


## The Influence of Parental Attachment and Autonomy on Juvenile Delinquency Among Vocational High School Students at Karsa Mulya in Palangkaraya

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Article Information	ABSTRACT
Received: February 2025	<p>This study reveals the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency among students of SMK Karsa Mulya by understanding the influence of parental attachment and independence on juvenile delinquency in SMK Karsa Mulya Palangkaraya students. This study focuses on the impact of parental attachment (father, mother) and independence on juvenile delinquency. The research design used is a multiple linear correlational research design with a sample of 114 from a population of 270 class X students. Sampling used probability sampling with a random sampling technique. Meanwhile, the calculation of data results using the SPSS 2018 application from 4 questionnaire instruments Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA), Autonomy Scale, and Self Report Delinquency Scale, with the results that there is no relationship between parental attachment and independence on juvenile delinquency, negatively correlated (-) namely the significance value of IPPA MOTHER <math>p = 0.494 &gt; 0.05</math>, not significant, IPPAFATHER: <math>p = 0.889 &gt; 0.05</math> is not significant, while the autonomy value <math>p = 0.172 &gt; 0.05</math> is not significant. However, there is a relationship if the three variables are combined, with a value of <math>p = 0.006 &lt; 0.05</math>, meaning that the higher the attachment of mother/father and independence, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency.</p>
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## INTRODUCTION

The number of teenagers in Indonesia is 279,930. They are of productive age and have student statuses spread across Indonesia, with various types of formal and non-formal education (<https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics>). According to Erikson, teenagers, especially students in high school or vocational school, are adolescents, and problems often occur due to identity confusion and identity confusion. The characteristic that appears is the urge to form and show self-identity. The urge to form and show this identity is often shown extremely and excessively, not infrequently, giving rise to behavioral deviations often called juvenile delinquency (Thahir, 2018, pp. 43–44). Gary Jensen defines juvenile delinquency as a complex social phenomenon that includes various behaviors that are generally associated with young people who commit acts that violate legal norms (William E. Thompson, Jack E. Bynum et al., 2016, p. 475)

One of the provinces of concern to the government is Central Kalimantan. Based on data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2024, smoking cases among teenagers aged 15-18 years amounted to 107,027 people spread across 38 provinces in Indonesia. Palangkaraya is one

province contributing to 2,802 teenagers who consume cigarettes (<https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics>). Smoking behavior among vocational school students in Palangkaraya requires preventive efforts to reduce this gap so that it does not spread to drug abuse. As stated by Jhon Retyei Alfri Sandi from Palangkaraya University (UPR), in recent years, many teenagers have used illegal drugs that are obtained at affordable prices, such as the new trend of "mabuk kecubung" or "ngefox" which can have hallucinogenic effects (Supriandi, 2024). Based on the results of the distribution of juvenile delinquency questionnaire tests to 34 students of class X TBSM A SMK Karsa Mulya on September 15, 2024, with the results of respondents around 34 students had committed violations such as smoking, drinking alcohol, free sex (dating), truancy, watching pornographic videos, not doing schoolwork, damaging school facilities, cheating, running away from home and taking friends' belongings. The findings of juvenile delinquency in this vocational school are not yet known the level of juvenile delinquency. Still, based on the juvenile delinquency questionnaire, 34 respondents stated that they had committed social pathology (SMK Karsa Mulya, September 15, 2024). This negative behavior must be addressed

immediately so that it does not impact the academics, careers, and skills of SMK teenagers, so that the vision and mission of SMK, which is independent, professional, able to compete in science and technology, and plays an active role in improving creative human resources can be realized (<http://www.smkkarsamulya-palangkaraya.sch.id/>).

The occurrence of behavioral deviations carried out by adolescents with student status cannot be separated from internal and external factors that influence it. One internal factor contributing to forming adolescent deviant behavior is independence. Steinberg (1999) briefly explains that independence or autonomy is the ability of adolescents from various aspects, namely the aspect of the ability to think, the ability to feel, make decisions, and act independently, not just following what others believe (Fleming, 2005 .., p. 2).

