



Effect of family harmony on teenage delinquency behavior tendency

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ABSTRACT

One of the factors that influence the occurrence of juvenile delinquency behavior is family. The family process that occurs will affect family members in behaving and behaving. A harmonious family will create happiness for all family members while a family that is not harmonious will create unpleasant conditions between family members and this can create a compensatory reaction for adolescents to carry out delinquency behavior. This study aims to determine the effect of family harmony on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior. The research subjects were 181 middle-aged adolescents who lived with their parents. The sampling technique used was the cluster technique. The data were collected using two types of scales in the form of a Likert scale. The first scale is the family harmony scale ($r = 0.901$) and the second scale is the juvenile delinquency behavior scale ($r = 0.939$). Analysis of research data using simple linear regression analysis which produces a regression equation $Y = 149.84 - 0.645 * \text{family harmony}$. The coefficient of determination produced is 0.477 ($R^2 = 0.477$) so that it can be said that family harmony contributes 47.7% effectively to the formation of juvenile delinquency behavior tendencies. The results of additional analysis showed that there were differences in the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior based on gender ($t = 6,800$, $p = 0.000$), where men had a higher tendency for delinquency behavior than women.

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Introduction

Adolescence is traditionally considered a period of “storm and stress”, a time when emotional tensions rise as a result of physical and glandular changes. Although not all adolescents experience this instability, most adolescents experience it as a consequence of efforts to adjust to new behavior patterns and new social expectations.(Marwoko, 2019). The transition experienced by teenagers makes teenagers often look confusing and annoying with all the behavior that can sometimes annoy others. Adolescents who cannot cope with the various changes that occur within themselves can produce adolescents who are at risk(TIARA FISKA UMAIROH, 2018). Overall, all behavior that deviates from the provisions that apply in society, be it religious norms, ethics, school regulations, family and others can be referred to as deviant

behavior.(Ananda & Apsari, 2020). Deviant behavior carried out by adolescents is usually called juvenile delinquency behavior.

Juvenile delinquency refers to a wide range, ranging from socially unacceptable behavior, offences, to criminal acts committed by an individual under the age of 18.(Huda, 2020). There are several forms of juvenile delinquency that are increasingly widespread both in terms of frequency and seriousness of the quality of their crimes, including running away from home, skipping school, consuming alcohol, using illegal drugs, attacking other people, burning property, committing theft, demolition, raping and committing crimes. Murder (Wicitra, 2021). Adolescent delinquency behavior as a result is not only a problem that involves many parties such as parents, educators, state officials but has also become a national problem because teenagers are the pillars of the state and the nation's next generation.

Almost every day cases of juvenile delinquency are found in the mass media and these cases are quite disturbing to the public. Based on data from the Ministry of Social Affairs, every year there are more than 4,000 minor crimes such as theft committed by children under the age of 16 years(Argadita & Lestari, 2019).The survey results of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2006 in 33 provinces in Indonesia also showed that among 100 students, an average of 30 people admitted to having smoked, 17 people had drunk alcohol and 5 people in the past year had premarital sex. We show that all types of juvenile delinquency behavior increase in number with the rapid development of industrialization and modernization(Subiyantoro & Nurrohmah, 2020). The developments that occur can shape social changes which then change the validity of the values and norms of society. Gahwa that the failure of personal control and social control is one of the causes of delinquency behavior, so that the role of social groups such as family, peers, schools and institutions becomes more important in preventing or otherwise increasing the emergence of juvenile delinquency behavior.(Kurniawati, 2019).

The percentage of juvenile delinquency is indeed not as much as crimes committed by adults, but the data shows that this form of juvenile delinquency is quite dangerous(Khusna & Budiarti, 2019). Many delinquent acts of children and adolescents go unnoticed and are not punished because their actions are often considered trivial and other people are less willing to report them to the authorities for fear of retaliation if they are reported.(Riamah, 2018).This is related to delinquent adolescents who tend to have low self-control, causing these adolescents to often be disobedient to the authorities, vindictive, hostile, suspicious, destructive and impulsive.(Senandi & Reumi, 2018).

