could be used more as a manner to accomplish a position, rather than as a manner to meet their attachment or sexual requests.

According Brofenbrenner (1979) social systems, in which we develop, are *ecosystems*, because they are in continuity in interaction with each other and influence each other. Brofenbrenner concluded that every person thinks, learns and develops within a group of related systems, ranging from the family, the neighborhood, the school, the community, to the society. Impacts of all systems are reciprocal. Each person lives in a micro system, which is located in a *mezosystem*, which is located within an *ecosystem*.

But some adolescents go through sexual behaviors with high risk in comparison with other adolescents (Chilman, 1990; scholar.lib.vt.edu). A 20-year-old sexually healthy, which has a relation, which use contraception and other forms of protection, which does regular gynecological controls and who can talk about his sexual activity with at least another adult, present a lower risk health and psychological problems. The risk level of this teenager is matchless to that of a teenager under the age of 17, who had sex with a partner a few years older than her, who does not practice safe sex, which does not receive medical assistance and there is no adult with whom to talk about her sexual experiences (www.scholar.lib.vt.edu).

Many other risks associate with early initiation of sexual activity are unprotected sex, multiple partners, sex with high-risk partners, sex in exchange for money and benefits (Miller and Dyk, 1993; Paikoff, 2000). All these are included in the group of high-risk behaviors and many of them correlate with early sexual relations, however none of them will be the focus of our study. As stated above, this is a summary of the theories that support and give evidence on early consideration of the sexual relationship as a problematic behavior and psychological health consequences of adolescent.

Gender is another important influencing factor. The most notable gender difference in terms of age of onset of sexual activity is related to the fact that boys tend to engage earlier than girls in sexual relations. So Whiteback (1999) observed that girls, who spent more time in the performance of school activities, start their sexual activity later than the other gender. Depression as another factor was related to gender in the study of Whitebeck (1999). Depression was highly connected with premature beginning of sexual activity among girls, while through the other gender there wasn't evidence of this impact (www.scholar.lib.vt.edu).

Substance abuse was observed to be another contributing factor. An analysis of 349 questionnaires applied to schools of an urban area from Subin (1999) noticed that substance abuse is a risk for premature beginning of sexual activity. Rosenbaum and Kandell (1990) found that such factors as demographic factors, social, family characteristics and the use of drugs were important forecasters for premature onset of sexual relations, in both genders. As well they concluded that the chance that adolescents engage in premature sexual behavior increased the probability of beginning of substance use (Rosenbaum and Kandel, 1990; www.scholar.lib.vt.edu).

Psychological factors are estimated to be the next influencers. According to a study Lamers (2000) depression is not a ranked variable which correlates with age of onset of sexual activity. But self-esteem has also been a topic for researchers with regard to its influence that can have on the start of sexual activity among adolescents, yet the results are contradictory. Some studies reveal that high levels of self-esteem are factors delaying the age of initiation of sexual intercourse (Whitbeck, 1999), while other studies say that the high level of self-esteem and high level of satisfaction with features physical correlate with earlier initiation of sexual intercourse (Lamers, 2000). On the other hand, Crockett (1996), in his study refutes the effect that can have self-esteem and self-image in the age of onset of sexual relations.

While through the factors that increase individual micro system as influential in the development of sexuality, it can be mentioned family structure and familiar ties (Lammers, 2000; Resnick, 1997; etc.).

On the other hand, many investigators have concluded that interpersonal factors especially family ones are more central in some milieus. Whitbeck et al., (2000, www.scholar.lib.vt.edu) found that not healthy family relations between parents and children were strong forecasters of age in which teenagers will have their first sexual intercourse, compared to the impact that had positive ones. But there are other influencing factors such as divorce of parents. Magnusson (2011), in her research, concluded that the structure of families with only one parent was a valid anticipator of the premature beginning of sexual relations between adolescents.

Lammers (2000) in a study conducted with adolescents under the age of 17 years, concluded that those adolescents who lived in a normal family (with their mother and father) were less likely to have premature sexual behaviors, compared with adolescents who lived only with either mother or father (www.scholar.lib.vt.edu). While the structure of the family and related changes appear to impact the age of beginning of sexual activity among adolescents. Parental monitoring is another influencing factor. In his study, Resnick (1997) concluded that maternal and paternal surveillance was less important than parent-child relationship, in forecasting the onset of sexual relations among adolescents. In a study Whitback (1999) concluded that the effect of parental monitoring varies by age. Another factor is the attitudes of parents as well. Although at first, adolescents appear to be put to use the opinions of their parents, parents' views on sex in general have a big impact on adolescent sexual transition (Resnick, 1997). Another factor is the parental communication. For example Zabi (1990) describes a link between parent-child communication and adolescent and sexual behavior and Rogers (1999) concluded that boys, whose parents talk about sexuality with them, perceived their parents as helpful and caring (www.scholar.lib.vt.edu).

