

Hubungan antara peer attachment dan mental health pada anak jalanan usia remaja = The relationship between peer attachment and mental health of adolescent street children

Putrie Kusuma Wardhani, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antara peer attachment dan mental health pada anak jalanan usia remaja. Alat ukur yang digunakan untuk mengukur peer attachment yaitu bagian peer attachment dari Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment Revised (IPPA-R) yang dikembangkan oleh Armsden dan Greenberg (2009), sedangkan mental health diukur dengan Mental Health Continuum Short Form (MHC-SF) yang dikembangkan oleh Keyes (2002). Penelitian ini melibatkan 60 anak jalanan dengan rentang usia 12 hingga 18 tahun yang ditemui peneliti di Jakarta, Depok, dan Bogor. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara peer attachment dan mental health pada anak jalanan usia remaja ($r = +0,423$, $n = 60$, $p < 0,01$, one tailed). Dengan demikian, semakin tinggi peer attachment yang dimiliki anak jalanan usia remaja, semakin tinggi pula mental health yang dimilikinya.

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to investigate the relationship between peer attachment and mental health of adolescent street children. The instrument that was used to measure peer attachment was peer attachment part of Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment Revised (IPPA-R) developed by Armsden and Greenberg (2009), while mental health was measured by Mental Health Continuum Short Form (MHC-SF) developed by Keyes (2002). This study involved 60 street children with age of 12 until 18 years old in Jakarta, Depok, and Bogor area. The result showed that peer attachment and mental health has a significant positive correlation ($r = +0,423$, $n = 60$, $p < 0,01$, one tailed). Therefore, the higher peer attachment a street children has, the higher his mental health.