PerJuvenile delinquency behavior that often occurs in society is not a stand-alone situation. The juvenile delinquency behavior arises for several reasons. The causes of the emergence of delinquent behavior include identity factors, self-control, age, gender, expectations of education and school values, family processes, peer influence, socioeconomic class and the quality of the environment around the place of residence.(Wahyuni, 2021).

Family factors are very influential on the emergence of juvenile delinquency behavior(Andriyani, 2020). Based on several research results, poor parenting skills such as the inability of parents to limit children and the application of harsh and inconsistent discipline are associated with juvenile delinquency behavior. (Fahiroh, 2019). Disruption or neglect of parents in implementing family support and family management practices consistently are also associated with juvenile delinquency behavior. These support and management practices in the family include effective problem solving skills, parental monitoring and support for the development of children's prosocial skills(Hayani, 2021).

LThe family environment is often referred to as an informal educational environment that affects various aspects of child development. The family remains the most important part of a child's social network because family members are the child's first environment and the most important people during

the first formative years.(Erzad, 2018). Parents are an important factor in instilling the basic personality that will determine the image of a person's personality after adulthood(Framanta, 2020).

SA family is said to be harmonious when all family members feel happy which is marked by reduced tension, disappointment and satisfaction with all circumstances and their existence which includes physical, mental, emotional and social aspects. The characteristics of a functional family or a successful family are characterized by the ability of all family members to cope well with various kinds of stressors. It can be concluded that a harmonious family is a well-functioning family(Safitri, 2019).

Method

1. Identification of Research Variables

In this study there are two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The variables are:

Dependent Variable : Tendency of Adolescent Delinquency Behavior

Independent Variable : Family harmony

2. Population and Sampling Method

The problem of population and samples used in each study is one of the important factors that must be considered. The population is individuals who can be generalized from the statements obtained from the research sample. The limited time for data collection made the researchers only conduct research in one sub-district. The population used in this study were high school students (High School Advanced) in the district of Medan Selayang. The characteristics of the population in this study are: Age, The age of the subjects selected in this study were adolescents aged 15 to 18 years, where this age included the developmental stage of middle adolescence. Living with parents, Subject lives with parents so that they can feel the condition of the family firsthand.

The sample is a part of the population selected by using a certain procedure so that it is expected to represent the population. Regarding the number of samples, there is no limit to the ideal number of research samples, the minimum acceptable size of the study is 30 subjects. According to Azwar, the number of samples of more than 60 people is quite a lot. The power of the test will increase as the number of samples increases, so the planned number in this study is approximately 100 people.

3. Metode Data Analysis

The data analysis method used in this study is regression analysis using the SPSS version 15.0 for Windows computer program. Before the data is processed, the assumptions are tested, namely: Distribution Normality Test, Distribution normality test was conducted to determine whether the distribution of research data for each variable, namely family harmony and juvenile delinquency tendencies, was normally distributed. The normality test in this study used the One-sample Kolmogorov Smirnov. Relationship Linearity Test, Relationship linearity test was conducted to determine whether the data on the family harmony variable was linearly correlated with the juvenile delinquency variable. The linearity test of the relationship used is the F test, where if $p <$ then the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is linear. However, if $p >$ then the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is not linear. The value of used in this study is 0.05.

Results and Discussion

1. Research Result

In this section, the results of normality, linearity and data processing results will be presented on the influence of family harmony on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior.

a. Assumption Test Results

1) Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether the distribution of research data for each variable is normally distributed. In this study, the distribution normality test was carried out using the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical technique. The decision-making guidelines for the normality test can be seen from the significance value, where if the significance value is greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$), it can be said that the data is normally distributed. The results of the normality test can be seen in the table. 9 as follows:

Table 1.

Variable Normal Distribution Test With Kolmogorov-Smirnov . Test

No	Vvariable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	Significance	Description
1	Kinclination delinquency behavior	1.193	0.116	Terdidistribution normal
2	Kharmony kfamily	1.125	0.159	Terdidistribution normal

From the normality test on the variable tendency of delinquency behavior, the value of $Z = 1.193$ with $p = 0.116$, so it can be said that the research data on the variable tendency of delinquency behavior is normally distributed. In the family harmony variable, the value of $Z = 1.125$ is obtained with $p = 0.159$, so it can be said that the research data on the family harmony variable is normally distributed.

