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The Effect of Big-Five Personality Factors and Knowledge about Reproduction Health to Healthy Life Motivation on Students of Public High School: A Partial Least Squares

Rasminto (a), Nadiroh (b), Yufiarti (c)*

a*) Departement Geography Education of FKIP Universitas Islam 45, Bekasi City, Indonesia

b, c) Postgraduate School of Universitas Negeri Jakarta, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

*rasminto45@unismabekasi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research is aims to about the effect of big-five personality factors and knowledge about reproductive health to the healthy life motivation on students of public high school. The method used was a survey with a partial least square (PLS) involving 279 samples. There are three instruments that measure the healthy life motivation (rel. 971), big-five personality (rel. 937), and knowledge about reproductive health (rel. 874). The research data was carried out by partial least square (PLS). Research results; 1) There is a direct effect of big-five personality to the healthy life motivation which is significant of statistically; 2) There is a direct effect of knowledge about reproductive health to the healthy life motivation which is not significant of statistically; 3) There is a direct effect of conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness and extraversion factors on big-five personality which is significant; 4) There is an indirect effect of conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness and extraversion factors to the healthy life motivation through the big-five personality; and 5) The total effect of conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness and extraversion factors to the healthy life motivation was all significant.

Keywords: Healthy life motivation, big-five personality, and knowledge about reproduction health, and partial least squares (PLS).

1. Introduction

Reproduction health (Kespro) problem become a crucial thing in healthy, physical and mental development in young age, moreover, Indonesia that have been predicted to a demographic bonus in 2045, the problem would be a serious challenge to Indonesia's human development and this thing related to sustainable development goals (SDGs) in point three about health and welfare so it become one of the strategy to build Indonesia's human quality development. In this research, healthy life motivation strongly related to personality and knowledge, it means to build Indonesia's human quality development, a healthy life motivation is needed by observing personality and knowledge aspect as a part of better human character development.

The concept of healthy life motivation as an important variable in this study according to Atkinson & Litwin (1960); Pakdel (2013); Higgins (2012); Colquitt *et al*. (2014); Hutchison & Charlesworth (2011); (Psaki, Chuang, Melnikas, Wilson, & Mensch, 2019); (Ančić, Domazet, & Župarić-Iljić, 2019); Efendi & Makhfudli (2009); Maryati (1994); Abelin, Brzezinski, Carstairs, Organization, & others (1987); Efendi & Makhfudli (2009); Moeller & Moeller (2009); Moeller & Moeller (2009); Moeller & Moeller (2009); Moeller & Moeller (2009); Crowl, Kamisrky, & Podell (1997); Morgan, King, & Weizz (1986); then the healthy life motivation can be synthesized that healthy life motivation is the encouragement of a person's intrinsic and extrinsic factors which refer to his efforts and goals in fulfilling physical, mental and social health.

Personality to Piaget (1978); Byrnes (2016); Rhodewalt & Peterson (2008); George & Jones (2012); White, Hendrick, & Hendrick, (2004)*;* Khormaee (2016); Hutchison & Charlesworth (2011); Colquitt, Lepine, & Wesson (2014); Mayer (2007); Schimmack *et al*. (2004); Larsen & Buss dalam Mayer (2007)*;* Adams dalam Neuman (2014)*;* Avey, Luthans, & Mhatre,

(2008); Costa & Paul (1996); John (1990); Ivancevich, Matteson, & Konopaske (1990); Shani & Docherty (2009); Higgins (2012); Satchell, Davis, Julle-Danière, Tupper, & Marshman (2019); Apers & Derous (2017), then *big-five personality* could be synthese as a unique identical from someone in responding and interacting in a stable condition that have a similarity and or a difference to others and to his environment as a factor that basis the personality are *conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness, extraversion* in order to reach an individual goals.

Knowledge about reproductive health for Bloom, Engelhart, Furst, Hill, & Krathwohl (1956); Pollock & Cruz (1999); Dicker (2004); George & Jones (2012); Lehrer (1990); Anderson & Krathwohl (2001); Fincher, (1994); Stanton *et al*., (2002); *Foster et al*., (2017); Cromer & Seltzer (1999); Asha Mohamud and Murphy dalam Ralph (2001); Bergeron (2003); reproductive health knowledge can being synthesed as a character condition and situation that put a memory and phenomenon of reproductive systeme and function based on the physical, mental and social in prior.

