

**INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI DAN KESEHATAN MAHARDIKA
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PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN**

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**HUBUNGAN KOMUNIKASI KELUARGA DENGAN PERILAKU
BERISIKO PADA REMAJA DI DESA BANJARANSARI KABUPATEN
MAJALENGKA**

xvi + 80 + 4 tabel + 2 bagan + 18 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Perilaku berisiko pada remaja seperti merokok, konsumsi alkohol, dan penggunaan zat berbahaya merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan yang penting dalam fase perkembangan remaja. Komunikasi keluarga diyakini berperan sebagai faktor protektif terhadap perilaku tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara komunikasi keluarga dengan perilaku berisiko pada remaja usia 12–18 tahun di Desa Banjaransari, Kabupaten Majalengka.

Metode penelitian *cross sectional* sampel berjumlah 95 responden dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen menggunakan *Parent Adolescent Communication Scale* (PACS) dan *Alcohol, smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test* (ASSIST). Analisa data menggunakan uji *Spearman rank*, dilakukan pada 25-30 Mei 2025.

Hasil uji etik penelitian dinyatakan “Layak etik” dari KEPK ITEKes Mahardika. Hasil penelitian bahwa komunikasi keluarga cukup efektif dialami oleh 73,7% responden dan kategori perilaku berisiko rendah sebanyak 66,3% responden. Uji statistik *spearman* menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara komunikasi keluarga dengan perilaku berisiko pada remaja di Desa Banjaransari Kabupaten Majalengka. *P-value* = -0,312 ($p > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci: komunikasi keluarga, perilaku berisiko, remaja usia 12-18 tahun

Daftar Pustaka: 41 (2016-2024)

**MAHARDIKA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH
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***CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY COMMUNICATION AND RISKY
BEHAVIOR ON ADOLESCENTS IN BANJARANSARI VILLAGE MAJALENGKA
REGENCY***

xvi +80 + 4 tables + 2 charts + 18 enclosure

ABSTRACT

Risk behaviors among adolescents, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and the use of harmful substances, represent a significant public health concern during the developmental stage of adolescence. Family communication is believed to serve as a protective factor against such behaviors. This study aimed to determine the relationship between family communication and risk behaviors among adolescents aged 12–18 years in Banjaransari Village, Majalengka Regency.

This study employed a cross-sectional design with a total sample of 95 respondents, selected through purposive sampling. The instruments used were the Parent-Adolescent Communication Scale (PACS) and the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). Data were analyzed using the Spearman rank correlation test and collected between May 25–30, 2025.

The study obtained ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of ITEKes Mahardika. The results showed that 73.7% of respondents experienced moderately effective family communication, and 66.3% of respondents fell into the low-risk behavior category. The Spearman rank test revealed that there was no statistically significant relationship between family communication and adolescent risk behavior in Banjaransari Village, Majalengka Regency (p-value = -0.312; $p > 0.05$).

Keywords: family communication, risk behavior, adolescent aged 12-18 years

References: 41(2016-2024)