2) Relationship Linearity Test

The linearity test is intended to determine the linearity of the relationship between the independent variable data and the dependent variable data. The linearity test of the relationship used is the F test, where if the significance value is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), then the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is linear.

Table 2.

Linearity Test

Vvariable	df	F	Sig.	Kdescription
Delinquency with Harmony	1	186.104	0.000	Linear

From the results of the linearity test obtained the value of $F = 186,104$ and $p = 0.000$. These results show that the family harmony variable has a linear relationship with the tendency of delinquency behavior.

b. Data Analysis Results

The method used is the enter method by entering the family harmony variable and no variables are excluded.

Table 3.

Regression Analysis

R	R ²	F	Sig.
0.691	0.477	163.554	0.000

The R value indicates the magnitude of the relationship between the variables of delinquency behavior tendencies and family harmony, namely $R = 0.691$, with a significance level of correlation coefficient 0.000 ($p = 0.000$). The relationship between variables will be stronger if it is close to 1 and if the p value < 0.05 then the relationship is significant. From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the relationship between family harmony and the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior is very significant. There is also a strong relationship between the tendency of delinquency behavior and family harmony. From the results of the Pearson correlation, it is known that the direction of the relationship is negative which

indicates that the smaller the subject's family harmony will make the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior tend to increase, and vice versa.

The value of R^2 is used to measure how far the linear regression model is in accordance with the data, where from the research results obtained the value of $R^2 = 0.477$ (rounded results from 0.477). This shows that the influence of family harmony on the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior is 47.7%. That is, family harmony contributes effectively by 47.7%, while the remaining 52.3% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

Table 4.
Parameters of Regression Line Equation

Model	B	t	Sig.
Kinstant	149,836		
Kharmony	-0.645	-12,786	0.000

The above regression equation was tested for validity to predict the dependent variable by looking at using the t test. The t test was used to test the significance of the simple linear regression parameters. The regression coefficient can be declared significant if $p < 0.05$ (Santoso, 2007). From the results of the analysis obtained the value of $t = -12.786$, with $p = 0.000$. Thus, it can be stated that the regression coefficient is very significant or the regression equation above is valid for predicting the variable tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior.

2. Additional analysis results

a. Picturen the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior by gender

From this research, it is also possible to obtain a description of the delinquency behavior tendencies of adolescents based on gender by using the statistical technique of independent sample t-test. The complete statistical test results based on gender can be seen from the table. 17 of the following:

Table 5.
An Overview of the Trends of Delinquency Behavior by Gender

Gender	N	mean	SD
Man	103	76.85	15,089
Woman	78	63.23	11.862

From the table, it can be seen that for the male gender the average tendency for delinquency behavior is higher than the average tendency for delinquency behavior for women.

Table 6.
T-Test Calculation Results of Adolescent Delinquency Behavior Tendency Based on Gender

	Tice Levene		tTest	
	F	Sig.	T	Sig
<i>Equal variances not assumed</i>	4,565	0.034	6,800	0.000

From the table, it is obtained that the value of $F = 4.565$ with a value of $p = 0.034$ so that it can be said that the two variances are completely different. The real difference between the two variances makes using the variance to compare the population mean with the t-test it is better to use the Equal variances not assumed basis.

b. Influenceh Aspects Of Family Harmony On The Tendency Of Juvenile Delinquency Behavior

The method used is the backward method, where in the backward method, linear regression analysis begins with the enter method, which is entering all independent variables into the model, then gradually

analysis is carried out by removing one by one the variables that are not eligible to be included in the regression.

Table 7.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Variables

Model	Entered Variable	Output Variable	Method
1	Klove	Definition	Enter
2	Definition	Worksame	Backward
3	Worksame		Backward

From the table it can be seen that in model 2, the variables excluded from the regression model are understanding variables, then in model 3, the variables excluded from the regression model are cooperation variables. Thus, after passing through three stages, the independent variables that deserve to be included in the regression model are the variables of affection and communication.

