

## Internalizing problems pada remaja dan dewasa awal di Provinsi Bali: peran resiliensi keluarga dan identitas etnis = Internalizing problems among adolescents and early adults in Bali Province: the role of family resilience and ethnic identity

Komang Bara Wedaloka, author

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas peran resiliensi keluarga dan identitas etnis terhadap internalizing problems pada remaja dan dewasa awal di Provinsi Bali. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) untuk mengukur internalizing problems, Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire (WFRQ) untuk mengukur resiliensi keluarga, dan Revised Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (R-MEIM) untuk mengukur identitas etnis. Ketiga alat ukur tersebut diberikan kepada partisipan dalam bentuk kuesioner daring. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah remaja dan dewasa awal yang berdomisili di Provinsi Bali. Jumlah keseluruhan partisipan adalah 305 partisipan dengan detail 181 remaja dan 124 dewasa awal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dalam hal internalizing problems antara remaja dan dewasa awal di Provinsi Bali. Selain itu, hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa resiliensi keluarga dan identitas etnis secara bersama-sama memprediksi internalizing problems, baik pada masyarakat di Provinsi Bali secara keseluruhan, kelompok usia remaja, maupun kelompok usia dewasa awal.

.....This research discusses the role of family resilience and ethnic identity in internalizing problems among adolescents and early adults in the Bali Province. This research is a quantitative study with a correlational design. This study uses Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) to measure internalizing problems, Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire (WFRQ) to measure family resilience, and Revised Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (R-MEIM) to measure ethnic identity. The three measuring instruments are given to participants in the form of an online questionnaire. Participants in this study were adolescents and early adults who live in the Bali Province. The total number of participants was 305 participants with details of 181 adolescents and 124 early adults. The results showed that there were significant differences in terms of internalizing problems between adolescents and early adults in the Bali Province. In addition, the results of the study also showed that family resilience and ethnic identity together predict internalizing problems, both among people in Bali Province as a whole, in the adolescent age group, and in the early adult age group.