2. Materials and Methods

The method used was a survey with a partial least square (PLS) involving 279 samples. There are three instruments that measure the healthy life motivation (rel. 971), big-five personality (rel. 937), and knowledge about reproductive health (rel. 874). Besides of being able to be used as theoretical confirmation, PLS can also be used to recommend existing relationships and also propose further testing propositions. Based on the research objectives and methodology chapter, the initial PLS model in this case is as follows.

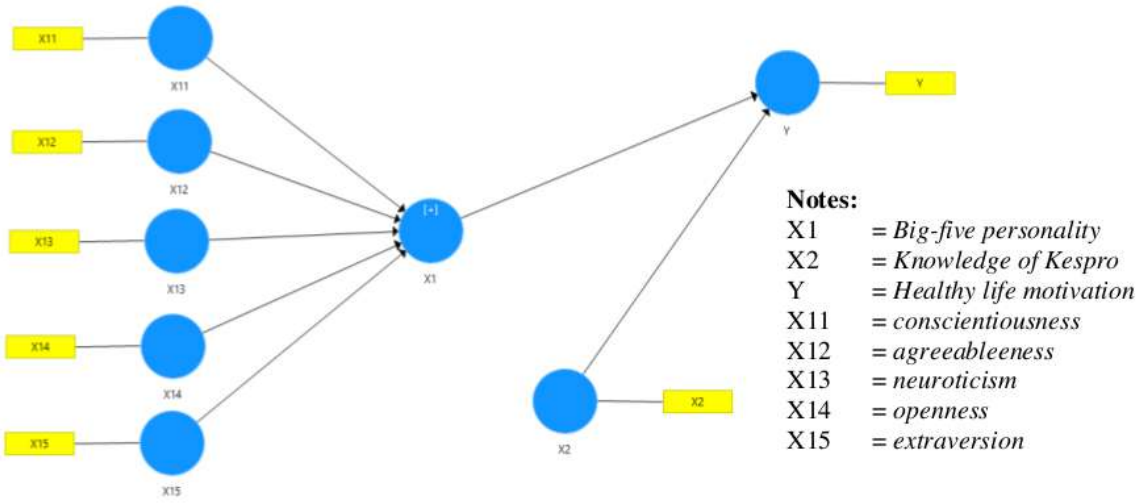

Figure 2. Model Research.

Based on the diagram above, there are two structural models in this study, namely; first, the influence models X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 on X1. So X1 is the endogenous latent variable, while X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 are the exogenous latent variables; and second, the influence model X1 and X2 on Y. So Y as endogenous latent variables, while X1 and X2 as exogenous latent variables.

In this model there are 2 steps or 2 levels, namely the dimensional level and the variable level. At the variable level, X1 is the latent variable of the indicator or manifest variable X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15. But at the dimension level, each of the variables X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 is the latent variable of each indicator.

Constructs or latent variables in this structural equation include: X1, X2 and Y at the variable level. Each of these latent variables has a manifest indicator or variable in it, namely X1 consisting of X1 indicators consisting of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15. While X2 consists of indicators X2

itself and Y consists of indicators Y itself. At the dimensional level, each of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 becomes the latent variable of the indicator itself.

So with a 2-step model like this, it is expected that the direct effect of X1 on Y, X2 on Y, the direct effect of each X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 on X1, and the indirect effect of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 on Y is expected by X1.

3. Results and Discussion

The validity and reliability analysis was carried out at the outer model stage. Based on the PLS concept above, then the results of the outer model analysis in this research data are as follows.