Parental attachment is described in many different ways by researchers. From an analysis of questionnaires applied to a sample of 12.188 teenagers, in a nationally survey conducted by Resnick (1997), was found that the relationship parent - adolescent, was defined as "the feeling of warmth, love and care of parents" and was a factor that correlates with a delayed onset of sexual relations. Lammers studied many adolescent in his survey. He wanted to understand the impact of the perception of adolescents about their care by parents, the age of first sexual experience. The results showed that high perception of parental care correlated with late onset of sexual relations (Lammers, 2000). In a study conducted by Donnelly (1999), he found that girls who perceived their family support were less likely to have sex in teens.

Although there is a lot of evidence that strong bond parent-child is a defensive factor for age of beginning of sexual relations, some evidence indicates that the low or uncertain parental relation brings more harm in comparison of the protection that brings the stronger relationship. Girls who had low levels of closeness to their mothers were more likely to become earlier sexually active (Tobey, 2001).

As mentioned above, numerous studies have shown that the parent-child relationship becomes a contributing factor in most cases. It seems that the effect of this factor takes a smaller value in the company of other elements or other contexts. Thus, in a research with teens and parents, Tobey (2001) discovered that the relationship with the parents had moderate impact to the age of onset of sexual activity for teens that have had stressful life incidents. Also, Christopher et al., (1993) concluded that communication between parent and adolescent and familial affection, there were not always a significant impact in forecasting age of beginning of sexual relations.

2. Methods

The object of this article is the study of the adolescents aged 18 to 21 years. This topic allows a wider space age of the sample. The main hypothesis of the study are two:

H1 "Positive perceptions about relationship with the mother increases the age of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents."

H 2"Positive perceptions about relationship with the father increases the age of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents. "

The sample of this study was selected from a wide group of population composed of teenagers. Of the entire population of adolescents, for reasons explained above, the interest stood alone on 18- 21 years age group (late adolescence). The study was conducted at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Tirana. Of all the classes resulted in the total number of students involved in the study were 173 students. From questionnaires collected, 33 of them were declared invalid, while the final results were taken from a total of 140 valid questionnaires. The largest number of participants were age 19 years (51%), while the rest were 18 (20%), 20 (24%), and 21 (5%). This charge distribution was the result of a random sampling selection. It should be noted that due to the fact known that sex is dominant in the Faculty of Social Sciences, are women, the part of our sampling, the total percentage, only 10% were found to be male.

For independent variable (parental attachment), it is decided to use a revised version of the Inventory of attachment to parents and friends (IPPA). A self-report questionnaire, with responses 5- point Likert scale format authored by researchers Ph. D Mark T. Greenberg and Ph. D Gay Armsden. For the revised version of the questionnaire (the version used in the study), the so-called Cronbach's alpha is: 0.87 to 0.89 attachment with the mother and father for attachment. While the validity of the instrument, the realization of a large number of questionnaires that have used the questionnaire results to be at high levels.

Also this inventory was added a question on the age on the beginning of sexual relations.

The format of the question, the option is also used in a number of other similar studies. In these studies literature boundary 13years as the first option, describe an alarming and problematic criterion as belonging to the start of sexual relations of adolescents (Leitenberg and Saltzman, 2000; Chilman, 1990; Miller and Moore, 1990).

The next step after defining the instruments to be used was the piloting phase. The maximum time for completion of a questionnaire was 15 minutes. There were no faced obstacles and uncertainties in completing the questionnaires.

The study respected all steps of scientific research ethics.

Realistically, despite maximum efforts for a better performance in the realization of this study, there were also evident some constraints. Some limitations of the study are the omission of many other potential influential factors in the studied topic, the small number of samples, or the sex of the sample's age. While the strengths of the study can be mentioned the innovation that brings this topic on the Albanian literature, providing information on cultural differences, creating the possibility of exploring other links with this aspect of sexuality of the Albanian teenagers, etc.

3. Results and Discussion

There will be presented the results of data collected by the application of relevant instruments.

Referring to the statistical analysis, Cronbach's alpha of 8 first questions of the instrument turned out to be ($\alpha = 0.86$). This shows that the questions have high internal consistency between them.

