

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Juvenile delinquency* adalah kenakalan remaja yang bersinggungan dengan hukum peradilan. Masalah ini perlu penanganan serius. Kegagalan menangani remaja delinkuen mengakibatkan kehancuran bangsa karena mereka adalah aset bangsa. **Objektif:** Mengembangkan Indeks prediktor perilaku *juvenile delinquency* berdasarkan faktor risiko. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian adalah *Research and Development*. Tahap pertama: penelitian observasional, desain *cross sectional*. Tujuan menganalisis pengaruh faktor risiko terhadap *juvenile delinquency*. Penelitian dilakukan di sekolah dan Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA). Sampel 235 remaja siswa dan 60 remaja LPKA, dengan teknik acak sederhana. Analisis menggunakan uji regresi logistik. Tahap kedua: pengembangan indeks prediktor *juvenile delinquency*. Analisis menggunakan uji regresi logistik multivariabel selanjutnya *Foccus Group Discussion* dan diskusi pakar. Tahap ketiga: pengembangan dan uji coba *tool*. Uji coba dilakukan di sekolah. Sampel adalah 24 siswa tidak bermasalah dan 24 siswa bermasalah, teknik *purposive sampling*. **Hasil dan Kebaruan:** 1) Faktor prediktor terjadinya *juvenile delinquency* yang pertama adalah teknologi, selanjutnya teman sebaya, keluarga dan lingkungan sekolah. 2) Formula deteksi dini perilaku *juvenile delinquency* yaitu: Skor Potensi (P) = (Skor Perolehan/Skor Maksimal) x Skor risiko. Rentang skor potensi kenakalan remaja adalah risiko 0 tidak ada risiko (82-101), risiko 1 ringan (64 – 82), risiko 2 sedang (45 – 63) dan Risiko berat (< 45). 3) Diperoleh *tool* aplikasi dengan nama “*Tri Anjaswarni Health of Mellineal Score*”. Hasil uji coba menunjukkan bahwa *tool* cukup sensitif dengan tingkat kesesuaian 67%. **Simpulan:** *juvenile delinquency* diprediksi melalui faktor teknologi, teman sebaya, keluarga dan lingkungan sekolah. *Tool* aplikasi digunakan untuk deteksi dini *juvenile delinquency* kelompok risiko sebagai upaya pencegahan.

Kata Kunci: indeks prediktor, kenakalan, remaja

ABSTRACT

Background: Juvenile delinquency is the behavior of adolescents that intersects with judicial law. This problem needs serious handling. Failure to deal the juvenile delinquency results in the destruction of the nation because they are the nation's assets. **Objective:** Developed a predictor index of juvenile delinquency based on risk factors. **Methods:** The type of research was Research and Development. The first stage: observational research with cross sectional design. The purpose was to analyze the risk factors effect on the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. The research was conducted in schools in Malang and 1st class children's Prison of Blitar. The sample were 235 students and 60 teenagers in 1st class children's Prison, was taken using a simple random technique. Analysis used logistic regression test. The second phase: the development of the juvenile delinquency predictor index. Analysis used multivariabel logistic regression test and then foccus group and expert discussion. The third stage: developing and trials tools. Tool trials were conducted in schools. Sample were 24 non-problematic students and 24 problematic students, taken by purposive sampling technique. **Results and novelty:** 1) Factors as a predictors of juvenile delinquency were the first technology, and then peers, family and school environment. 2) Formula to detect of juvenile delinquency, namely: Potential Score (P) = (Acquisition Score / Maximum Score) x Risk Score. The score range of potential juvenile delinquency was no risk 0 (82-101), mild risk 1 (64 - 82), moderate risk (45 - 63) and severe risk (<45). 3) Application tools was called "Tri Anjaswarni Health of Mellineal Score". The results of the trial tool were stated to be sensitive enough to detect potential juvenile delinquency with sufficient level of suitability (67%). **Conclusion:** juvenile delinquency can be predicted through technology, peers, family and school environment factors. The application tool could be used to carry out early detection of juvenile delinquency risk groups.