The independence that causes negative behavior in vocational high school adolescents is the ability to make decisions and accept the consequences of these choices, even though the behavior chosen is deviant. Individual counseling has occurred in 15 class X TSMB students, with violations of truancy and smoking cases. They said that they were truant and smoked because of their desires. In addition, student independence related to earning their income (autonomy economy) contributes to juvenile delinquency, as shown by the results of individual counseling for 5 grade X students, November-December 2024. They are one of the Karsa Mulya Vocational School students who work part-time. He said that I smoke or buy alcohol using my own money.

Research conducted by Allen et al. in 2002 stated that increasing autonomy as a characteristic of interactions between parents and adolescents represents an implicit separation in thoughts and feelings. Increased autonomy predicts greater physical separation in late adolescence (Hill & Holmbeck, 1986). This autonomy is considered a threat to preoccupied individuals and increases the likelihood of angry or dysfunctional behavior in response. Adolescents who are insecurely attached and preoccupied will feel shaken by autonomy in the parent-adolescent relationship, so delinquent behavior can be a way to express their anxiety and frustration and function as an effort to maintain the intensity of the parent-adolescent bond (Allen et al., 2002a, p. 3) In addition to the internal factors above, there are also external factors that influence juvenile delinquency, namely parental attachment (father, mother, guardian/caregiver). Wangid (2022) stated that the factors causing juvenile delinquency originating from the family are children who lack affection and attention from their parents, poor economic situation of parents, and disharmonious family life (Danisworo & Wangid, 2022a, p. 25). Based on the results of individual counseling in February-June 2024 for 40 SMK Karsa Mulya students with juvenile delinquency problems, they admitted to having a declining communication relationship with their parents, in addition to unstable emotions and alienation from family (internship

students), causing behavioral independence to experience problems.

According to Bowlby, Attachment is a strong emotional bond that children develop through their interactions with people who have a special meaning in their lives, usually their parents or caregivers. Attachment Theory, which emphasizes the importance of early relationships in shaping children's emotional and social development, is used to understand how children form bonds with their primary caregivers and how these early experiences affect their relationships and emotional well-being later in life (Qudsiyah, 2018, p. 53).

The results of Allen et al.'s (2002) study stated that the effects of excessive attachment (preoccupied attachment) correlate most strongly with predicting a decline in social skills when excessive attachment occurs together with a strong display of maternal autonomy. For adolescents with excessive attachment, the display of maternal autonomy is associated with higher levels of delinquency over time (Allen et al., 2002b, p. 10).

Research by Rahmawati (2017), Putri (2023), and Malicha (2021) is the opposite of Allen et al.'s research. According to Malicha, Rahma, and Putri, adolescent independence also plays an important role in reducing delinquency. Adolescents who can manage themselves and make the right decisions tend to be better able to restrain themselves from deviant behavior (Rahmawati, 2017; Putri, 2023). The results of Malicha's (2021) research with a Pearson output correlation test value of  $0.004 < 0.05$ , which means that the value of 0.248 is included in the low correlation category, while the relationship between the two variables includes a positive relationship, which means that when parental attachment is high, independence has a high value. If parental attachment is low, then the independence of adolescents is also low. (Malicha, 2021, p. 53)

Research shows that adolescents with good relationships with their parents tend to have lower delinquency levels (Aviyah & Farid, 2014). The results of multiple linear regression tests show that adolescent attachment to fathers and adolescent attachment to peers affect adolescent delinquency. Adolescent attachment to fathers ( $B = -0.358$ ;  $p = 0.05$ ) has a significant negative effect on adolescent delinquency. Adding one score to the variable of adolescent attachment to fathers will reduce adolescent delinquency by 0.358 points and vice versa (Fitriani & Hastuti, 2016, p. 212). It can be concluded that high parental attachment will increase adolescent independence. Conversely, lack of attachment can cause adolescents to seek recognition and support outside the family, often leading to negative behavior. Research by Firyal Nabila in 2020 showed that the influence of adolescent attachment with parents on the tendency of student delinquency at Muhammadiyah Vocational School was 23.4%, with multiple linear testing giving the results of adolescent attachment to mothers of 0.653, while father attachment to adolescents was 0.228. This shows that the higher the attachment of both parents to their

children, the lower the influence on the tendency of juvenile delinquency (Nabila, 2020, p. 100).

