ABSTRACT

KENTY MARTIASTUTI. Resilience of Adolescent based on Gender, Type of School and Regional Typology. Under direction of EUIS SUNARTI and MELLY LATIFAH.

The purpose of this study was to see the difference in resilience based on gender, type of school and regional typology and determine the factors that affect the adolescent’s resilience. Resilience is the ability to bounce back successfully despite exposure to severe risk. Resilience is determined by two factors, namely protective factor and risk factors. Protective factors help to protect adolescent from the negative effects of risk factors. Adolescent resilience is considered important because resilient adolescents would not easily give up and fall into maladaptive behaviors. The study was carried out with 89 males and 92 females from senior high school in Kabupaten and Kota Bogor. Within the scope of the study “Resilience and Youth Development Module (48 items, \( \alpha = 0.758 - 0.869 \))”, “Family Environment Scale (90 items, \( \alpha = 0.885 \))”, “Risk Factor Inventory (15 items, \( \alpha = 0.623 \)” and “Resilience Scale (25 items, \( \alpha = 0.768 \)” were used. The study results showed significant differences in peers protective factor and risk factor among males and females (p<0.05). Based on the school type, there were differences in the risk factors (p <0.05) and in terms of regional typology some differences were also seen in the risk factors (p <0.10) and community’s protective factors (p <0.05). The Pearson correlation test showed a positive correlations of internal factors, family factors, school factors, peer factors and community factors with resilience. Multiple regression test showed that the factors affecting the adolescent resilience were internal factors, family factors and peer factors with the adjusted R square of 0.474.

Keywords: adolescent, resilience, risk factor, protective factor