

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang** : Gangguan tingkah laku merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan jiwa yang sering dijumpai pada remaja dan dapat berdampak jangka panjang terhadap fungsi sosial, akademik, serta psikososial. Religiusitas berperan dalam pembentukan nilai moral, pengendalian diri, dan perilaku prososial, sehingga dipandang sebagai faktor protektif yang berpotensi menurunkan risiko munculnya gejala gangguan tingkah laku pada remaja.

**Tujuan Penelitian** : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan tingkat religiusitas dengan risiko gejala gangguan tingkah laku pada remaja SMK Citra Medika Magelang.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 105 siswa kelas X SMK Citra Medika Magelang yang dipilih menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Tingkat religiusitas diukur menggunakan *Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS-15)* adaptasi Indonesia, sedangkan risiko gejala gangguan tingkah laku diukur menggunakan *Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)* subskala *conduct*. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji Chi-square dan dilanjutkan dengan regresi logistik multivariat untuk mengontrol variabel perancu. Tingkat kemaknaan statistik ditetapkan pada  $p < 0,05$

**Hasil** : Sebanyak 105 siswa yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian diikutsertakan dalam analisis data. Proporsi responden yang memiliki risiko gejala gangguan tingkah laku sebesar 26,7%, sedangkan 73,3% tidak berisiko. Mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat religiusitas tinggi (56,2%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat religiusitas dengan risiko gejala gangguan tingkah laku ( $p = 0,035$ ). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa tingkat religiusitas tetap berhubungan secara signifikan dengan risiko gejala gangguan tingkah laku setelah dikontrol oleh variabel perancu ( $p = 0,040$ ).

**Kesimpulan**: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara tingkat religiusitas dengan risiko gejala gangguan tingkah laku pada remaja SMK Citra Medika Magelang.

**Kata kunci** : *Conduct Disorder*, CRS-15, Religiusitas, Remaja, SDQ, SMK Kesehatan

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Conduct disorder are one of the mental health problems commonly found in adolescents and can have long term effects on social, academic, and psychosocial functioning. Religiosity plays a role in the formation of moral values, self-control, and prosocial behavior, so it is seen as a protective factor that has the potential to reduce the risk of behavioral disorder symptoms in adolescents.

**Objective :** The purpose of the study is to identify the relationship between religiosity and the risk of conduct disorder among students at Citra Medika Vocational School in Magelang.

**Methods :** This study is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. The research subjects consisted of 105 tenth-grade students at SMK Citra Medika Magelang, selected using simple random sampling. Religiousness was measured using the Indonesian adaptation of the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS-15), while the risk of conduct disorder symptoms was measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) conduct subscale. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-square test and followed by multivariate logistic regression to control for confounding variables. The level of statistical significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results :** A total of 105 students who met the research criteria were included in the data analysis. The proportion of respondents who had a risk of conduct disorder symptoms was 26.7%, while 73.3% were not at risk. The majority of respondents had a high level of religiosity (56.2%). Bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between the level of religiosity and the risk of conduct disorder symptoms ( $p = 0.035$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that religiosity remained significantly associated with the risk of conduct disorder symptoms after controlling for confounding variables ( $p = 0,040$ ).

**Conclusion :** There is a statistically significant relationship between the level of religiosity and the risk of beh disorder symptoms among vocational high school students at Citra Medika Magelang.

**Keywords :** Conduct Disorder, CRS-15, Religiosity, Adolescents, SDQ, Vocational High School for Health