Table 8.

HaMultiple Regression Analysis

Model	Adjusted R ²	F	Sig
3	0.504	92.352	0.000

The regression model used is model 3. The F value obtained is 92,352 with a significance of 0.000 ($F = 92.352$; $p = 0.000$). The significance value obtained is much smaller than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), so this regression model can be used to predict the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior. Or it can be said, the variables of affection and communication that exist between family members together affect the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior. The regression coefficient seen in the multiple linear regression analysis is Adjusted R² or adjusted R², where the adjusted R² is R² that has been corrected with more than one parameter. The adjusted R² value is 0.504. This means, about 50, 4% variation in juvenile delinquency behavior tendencies can be caused by the variables of affection and communication that exist between family members. While the remaining 49.6% was caused by other factors.

Table 9.

parametersParameters of Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Model		B	t	Sig
3	Constant	150.166		
	Kaoh dear	- 1,495	- 5.939	0.000
	Communication	- 0.815	- 3,210	0.002

The t-test was conducted to test the significance value of the regression parameters. The resulting t value for the affection variable is - 5.939 with a significance of 0.000 ($t = - 5.939$; $p = 0.000$). This shows that the regression coefficient is very significant or the affection between family members has a very significant effect on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior. While the t value generated for the communication variable is - 3.210 with a significance of 0.002 ($t = - 3.210$; $p = 0.002$). This shows that the regression coefficient is very significant or the communication that exists between family members has a very significant effect on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior.

A good regression model is a model that does not have collinearity or correlation between independent variables. Collinearity can be seen from the VIF value, where if the VIF value exceeds 5, then there is collinearity. Collinearity will also occur if the Eugen value is close to 0 and has a condition index exceeding 15 and serious problems will occur if the index exceeds 30.

Table 10.

DDiagnosis of Collinearity Between Variables

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Ccondition index	VIF
3	1	2,983	1,000	
2		0.013	15,350	2.464
3		0.005	24,888	2.464

In the last model used (model 3), it can be seen that the affection and communication variables (codes 2 and 3) have a VIF value below 5, so it can be said that the two variables do not have serious collinearity. However, the Eugen value obtained is close to 0 and the condition index exceeds 15. So it can be concluded that there is a suspicion of collinearity but not serious between the variables of affection and communication.

3. Discussion

The main results of the study using simple linear regression analysis ($R = 0.691$, $p = 0.000$) showed that there was a very significant influence between family harmony on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior, where there was a negative relationship between family harmony and the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior. From the results of the analysis of the study, the hypothesis which states that there is a negative influence between family harmony on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior is acceptable. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Santrock (1999), that family factors are one of the factors that influence the formation of juvenile delinquency behavior, where lack of attention, affection, and ineffective application of discipline can trigger delinquency behavior.

The value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained is 0.477, indicating that the effective contribution given by the family harmony variable is quite large in influencing the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior, which is 47.7%. While the remaining 52.3% showed a large influence of the existence of other variables that also affect the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior. According to Santrock (1999) these other factors can be in the form of identity formation, self-control, age, gender, expectations of education and values in school, peer influence, socioeconomic class and the quality of the environment around the place of residence.

The description of the research data based on the hypothetical mean showed that as many as 111 people (61.33%) of the research subjects had high family harmony. This means that almost most of the research subjects assess their family as a harmonious family, where there has been harmony between family members so that happiness is created for each family member. Family harmony can be seen from the affection, understanding, communication, and cooperation between family members. The description of the research data based on the hypothetical mean also found that 135 people (74.59%) of the research subjects had a low tendency to delinquency behavior. This means that the research subject has confidence,

The results of additional analysis to see the differences in the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior based on gender ($t = 6,800$; $p = 0.000$) showed that the average tendency for delinquency behavior in male adolescents ($\mu = 76.85$) was significantly higher than the average tendency for delinquency behavior. adolescent girls ($\mu = 63.23$). This is in line with what was stated by Gottfredson and Hirschi (in Landsheer, Oud & Dijkum, 2008) that there are gender differences in the occurrence of delinquent behavior, where men tend to be more delinquent than women. Based on several research results (Booth, Farrel & Varano, 2008), these differences can be obtained from the impact of different parental relationships and attachments between adolescent girls and adolescent boys.