Afrita and Yusri (2022) in their research in Balai-Balai Village, West Padang Panjang District, stated that families who are less warm and rarely spend time with other family members are one of the factors causing juvenile delinquency (Afrita & Yusri, 2022, p. 21). According to Bowlby's theory, early encounters with caregivers help children develop an internal working model of attachment, which impacts their relationships and behavior throughout their lives (Bretherton, 1990). Mikulincer & Shaver (2018) linked behavioral problems and delinquency to insecure attachment patterns such as avoidant, ambivalent, and disorganized attachment, while secure attachment fosters emotional resilience and extraordinary social outcomes. (Luke, 2024, p. 3819) Psychology expert Kartini Kartono said that juvenile delinquency occurs due to a lack of attention, affection, and educational guidance from parents, especially guidance from fathers, because their fathers and mothers are each busy taking care of their own problems and inner conflicts so that they lack the affection and attention of their parents, which they really need. (Rulmuzu, 2021, p. 367). Malicha Shinta (2021) research results show that the level of parental attachment is in the moderate category, namely 71.3%, while the level of adolescent independence is in the moderate category of 73.5. Determination of attachment results using the product-moment correlation test shows a significant relationship of  $0.004 < 0.005$ , namely 0.248, which means a low relationship between parental attachment and adolescent independence (Malicha, 2021, p. 53).

Luke (2024) and Kumuyi et al. (2021) stated that the quality of parent-child attachment plays an important role in shaping juvenile behavior and delinquency. Cartwright & Gibson (2017), in Luke's research, have found that authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth and reasonable control, is associated with lower delinquency levels, while authoritarian parenting and neglect contribute to increased delinquent behavior. (Luke, 2024, p. 3819) Referring to the results of previous studies, this study has several significant differences, so it becomes a reference for the author to re-examine the influence of parental attachment and independence on juvenile delinquency among students of SMK Karsa Mulya Palangkaraya. Focusing on the local context, this study was conducted at SMK Karsa Mulya, Palangkaraya, providing specific insights into juvenile delinquency in the local social and cultural context. This differs from previous studies that may be more general or not focused on a particular location. Based on the Multivariate approach using multiple linear correlational research design, it can explore the complex relationship between three variables: parental attachment, independence, and juvenile delinquency by focusing on emotional attachment, communication, and parent-child alienation and their impact on juvenile delinquency behavior.

This approach provides a new contribution to understanding the different dimensions of attachment and how each can influence adolescent behavior. This allows for a deeper understanding of how the interaction between these variables affects adolescent behavior. This study looks at internal factors such as independence, and considers external factors from the family environment, such as communication and parental attention. This provides a comprehensive picture of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

The practical implications of the findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of family-based guidance and counseling interventions by emphasizing the importance of attachment and independence as key elements in dealing with juvenile delinquency problems. This shows the practical application of the research results. In addition, theoretically, the differentiation of previous studies also compares the results with previous studies that show different results regarding the relationship between parental attachment and independence towards juvenile delinquency, thus providing a new perspective in the existing literature. This study contributes to the academic understanding of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency and offers practical solutions to relevant social problems in today's society.

## METHOD

This research method includes descriptive quantitative research, which describes a current situation in depth by providing answers to a problem/phenomenon using research stages with a quantitative approach (objective, measurable). (Yusuf, 2017, p. 58). The description in question is the current situation among adolescents at SMK Karsa Mulya Palangkaraya, which is related to the variables studied, namely parental attachment, independence, and juvenile delinquency, and provides answers to existing phenomena. Data collection techniques in the study were carried out using interviews, questionnaires, and observation methods. Interviews were conducted with guidance and counseling (BK) teachers, principals, and students to obtain in-depth information about the studied phenomenon. The steps taken in this study determine the population size. The population is all subjects studied, and the sample is part of the population to be studied (Hafni, 2021, p. 34). The population in this study amounted to 270 people from all grade X students. At the same time, the sample in this study amounted to 114, which were taken using the probability sampling technique with the type of random sampling. Probability sampling is a method that gives equal opportunities to members of the population, while simple random sampling is taking sample members from the population randomly without considering strata (Hafni, 2021, p. 34). The determination of samples from the population is based on the Isaac and Micheal table with an error rate of 5%. The number of populations and samples can be seen in the following table.