An important indicator in the study is the age of onset of sexual relations. The data received is reported that 2 subjects have completed first sexual intercourse at age 15 year. Seven of them 16 years old, 16 of them at age 17, and 18 and older age has been reported by 26 subjects. While it is noted that a number of 89 subjects reported that they have never committed sexual relationship. The average values observed that there is a very high difference in points between them. The highest difference is observed between age 15 years ($M = 68$) and other ages which have approximately the same value to each other. But since $N = 2$, for the value of the aforementioned difference, it cannot be called significant change that it brings. In these conditions as a result of a small margin between the averages we cannot report great significance statistical, and therefore it is not yet clear whether the perceptions of adolescents on their relationship with the mother, affect the timing of initiation of sexual intercourse.

Anova. Sum - Relationship with the mother/ total

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1043.575	4	260.894	1.794	.134
Within Groups	19633.646	135	145.434		
Total	20677.221	139			

The table shows the analysis of output averages ANOVA if populations have statistically significant differences between them. Since sig (0.134) < 0.05 then H_0 cannot be rejected and between averages population has no statistically significant changes.

Alternatives to the question on the age of onset of sexual intercourse were 15, 16, 17 and 18 and older. From the data obtained for the relationship with the mother was noticed if comparing averages between these alternatives obvious age difference as an indicator of statistical significance, given and the value of p. The average difference in points between subjects who have intercourse at the age of 15 years and those aged 16 years is 13.4 and the result ($p = 0.167$). Since $p (0.16) > \alpha (0.05)$ then we can say that the difference between the average scores do not constitute important statistical indicators.

In addition, between 15 years and 17 years, the difference between the average score is 13 ($p = 0.041$) < 0.05 . Again it can say that this is statistically significance. Between 15 and 18 years and above is 21.1 and the difference ($p = 0.018$), what behavior is not evidence of a statistical significance. Between age 15 and alternative (never committed sex) was 18.3 ($p = 12:36$) and say that eventually scoring average age 15 years compared with other alternatives, there is no

statistical significance in each case, in relation to adolescents' perceptions about their relationship with the mother.

Between 16 and 17 years of age difference is 4.8 points average and ($p = 0.34$). No statistical significance. Between 16 and 18 years, this difference was 7.7 ($p = 0.13$). Between age 16 and last alternative (non sexual relations) and the difference was 4.9 ($p = 0, 30$).

Between age 17 and 18 and older, the average difference is 2.9 points and ($p = 0.51$). We have no statistical significance. Between age 17 and age alternative sexual relations, and the difference was 0.91 ($p = 0.91$). For age 18 and older and the alternative of never commit sexual relations, the difference is 12:29 and ($p = 0.29$). Even for the latter two cases do not report a statistically significant difference in the average.

From the data of the relationship with the father turns out that the values of averages shows that there is a very high difference in points between them. The highest difference is observed between age 15 years ($M = 68$), aged 16 years ($M = 67.5$) and other ages which have approximately the same value to each other. But since $N = 2$ and $n = 7$ for two differentiated alternative, cannot be called significant changes that they bring. In these conditions as a result of a small margin between the averages cannot report a very good statistical significance, and therefore it is not yet clear whether the perceptions of adolescents on their relationship with their father, affect the timing of the beginning of sexual relations.

From the data obtained for the relationship with the father for the observed output of ANOVA analysis for the aggregate of the father, if the averages of the populations are statistically significant differences between them. Since significance is $(0134) < 0.05$, then H_0 cannot be rejected and between averages population has no statistically significant changes.

The data collected on the aggregate of the father noted that the comparison of averages between these alternatives is obvious age difference as an indicator of statistical significance, given and the value of p . The average difference in points between subjects who have intercourse at the age of 15 years and those aged 16 years is 4 and the data show that ($p = 0.72$). Since $p (0.72) > \alpha (0.05)$ then it can say that the difference between the average scores do not constitute important statistical indicators.

In addition, between 15 years and 17 years, the difference between the average score was 19.2 ($p = 0.80$) < 0.05 . Again it can say that this is statistical significance. Between 15 and 18 years and the difference is 18.6 and ($p = 0.83$), that doesn't bring any evidence of a statistical significance. Between age 15 and the alternative (I never committed sexual relationship) is 16 ($p = 00:12$) and it can say that eventually scoring average age 15 years compared with other alternatives, there is no statistical significance in each case, in relation to adolescents' perceptions about their relationship with the father.

Between 16 and 17 years average difference is 15.2 points and ($p = 0.23$). No statistical significance. Between ages 16 and 18, this margin is 14.6 and ($p = 0:20$). Between age 16 and last alternative (non sexual relations), the difference is 12 ($p = 0.38$).