The results of an additional analysis to see the effect of aspects of family harmony on the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior show that of the four aspects of family harmony, aspects of affection and communication that exist between family members have a significant negative influence on the tendency

of juvenile delinquency behavior. In addition, the aspect of affection has a greater influence on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior than the aspect of communication that exists between family members ($\beta_1 = -1.495$, $\beta_2 = -0.815$). These two aspects provide a significant effective contribution (adjusted $R^2 = 0.504$) to the formation of juvenile delinquency behavior tendencies, which is 50.4%. This is in line with several research results (Baumrind, 1991; Greenberger & Chen, 1996; Grotevant, 1998; Steinberg & Morris, 2001 in Berns, 2004) which shows that families that have warmth, affection and are more communicative will reduce the occurrence of delinquency behavior than families that do not have good relationships between family members. The relationship between parents and adolescents has many challenges. Needs in everyday family life such as completing household tasks, paying attention and communicating between family members can become areas of conflict between parents and adolescents. Lack of affection and poor communication between family members can worsen the situation and can affect the attitudes, values and behavior of adolescents. Affection and more communicative will reduce the occurrence of delinquency behavior than families who do not have good relationships between family members. The relationship between parents and adolescents has many challenges. Needs in everyday family life such as completing household tasks, paying attention and communicating between family members can become areas of conflict between parents and adolescents.

The research hypothesis is accepted can be caused by several things. One of them is control by researchers regarding age. In this study, the subjects selected were middle adolescents. According to Ausubel (in Mönk, 1998) delinquency behavior progresses slowly in early adolescence, but immediately spikes in middle adolescence. Sarwono (2003) states that adolescents at this stage are in a state of confusion because of the changes they experience. This can be a trigger for delinquency behavior if adolescents cannot adapt well to the changes that occur. In addition, the chosen subject is a subject who lives with his parents. Subjects who live with their parents are more able to feel the interaction between family members,

This research is also inseparable from weaknesses. Weaknesses that exist in this study include items that indicate that the subject is not an only child, while when data collection was found several only children, so the researcher had to re-explain the contents of the scale according to the subject. Researchers also do not anticipate the use of terms on a scale that is not understood by research subjects. The delinquency behavior tendency scale items also tend to have a fairly high social desirability, so that the responses given sometimes do not match the subject's self.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, conclusions can be drawn regarding the results of the study, that: There is a very significant negative effect between family harmony on the tendency of delinquency behavior ($R = 0.691$; $p = 0.000$). This means that the more harmonious the family, the lower the tendency of adolescent behavior. The effective contribution given by the family harmony variable to the juvenile delinquency behavior variable is 47.7% ($R^2 = 0.477$), which means that in this study family harmony affects the juvenile delinquency behavior tendency by 47.7% and the rest is influenced by other factors not examined. in this research. Based on the description of the research data on the harmony variable, using a hypothetical mean, family harmony research subjects are in the high category, as many as 111 subjects (61.33%). Meanwhile, based on the empirical mean, the family harmony of the research subjects is classified as moderate, as many as 119 people (65.74%). 74.59 %. Meanwhile, based on the empirical mean, the delinquency behavior tendency of the research subjects is classified as moderate, as many as 121 people (66.85%). The results of additional analysis by t-test ($t = 6,800$ and $p = 0.000$) showed that there were differences in the tendency of delinquency behavior for boys and girls, where male adolescents tend to have a higher delinquency behavior than female adolescents. The results of additional analysis regarding

the influence of aspects of family harmony on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior show that aspects of affection and communication between family members have a very significant negative influence on the tendency of juvenile delinquency behavior. The effective contribution given by the variables of affection and communication between family members ($R^2 = 0.504$) is also quite strong, at 50.4%. In addition, the aspect of affection has a greater influence on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior than the aspect of communication that exists between family members.

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