Keywords: predictor index, juvenile, delinquency

RINGKASAN

**PENGEMBANGAN INDEKS PREDIKTOR PERILAKU
*JUVENILE DELINQUENCY***

Juvenile delinquency adalah kenakalan remaja yang bersinggungan dengan hukum peradilan. Kenakalan ini termasuk perilaku menyimpang sebagai bentuk perlawanan terhadap nilai-nilai normatif di masyarakat. *Juvenile delinquency* perlu penanganan serius. Kegagalan menangani remaja delinkuen mengakibatkan kehancuran bangsa karena mereka adalah aset bangsa. Penelitian ini mengembangkan indeks prediktor perilaku *juvenile delinquency* mengacu pada model *Juvenile Counseling and Assessment Program (JCAP Model)* yang dikembangkan berdasarkan *Multilevel Theory of Behavior* dengan pendekatan *sosio-ekologikal*. Penggunaan teori ini untuk identifikasi faktor risiko dan intervensi pencegahan yang penting. Teori menjelaskan bahwa anak adalah fokus kajian karena masalah yang terjadi adalah hasil interaksi dirinya dengan lingkungannya. Tujuan penelitian mengembangkan indeks prediktor *juvenile delinquency* yang diidentifikasi berdasarkan faktor risiko selanjutnya dikembangkan *tool* aplikasi berbasis *web* untuk deteksi dini dan diagnosa *juvenile delinquency*. Jenis penelitian adalah *Research and Development (R & D)*, terdiri dari tiga tahap.

Tahap pertama: penelitian observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Tujuan menganalisis pengaruh faktor risiko terjadinya *juvenile delinquency*. Penelitian dilakukan di SMP, SMA, SMK Kota Malang dan di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) kelas I Kota Blitar. Besar sampel adalah 295 (235 remaja siswa dan 60 remaja LPKA). Teknik sampling adalah sampel acak sederhana. Variabel independen sebagai faktor risiko yaitu faktor individu, mekanisme koping, keluarga, lingkungan sekolah, teman sebaya, gaya hidup dan teknologi. Variabel dependen adalah *juvenile delinquency*. Pengumpulan data dengan kuesioner. Analisis menggunakan uji regresi logistik. Hasil: faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap *juvenile delinquency*, yaitu: faktor individu ($P_v=0,008$), keluarga ($P_v=0,005$), lingkungan sekolah ($P_v=0,000$), teman sebaya ($P_v=0,000$), gaya hidup ($P_v=0,000$) dan teknologi ($P_v = 0,000$).

Tahap kedua: pengembangan indeks prediktor *juvenile delinquency* berdasarkan faktor risiko. Analisis menggunakan uji regresi logistik berganda (multivariabel), selanjutnya *Foccus Group Discussion* dan diskusi pakar. Subyek atau narasumber adalah Guru Bimbingan Konseling (14 orang) dan praktisi kesehatan sebagai pakar (3 orang). Pada tahap ini didapatkan nilai *Odd Ratio (OR)*. Hasil: ada empat faktor sebagai prediktor terjadinya *juvenile delinquency*, yaitu: faktor teknologi ($OR=1,303$), teman sebaya ($OR= 1,268$), keluarga ($OR= 0,981$) dan lingkungan sekolah ($OR=0,908$). Skor masing-masing indikator berentang dari skor 3 sampai 9. Formula untuk prediksi *juvenile delinquency* adalah Skor Potensi (P) = (Skor Perolehan/Skor Maksimal) x Skor Risiko.

Tahap ketiga adalah pengembangan *tool* aplikasi berbasis *web* dengan bantuan ahli teknologi informasi dan uji coba. Tujuan pengembangan *tool* untuk deteksi dini perilaku *juvenile delinquency*. Tujuan uji coba untuk menilai

sensitifitas tool. Hasil penelitian: 1) rentang skor potensi kenakalan remaja yaitu risiko 0 tidak ada risiko (82-101), risiko 1 ringan (64 – 82), risiko 2 sedang (45 – 63) dan risiko berat (< 45). 2) Dihasilkan *Tool* aplikasi dengan nama “*Tri Anjaswarni Health of Mellineal Score*”. Uji coba *tool* dilakukan di SMP, SMA dan SMK Kota Malang. Besar sampel 48 (24 siswa tidak bermasalah dan 24 siswa bermasalah), diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Hasil uji coba menunjukkan bahwa *tool* cukup sensitif untuk mendeteksi potensi kenakalan remaja dengan tingkat kesesuaian cukup (67%).

Temuan baru: 1) faktor prediktor pertama terjadinya *juvenile delinquency* adalah faktor teknologi, kedua teman sebaya, ketiga keluarga dan keempat lingkungan sekolah, 2) formula untuk deteksi *juvenile delinquency* dan 3) *tool* deteksi dini potensi *juvenile delinquency*.

