

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengembalikan pasien *skizofenia* kepada masyarakat dengan baik adalah dengan menyiapkan ODGJ berat dengan keterampilan yang cukup sehingga dapat kembali hidup produktif di masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menyusun model rehabilitasi sosial vokasional untuk meningkatkan kemandirian *Activity of Daily Living (ADL) instrumental* ODGJ Berat. **Metode :** Penelitian dilakukan 2 tahap. Tahap 1 menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Dilaksanakan di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Menur Surabaya pada bulan Maret – Juli 2020. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua ODGJ dengan skoring derajat psikotik ≥ 30 . Jumlah sampel berjumlah 100 pasien. Data yang dikumpulkan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Struktural Equation Modeling – Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS)*. Penelitian Tahap 2 dilakukan penyusunan modul dari issue strategis dan konsultasi pakar yang dilakukan. **Hasil dan kebaharuan :** Hasil penelitian tahap 1 yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa Kemandirian ADL Instrumental secara langsung dipengaruhi oleh Kemandirian ADL instrumental dipengaruhi secara langsung oleh Perceived Behavior, Fase Pengingatan, Fase Motivasi, Skill dan Intention dan secara tidak langsung dipengaruhi oleh Sosio Demografi, Jenis ODGJ berat, Attitude Towards Behavior, Subjective Norm, Fase perhatian, Fase Peniruan. Hasil penelitian tahap 2 yang telah dilakukan menyusun modul berdasarkan tahapan rehabilitasi vokasional yang terdiri dari menetapkan kelayakan, konseling persiapan, pelaksanaan rehabilitasi, evaluasi dan dukungan berkelanjutan. **Kesimpulan :** Model rehabilitasi sosial vokasional mampu meningkatkan Kemandirian *Activity of Daily Living (ADL) instrumental* ODGJ berat.

Kata Kunci : Rehabilitasi sosial vokasional, *ODGJ berat*, Kemandirian (ADL) *Instrumental*

ABSTRACT

Background: One of the efforts made to return schizophrenia patients to the community properly is to prepare severe ODGJ with sufficient skills so that they can return to a productive life in the community. The purpose of this study was to develop a vocational social rehabilitation model to increase the independence of the ODGJ instrumental activity of daily living (ADL). **Methods:** The study was conducted in 2 stages. Phase 1 used an observational design with a cross sectional approach. Held at the Menur Mental Hospital, Surabaya in March - July 2020. The population of this study were all ODGJ with a psychotic degree scoring ≥ 30 . The total sample was 100 patients. The data collected was then analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling - Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) test. The second phase of research was carried out by compiling modules from strategic issues and conducting expert consultations. **Results and novelty:** The results of phase 1 research that have been carried out show that Instrumental ADL Independence is directly influenced by Instrumental ADL Independence is directly influenced by Perceived Behavior, Memory Phase, Motivation Phase, Skills and Intention and is indirectly influenced by Socio-Demography, Type of ODGJ weight, Attitude Towards Behavior, Subjective Norm, Phase of attention, Phase of Imitation. The results of the phase 2 research that had been carried out compiled modules based on the stages of vocational rehabilitation which consisted of determining eligibility, preparatory counseling, implementing rehabilitation, evaluation and ongoing support. **Conclusion:** The vocational social rehabilitation model is able to increase the Independent Activity of Daily Living (ADL) on heavy ODGJ instrumentals

Keywords: Vocational social rehabilitation, severe ODGJ, Instrumental Independent (ADL)