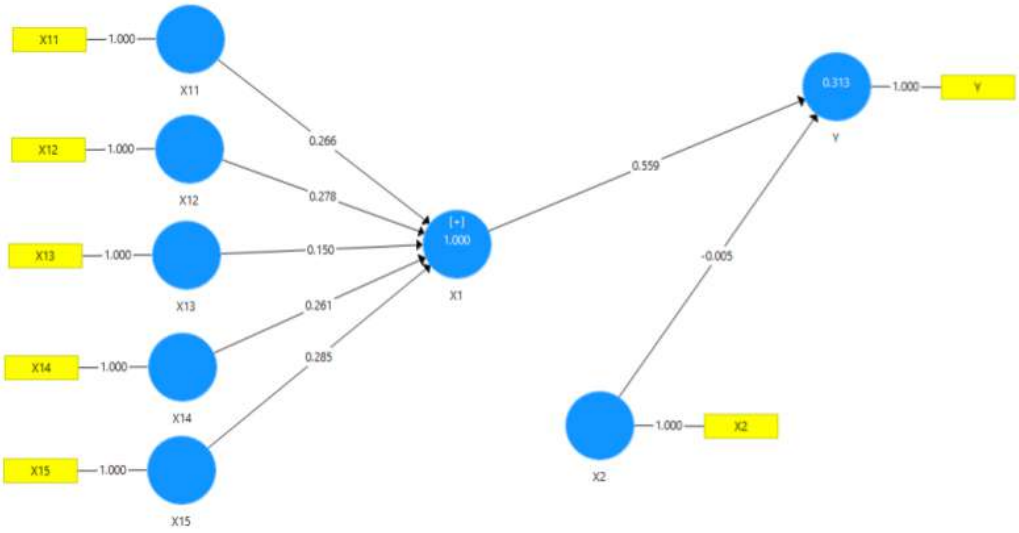

Figure 3. Outer Model

If it is described in more detail in the outer model table, it is as shown in table 1 below.

Tabel 1. Outer Loading

	X1	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X2	Y
X11		1.000						
X11	0.837							
X12			1.000					
X12	0.856							
X13				1.000				
X13	0.514							
X14					1.000			
X14	0.828							
X15						1.000		
X15	0.863							
X2							1.000	
Y								1.000

Based on the data in the table above, it shows that the reliability of the indicators aims to assess whether the indicators of measuring latent variables are reliable or not. From the table above, the value of the outer loading can be seen that all indicators of the outer loading value are> 0.7 except for X13 against X1. So based on the validity of outer loading, it is stated that all indicators are valid in convergent validity. Except X13 against X1. However, because this research is still newly developed, the value limit of outer loading can still be accepted as valid with the criteria still above the value of 0.5.

The next step is to examine whether there is multicollinearity at the outer model level. The results are based on the Outer Model VIF values in the table below.

Table 2. Multicolinearity

Variabel	VIF	Note
X11	1.000	inmulticolinearity
X11	2.220	inmulticolinearity
X12	1.000	inmulticolinearity
X12	2.320	inmulticolinearity
X13	1.000	inmulticolinearity
X13	1.186	inmulticolinearity
X14	1.000	inmulticolinearity
X14	2.124	inmulticolinearity
X15	1.000	inmulticolinearity

X15	**2.398**	inmulticolinearity
X2	**1.000**	inmulticolinearity
Y	**1.000**	inmulticolinearity

The table above shows that there is no indicator with the Outer Model VIF value> 5, so there is no multicollinearity problem in the outer model level.

The next step is to conduct an analysis of Contruct Reliability. Contruct Reliability is measuring the reliability of latent variable constructs. The value that is considered reliable must be above 0.70. Construct reliability is the same as Cronbach alpha.

Table 3. Composite Reliability and Cronbachs Alpha

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
X1	**0.843**	**0.874**	**0.890**	**0.626**
X11	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
X12	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
X13	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
X14	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
X15	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
X2	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
Y	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**

3.1. Internal Consistency Reliability

Internal Consistency Reliability measures how well an indicator can measure its latent constructs. The tools used to assess this are composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha. Based on the table above, it can be seen that all constructs have cronbach's Alpha values> 0.7, so it can be said that all of these constructs are reliable. For example, cronbach's Alpha from the latent variable X1 is 0.843> 0.7, then X1 is reliable. Whereas for X2, Y and X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 respectively, because the nature of the relationship with the indicator is formative, there is no internal consistency reliability analysis.

3.2. Unidimensionality Model Analysis.

The unidimensionality test is to ensure that there are no problems in the measurement. The undimensionality test was carried out using indicators of composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha. For these two indicators the cut-value is 0.7. So based on the table above, all constructs have met the unidimensionality requirements because the value of composite reliability is> 0.7. For example, the composite reliability of the latent variable X1 is 0.890> 0.7, then X1 is reliable. Whereas for X2, Y and X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 respectively, because the nature of the relationship with the indicator is formative, there is no *composy reliability analysis*.