Between age 17 and 18 and older, the average points difference is - and 0.6 ($p = 0.89$). There is no have no statistical significance. Between age 17 and age alternative sexual relations, and the difference was -3.2 ($p = 0.42$). For age 18 and older and the lack of alternative sexual relations, and the difference was -2.6 ($p = 0.42$). Even for the latter two cases do not report a statistically significant difference in the average.

In terms of gender variables we have these data. The study sample was composed of 140 subjects, with 124 of them belonging to female gender and 14 were male. Using T-Test, which serves to compare two independent groups and examine the differences between the two groups, in our case between the two genders. The data show that among both sexes there is a difference worth 6.7, indicating that adolescent sex brings changes in their perceptions of the relationship with their mother. However, given the small ratio of men ($N = 14$) to women ($N = 124$), it can say that this result cannot be generalized due to the small number of men.

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sum_father_total	Female	124	80.2258	14.47782	1.30015
	Male	14	75.0714	17.58699	4.70034

The data above show that among both sexes there is a difference worth 5, which shows that the gender of the adolescents brings changes in their perceptions of the relationship with the father. However, given the small ratio of men ($N = 14$) to women ($N = 124$), it can say that this result cannot be generalized due to the small number of men. Also the value of the difference itself is very small.

Group Statistics					
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sum_relationship mother_total	Female	124	6.5323	0.79055	0.07099
	Male	14	5.0000	1.35873	0.36314

From above table it is clear the aggregate data on the gender relationship. It noted that among both sexes there is a difference of 1.5. This would give us clues about the impact of gender in the age of onset of sexual relations, but this value cannot be obtained in consideration due to small sample of men (n = 14) compared to women (N = 124).

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Loefer		Upper
Sum Mother - Total	Equal variances assumed	5.561	.020	2.002	136	.047	6.77074	3.38278	.08109	13.46039
	Equal variances not assumed			1.407	14.222	.181	6.77074	4.81207	3.53505	17.07653

The data of the t - test analysis it can be seen the presence of two results from two different t- tests, each assumed the same variance and the other with different variance. The result will depend on the outcome of use Levine test. If the value $p > \alpha$, we can assume that the variances of the two populations are equal. So we will use the data in the first row, otherwise ($p \text{ value} < \alpha$) will use the data in the second row of the table. As the value is $p = 0.020 < \alpha = 0:05$ we may assume that variances are not equal. If the value of $p < \alpha$, then H_0 is rejected. In contrast, if the value $p > \alpha$, H_0 cannot be dismissed. We see that the value $p = 0.020 < \alpha = 00:05$, H_0 rejected. So we say that positive perceptions of the relationship with the mother of adolescents increases the age of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents.

For table of the summary of perceptions about the relationship with the father, since the value $p = 0426 > \alpha = 00:05$ then H_0 cannot be rejected. The perception of the relationship of adolescent father does not affect the growth of the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents.

For the aggregate of responses over the age of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents see that the value $p = 0.014 < \alpha (0:05)$ can assume that variances are not equal, this can say that the age of onset of sexual relations is influenced by perceptions that teenagers have on their relationship with parents.

The data show that only a total of 89 subjects reported that they have never committed sexual relationship. Considering the taken sample, it was noted that a 36% of the total sample reported having sexual intercourse. Of these, only half (50%) reported having sexual intercourse before age 18, while 50% report that the age of onset of sexual relations was 18 years old or more. So unless we see that compared with the high number of samples (140), only about 1/3 proves to have sexual intercourse. This is an indicator that identifies significant changes cultural launched by the reported data from studies of foreign on the age of onset of sexual relations, of which reported the highest percentage is the teenagers who have started their sexual activity, to at least until the age of 18. And yet we must emphasize that the number of entities involved in the study is relatively limited, so it would be difficult the generalization of results.

Initially through descriptive data table on the mother, it was found that there were differences in the average values of the scores of subjects had intercourse at the age of 15 years and other ages. But this difference was not very significance and the number of participants who made up the difference was only two. If you will talk to a positive correlation between the age of onset of relationships and perceptions of stakeholders about their relationship with the mother, then should see significant changes between the average scores of those who had intercourse and following the lowering of the age difference of averages would be higher. However through the data table descriptions sum of the mother, it turned out that these changes were not significant. Even among people who had initiated the relationship at age 16, and 17 years, average values were similar to the values of of people who had started sexual relations at the age of 18 years and above, as well as those who had never committed sexual behavior. So we can say that in advance of the data this table just obtained the idea that the results of the responses on the relationship with the mother and the starting time of sexual relations not evidenced a notable influence the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Data from the ANOVAs table also came out that the results of averages between the groups had no statistical significance washed after $p > \alpha$. However, to go deeper into this table you referred the Post Host tests for multiple comparisons. Changes reported by comparisons between average observed populations were not statistically significant meaning. Thus, for example, there were no significant changes in average scores of teenagers who had sexual intercourse at the age of 16 and those who had intercourse at age 18 or older or who had never committed sexual relationship. So there was no significant difference in characteristics perceptions of their relationship with the mother.