**Table I.** Data for class X students of Karsa Mulya Palangkaraya Vocational School for the academic year 2024/2025

No	Class X	Population	Sample
1	DKV A	37	16
2	DKV B	37	16
3	BDP	31	13
4	TKRO A	40	17
5	TKRO B	42	18
6	TSM A	41	17
7	TSM B	40	17
Amount		270	114

The collected data will be analyzed using multiple regression analysis using the PASWST Statistics 18 application to determine the relationship between the independent/free variables of parental attachment (X1) and independence (X2) and one dependent/bound variable of juvenile delinquency (Y). This analysis will help identify how much or no influence each variable has on juvenile delinquency.

Parental attachment, or parental attachment, is a strong emotional bond between parents and children that is formed through significant interactions. According to Bowlby (1996), attachment to parents can be interpreted as an emotional relationship or affective relationship between adolescents and parents where the relationship that is built is reciprocal, long-lasting and provides a sense of security even though the parents as attachment figures are not close to the individual concerned (Kurniawan et al., 2022, p. 38) However, on the other hand, an insecure parental attachment causes a child to be dependent (bonding) on others so that it only affects the child's emotional and social development in childhood but also continues into adolescence. Insecure attachment causes adolescents to not have good independence. In contrast, children with poor attachment often experience behavioral problems and difficulties in social relationships (Jia Choon et al., 2013, p. 215), while children who experience poor attachment to caregivers and friends tend to experience negative outcomes such as behavioral problems and delinquency (Hoeve, E.van, H.van, 2012)

The study's adolescent autonomy concept follows Steinberg's definition of independence (1999), namely the ability to think, feel, make decisions, and act independently. The growth of independence is an important component of becoming autonomous, but autonomy means more than just behaving independently. Steinberg (1999, p. 276) states: "Although we often use the words autonomy and independence interchangeably, in the study of adolescents, they have slightly different meanings. Independence generally refers to the adolescent's ability to act on their own. The growth of independence is certainly part of becoming autonomous during adolescence, but autonomy means more than just behaving independently. It also means thinking, feeling, and making moral decisions that are truly your own rather than following what others believe (Fleming, 2005, p. 2). In this context, adolescent autonomy develops through relationships

within the family, with peers, and with people outside the family. However, family conflict over adolescent autonomy is considered a normal part of the process of psychological development, which involves transformations in family relationships (Steinberg, 1999). Steinberg's view of adolescent autonomy consists of three types: Emotional autonomy, which deals with personal feelings, and a shift from dependence on parents to emotional support from others. Behavioral autonomy: refers to the ability to act independently. Third, value autonomy (Autonomy value), which means independence related to the ability to make decisions based on personal values and beliefs. (Fleming, 2005., p. 2)

Sociologists and psychologists have tried to analyze the conditions that cause delinquency, but no single explanation or theory seems adequate to explain all deviant behavior. However, some common threads can be seen in theories of delinquency, such as poverty and problems in family relationships. Disharmonious families, lack of emotional support, or poor parenting can increase a child's risk of becoming involved in delinquency. When children do not get enough attention and supervision from their parents, they may be more easily influenced by peers or negative social environments. The hypothesis in this study is to determine whether or not there is an influence between parental attachment and independence on juvenile delinquency in SMK Karsa Mulya students in Palangkaraya City. The instrument or measuring tool used in this study is a Likers scale consisting of three instruments. First; the parental attachment instrument uses the Parental and Peer Attachment Inventory (IPPA) scale adopted from Armsden and Greenberg, with three aspects of assessment: communication, trust, and alienation. The number of statement items is 50 items divided into 25 items for mother's IPPA and 25 items for father's IPPA, with a score of 1 = STB (Very Untrue), 2 = TB (Not True), 3 = KB (Sometimes).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result