3.3. Convergent Validity

Based on the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value to determine whether the convergent validity requirement has been achieved, all constructs have reached the convergent validity requirements because all AVE values are> 0.50. For example, AVE of the latent variable X2 is 0.626> 0.5, then X2 is convergent valid. Whereas for X2, Y and X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 respectively, because the nature of the relationship with the indicator is formative, there is no *AVE analysis*.

3.4. Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity aims to test the extent to which latent constructs really differ from other constructs. High discriminant validity gives an indication that a construct is unique and is able to explain the phenomenon being measured. A construct is said to be valid, namely by comparing the root value of the AVE (Fornell-Larcker Criterion) with the correlation value between latent

variables. The AVE root value must be greater than the correlation between latent variables. The following is the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value shown in the table below.

Table 4. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

	X1	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X2	Y
X1	0.791							
X11	0.837	1.000						
X12	0.856	0.685	1.000					
X13	0.514	0.304	0.360	1.000				
X14	0.828	0.580	0.613	0.322	1.000			
X15	0.863	0.644	0.637	0.346	0.683	1.000		
X2	-0.079	-0.085	-0.029	0.017	-0.071	-0.111	1.000	
Y	0.559	0.456	0.512	0.183	0.431	0.547	-0.049	1.000

Based on the table above, all the roots of the AVE (Fornell-Larcker Criterion) for each construct are greater than their correlation with other variables. The AVE value is 0.626, the AVE Root is 0.791. The value of 0.791 is greater than the correlation with other constructs at the variable level, with X2 of -0.079 and with Y of 0.559.

The same case with other latent variables, where the AVE ROOT value > Correlation with other constructs. Because all the latent variables of the AVE Root value are> their correlation with other constructs, the discriminant validity requirements in this model have been met, as listed in the table above.

The cross loading value of each construct is evaluated to ensure that the correlation of the construct with the measurement item is greater than that of other constructs. Cross-loading is another method for determining discriminant validity, by looking at the cross loading value. If the loading value of each item on the construct is greater than the cross loading value. The cross loading table can be shown below.

Table 5. Cross Factor Loading

	X1	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X2	Y
X11	0.837	1.000	0.685	0.304	0.580	0.644	-0.085	0.456
X11	0.837	1.000	0.685	0.304	0.580	0.644	-0.085	0.456
X12	0.856	0.685	1.000	0.360	0.613	0.637	-0.029	0.512
X12	0.856	0.685	1.000	0.360	0.613	0.637	-0.029	0.512
X13	0.514	0.304	0.360	1.000	0.322	0.346	0.017	0.183
X13	0.514	0.304	0.360	1.000	0.322	0.346	0.017	0.183
X14	0.828	0.580	0.613	0.322	1.000	0.683	-0.071	0.431
X14	0.828	0.580	0.613	0.322	1.000	0.683	-0.071	0.431
X15	0.863	0.644	0.637	0.346	0.683	1.000	-0.111	0.547
X15	0.863	0.644	0.637	0.346	0.683	1.000	-0.111	0.547
X2	-0.079	-0.085	-0.029	0.017	-0.071	-0.111	1.000	-0.049
Y	0.559	0.456	0.512	0.183	0.431	0.547	-0.049	1.000

From the table above, it can be seen that all loading indicators of the construct> cross loading. For example in the construct X1, where all loading values of all indicators are greater than all the cross loading of other constructs. An example is the X11 indicator where the loading value is 0.837, which is greater than the cross loading of other constructs, namely -0.085 to X2 and 0.456 to Y.

The same case with all other items where the value of loading to the construct > cross loading to other constructs. Because all indicators of the loading value of the construct are > cross loading, this model has met the requirements of discriminant validity. Thus, all items or indicators have met the validity and reliability requirements and there is no multicollinearity between indicators. Then the next step is an analysis of the inner model.

3.5. Result Intrepretation of Inner Model

Based on the path coefficients estimation between construct to see the significance and the level of connection and to examine the hypothese. Then, this is the analysis result in inner model stage based on the T value from loading factor and path coefficient.