Regarding the other hypothesis, where perceptions about the relationship with the mother is replaced by the relationship with the father, were analyzed again on the sum tables father's descriptions, the table and the Post ANOVAs host. The results of these tables were similar to those of data on the impact of the perception of the relationship with the mother. Again through adolescent suggested that perceptions of the relationship with their father directly did not affect directly in the delay or approach of the age of onset of sexual relations.

Given that part of the research questions it was even the impact of gender in each of the variables through tables T-tests became possible to analyze the impact. The data showed that adolescent sex brings changes in their perceptions of the relationship with the mother. However, given the small ratio of men ($N = 14$) to women ($N = 124$), we can say that this result cannot be generalized due to the small number of men. Also found that the gender of teens bring changes in their perceptions of the relationship with the father, however, the data as the result of the sum of the relationship about sex, do not serve as important indicators for significant differences in the ratio of the mass of sampling both sexes.

Part of the research questions of the study was to explore the comparative report of data on the relationship with the mother and father as separate. Data from the study showed that in relation to perceptions of their relationship with the mother, showed adolescents tend to have more negative perceptions of their relationship with the father.

Finally, the analysis and tables T variables tests were concluded that perceptions of the relationship with the father do not affect the growth of the age of sexual initiation among adolescents. So the second hypothesis of our study it is rejected. On the other hand because the final outcome of $p(0:02) < \alpha$, it can be concluded that positive perceptions of the relationship with the mother increases the age of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents. However, although the value of $p(0:02) < \alpha$, allows us to conclude that our hypothesis can stand, again, it must recognize that the differences between averages were very small, therefore we can say that our hypothesis of the second confirmed partially. So we can say that is partly the impact that perceptions about the relationship with the mother in determining the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents. This enables the heavy weight is given to the idea that should be studied factors that could have the greatest impact at the time of initiation of sexual intercourse among adolescents. Also results of this study prove that the perceptions of the relationship with his father form not at all a contributing factor in predicting the onset of sexual relations among adolescents.

In analogy with the conclusions of our study, there are many other studies that have concluded that perceptions of teenagers on the affective and cognitive dimensions of their relationship with parents does not affect the age of onset of sexual relations among adolescents. So, Christopher, John, and Roosa (1993) found that communication leads -child and parental warmth, had an impact not always a significant impact on forecast levels of sexual activity (scholar.lib.vt.edu). We can say that there are enough spaces to conduct further studies with a wider size of sample, to be even safer on the similar results to those that led this study; however, we must say that the results of this study realize the correct parameters of the methodology; they are also of considerable value.

4. Conclusions

Standard borders of the early age of beginning of sexual relations in the Albanian sample were much later than in some other countries of the world.

Perceptions of adolescents on their relationship with their father, does not affect the timing of initiation of sexual relations to them.

It is concluded a partial confirmation of expectations that positive perceptions of adolescents to their relationship with the mother have a very low impact in determining the age of onset of sexual relations to them.

In this study, because of major differences in the sampling report measure of both sexes, they were completed deal reliable conclusions about the impact of the gender factor in determining the changes in the study results.

In accordance with the perceptions of the relationship with the mother, the results of this study it was observed that adolescents tended to have more negative perceptions of their relationship with the father.

There are differences, though minimal, the impact of perceptions of the relationship with the mother at the age of initiation of sexual intercourse, compared to influence perceptions of the relationship with the father. For our study,

specifically, positive perceptions towards the relationship with the mother influence the delay of onset of sexual relations among adolescents.

Finally it can be said that the results of this study contribute to the creation of a database of results for the exclusion of parental attachment as a factor with high weight, the factors affecting parental micro system at the start of sexual intercourse among adolescents.

5. Recommendations

First, it can be recommended the realization of further studies, which can create opportunities for obtaining a larger sampling and report equal male/female report, to provide more credible evidence regarding the impact of the factor of gender (adolescents).

Second, it is with great scientific interest the realization of studies with a larger geographical sample (not only in the capital).

Also it recommended that it is important that more emphasis be placed on the impact and analysis of the cultural factor in the realization of a similar theme.

Finally, beyond the perception of attachment in predicting the time of the beginning of intercourse among adolescents, it recommended further studies be conducted to explore the influence of other factors of the parental micro system.

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