Simpulan: *juvenile delinquency* diprediksi melalui empat faktor yaitu faktor teknologi, teman sebaya, keluarga dan lingkungan sekolah. *Tool* “*Tri Anjaswarni Health of Mellineal Score*” dapat digunakan untuk prediksi dan deteksi dini potensi *juvenile delinquency* sebagai upaya pencegahan pada kelompok risiko.

SUMMARY

DEVELOPMENT OF PREDICTOR INDEX JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BEHAVIOR

Juvenile delinquency is adolescents behavior that intersects with judicial law. This delinquency as a form of deviant policy which is interpreted as a form of resistance to normative rules and values that apply in society. Juvenile delinquency needs serious handling, one of which is through early detection of potential delinquency. Failure to deal the juvenile delinquency results in the destruction of the nation because they are the nation's assets. The research to develop the predictors index of juvenile delinquency behavior, refer to the Juvenile Counseling and Assessment Program (JCAP Model), was developed based on the theory of Multilevel Theory of Behavior with a socio-ecological approach. The use of this theory is to identify risk factors and important preventive intervention plans. This theory explains that children are the focus of studies where problems that occur in children are the result of their interaction with their environment.

The purpose of the study is to develop a predictor index of juvenile delinquency behavior identified based on risk factors and then developed of application tools with web-based to detection and diagnosis of Juvenile delinquency. The type of research is Research and Development (R & D). The study was conducted in three stages.

The first phase is observational research with a cross sectional design. The purpose was to analyze of risk factors on the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. The research is conducted in junior high schools, senior high schools and vocational schools in Malang and in 1st class children's prison of Blitar. The sample size are 295 adolescents (235 students and 60 adolescents in LPKA). The sampling technique is a simple random sample. Independent variables as risk factors consist of seven factors, namely individual factors, coping mechanisms, family, school environment, peers, life style and technology. The dependent variable is juvenile delinquency. Collecting data is using a questionnaire. Analysis using Logistic Regression test. The results show: there are six factors that significantly influence to juvenile delinquency, namely: individual factors ($P_v = 0.008$), family ($P_v = 0,005$), school environment ($P_v = 0,000$), peers ($v = 0,000$), life style ($P_v = 0,000$) and technology ($P_v = 0,000$).

The second phase is the development of a predictor index of juvenile delinquency. The research aims to develop predictor index related to risk factors for Juvenile delinquency. The method used is Foccus Group and expert discussion. Subjects or interviewees are counseling guidance teachers (14 persons) and 3 people as health experts. Analysis using multivariable logistic regression test. At this stage the Odd Ratio (OR) is obtained as a predictor index. The analysis of all risk factors together towards the occurrence of juvenile delinquency by using multiple logistic regression analysis. The results showed that there were four factors that could be used to predict the occurrence of juvenile

delinquency, namely: technological factors (OR = 1.303), family factors (OR = 0.981), peers (OR = 1.268) and school environment (OR = 0.908). The score of each indicator for the prediction of juvenile delinquency ranged from the 3 score to the 9 score. The formula for predicting juvenile delinquency is Potential Score (P) = (Acquisition Score/Maximum Score) x Risk Score.

The third phase is the development of application tools and trials. The research objective is to develop application tools for early detection of juvenile delinquency behavior and conducting trials. The application development tools is done with the information technology experts help. The results of the study were: 1) obtained a range of juvenile delinquency scores, namely low risk (82-101), mild risk 1 (64 - 82), moderate risk (45 - 63) and severe risk (<45) . 2) application tools with the namely "Tri Anjaswarni Health of Mellineal Score". Trial tool application carried out in junior high school, senior high school and vocational schools in Malang. The total sample are 48 people consisted of 24 non-problematic students and 24 problematic students. Samples are taken by purposive sampling technique. The results of the trial indicate that the tool is sensitive enough to detect potential juvenile delinquency with sufficient level of suitability (67%).

New findings (Novelty): 1) The first predictors factors of juvenile delinquency is technology, the second factor is peer, the third factor is family and the last is school environment. 2) The formula to detect of juvenile delinquency behavior and 3) tools for early detection of potential juvenile delinquency.

The conclusion: juvenile delinquency can be predicted through four factors are technology, peers, family, and school environment. The tool that developed namely "Tri Anjaswarni Health of Mellineal Score" can be used to conduct early detection and diagnosis of juvenile delinquency as prevention effort in risk group.