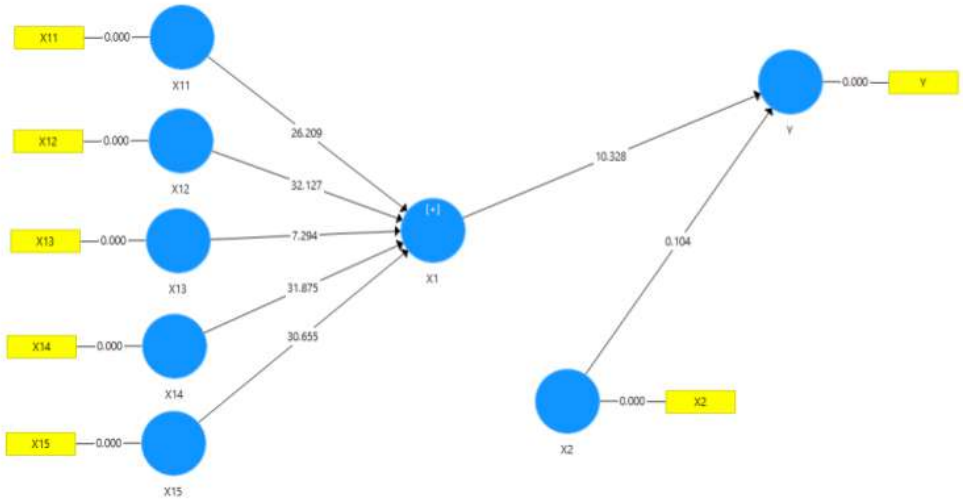

Figure 4. Inner Model

And if p value from loading factor and path coefficient, then it can be explained by the graphic below.

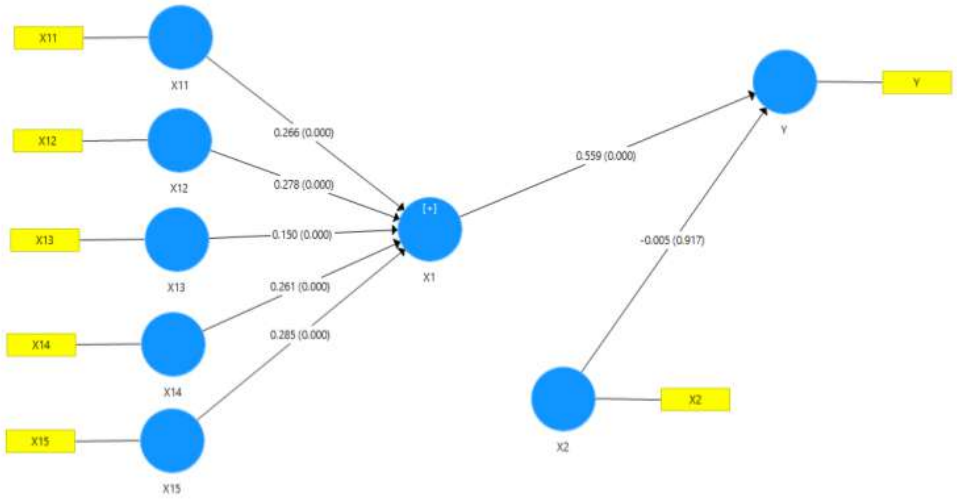

Figure 4. Loading Factor Model

Based on loading factor above, it explains:

3.5.1.Direct Effects

I is a direct effect of each independent variable construct to dependent variable as shown on the table below.

Table 6. Output Path Coefficient Direct Effect

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
X1 -> Y	0.559	0.556	0.054	10.328	0.000
X11 -> X1	0.266	0.267	0.010	26.209	0.000
X12 -> X1	0.278	0.279	0.009	32.127	0.000
X13 -> X1	0.150	0.149	0.021	7.294	0.000
X14 -> X1	0.261	0.261	0.008	31.875	0.000
X15 -> X1	0.285	0.286	0.009	30.655	0.000
X2 -> Y	-0.005	-0.004	0.049	0.104	0.917

The Output Path Coefficient, as shown in the table above, is to see the magnitude of the direct influence of each exogenous variable on the endogenous dependent variable. The magnitude of the parameter coefficient for the variable X1 to Y is 0.559 which means that there is a positive effect of X1 on Y or it can be interpreted that the better the value of X1, the better Y will be. One unit increase in X1 will increase Y by 55.9%. Based on calculations using bootstrap or resampling, where the test results of the estimated coefficient of X1 on Y bootstrap results are 0.556 with a t value of 10.328, the p value is 0.000 <0.05 so accept H1 or which means that the direct effect of X1 on Y is significant or significant statistically

The amount of the variable coefficient of X2 to Y is -0,005 it means that there is a negative effect of X2 to Y or it interpreted that the better the value X2 the lower the value Y will be. An increase of one unit of X1 will decrease Y as 0,5%. Based on the calculation using bootstrap or resampling, the estimation coefficient examination test X2 to Y the bootsrap value is -0,004 with t value 0,104 then p value is 0,917 > 0,05 that H_0 is accepted or it means an indirect effect of X2

to Y is statistically insignificant. Meanwhile, direct effect of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to X1 all shows p value < 0,05 so all of them is significant to X1.

3.5.2. Indirect Effects

An indirect effect is exogene variable to endogene variable by interveining variable. In this variable model, the connector is X1, which is connecting the relation of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to Y. Indirect effects analysis result of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to Y by X1 as served on the table below.

Table 7. Indirect Effect

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
X11 -> X1 -> Y	0.149	0.148	0.015	10.086	0.000
X12 -> X1 -> Y	0.156	0.155	0.015	10.101	0.000
X13 -> X1 -> Y	0.084	0.083	0.014	6.072	0.000
X14 -> X1 -> Y	0.146	0.145	0.013	11.114	0.000
X15 -> X1 -> Y	0.159	0.159	0.015	10.858	0.000

Based on the table above, indirect effect of X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to Y by X1 all of them show p value < 0,05 that indirect effect is significant to Y. For exemple, an indirect effect of X11 to Y by X1, indirect effects coeficient is 0,149 that means every one elevation of X11 then Y by X1 will elevates as 14,9%. H1 indirect effect is accepted or significant that t examination result shows t value as 10,086 with p value 0,000 < 0,05.

3.5.3. Total Effects

Total effects is a combination or a summary of direct and indirect effects. Because there is no indirect effect, then automaticaaly, total effects has a similar value with direct effect. The total effect is served on the table below.

Table 8. Total Effect

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
X1 -> Y	0.559	0.556	0.054	10.328	0.000
X11 -> X1	0.266	0.267	0.010	26.209	0.000
X11 -> Y	0.149	0.148	0.015	10.086	0.000
X12 -> X1	0.278	0.279	0.009	32.127	0.000
X12 -> Y	0.156	0.155	0.015	10.101	0.000
X13 -> X1	0.150	0.149	0.021	7.294	0.000
X13 -> Y	0.084	0.083	0.014	6.072	0.000
X14 -> X1	0.261	0.261	0.008	31.875	0.000
X14 -> Y	0.146	0.145	0.013	11.114	0.000
X15 -> X1	0.285	0.286	0.009	30.655	0.000
X15 -> Y	0.159	0.159	0.015	10.858	0.000
X2 -> Y	-0.005	-0.004	0.049	0.104	0.917

Total effect of variable X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to Y show p value <0,05 then H1 is accepted or it means total effect to Y is statistically significant.

Based on the result above, an interesting invention is indirect effect of knowledge about healthy reproduction (X2) to healthy life motivation (Y). It can be explained that a negative relation between reproductive health knowledge and healthy life motivation has an impact of the lack of subject about reproductive health that had being given to students. Therefore, from Anderson *et.al* opinion that knowledge have been serves in diffusion activation system term (Anderson & Pirolli, 1984; Collins & Loftus, 1975; Roediger & McDermott, 1995; Rabinowitz, 2017). Rabinowitz explains that in such system, a concept is being represented as term "*node*" that have being connected by assocuantion link. Each *node* is related with an activation level and in hibernate mode in the beginning (Rabinowitz, 2017). It means the relation between knowledge and healthy life motivation is positive if it associated with another variable.

4. Conclusions

Based on the explanation of outer and inner stage model above, then it can be concluded that; first, all p indicator value to latent variable < 0,05 that all indicator is valid and reliable to the construct; second, X1 direct effect to Y is significant; third, X2 direct effect to Y is insignificant; fourth, indirect effect of each X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to Y is significant; and fifth, total effect of each X11, X12, X13, X14 and X15 to Y is significant.

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