**Table II.** The results of the multicollinearity

Variable	Coefficients					Collinearity Statistics	
	Unst.Coef		Stan. Coef.				
	B	Std. Error	B	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	56.892	21.581		2.636	.010		
IPPA Mother	-.137	.199	-.072	-.687	.494	.813	1.230
IPPA Father	-.027	.192	-.015	-.140	.889	.812	1.232
Outonom	-.300	.219	-.130	-1.374	.172	.994	1.006

#### a. Multikolinearitas

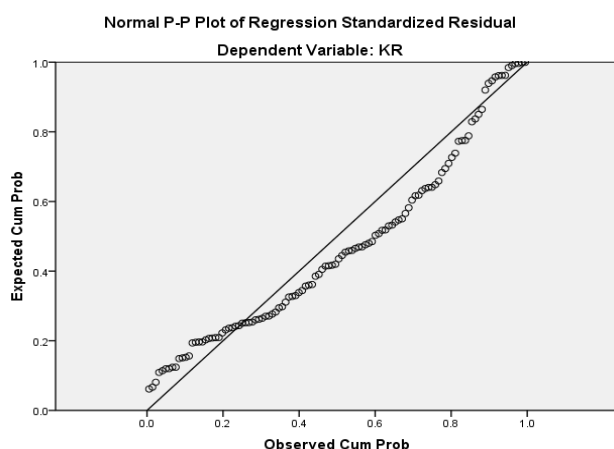
The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen from the coefficient values:



In the table above, it can be seen that the significant value of the variable KR (constant) = 0.010 < 0.05 and insignificant in the variable IPAA Mother 0.494 > 0.05, IPAA Father 0.172 > 0.05. While the tolerance value > 0.8 and VIF < 1.5 for all variables → there is no multicollinearity problem. According to Gahzali (2016; 107-108) there is no symptom of multicollinearity if the T value > 0.1 and the VIF value < 10.00. (youtube slamet raharjo).

True), 4 = B (True), and 5 = SB (Very True). Second, the independence instrument uses Steinberg's theory (2002), which was adopted from Shinta Malicaha's research questionnaire (2021), with indicators of independence aspects: emotional autonomy (emotional independence), behavioral autonomy (behavioral independence), and Value Autonomy (value independence). A total of 22 statement items, with a score of 4 = SS (very appropriate), 3 = S (appropriate), 2 = TS (not appropriate), and 1 = STS (Very Inappropriate). Third, the juvenile delinquency scale using the Self-Reported Delinquency Scale (RSDR), which is guided by Jensen's theory with assessment aspects: juvenile delinquency that causes physical casualties to others (delinquency which causes casualties), delinquency that causes material losses, social delinquency that does not cause victims (victimless social), and delinquency against status (status contravening misbehavior) (Danisworo & Wangid, 2022b, p. 28). Third, the delinquency scale based on the SRDS (Self-Reported Delinquency Scale) was developed by Naqvi and Kamal (2008) and was adopted based on the theory of Elliot, D. S., Huizinga, D., & Ageton, S. S. SRDS contains 32 statement items regarding various acts of delinquency such as stealing, drug use, sex, lying, violence, gambling, encounters with the police, and disobedience. The response format uses a 5-point Likert scale to measure the frequency of delinquent acts committed, where 0 = never, 1 = once, 2 = 2-5 times, 3 = 5-10 times, and 4 = more than 10 times (Ishfaq & Kamal, 2019, p. 121).

#### b. Normality Test



The normality test on these four variables contributes normally because the points of the normal P-P Plot are relatively close to or form a diagonal line, so it is in line with the classical assumptions of OLS. According to Ghazali (2011;

161), the regression model is said to be normally distributed if the plotting data (dots) that describe the actual data follow a diagonal line. (Purnomo, et al., 2022, p. 5)

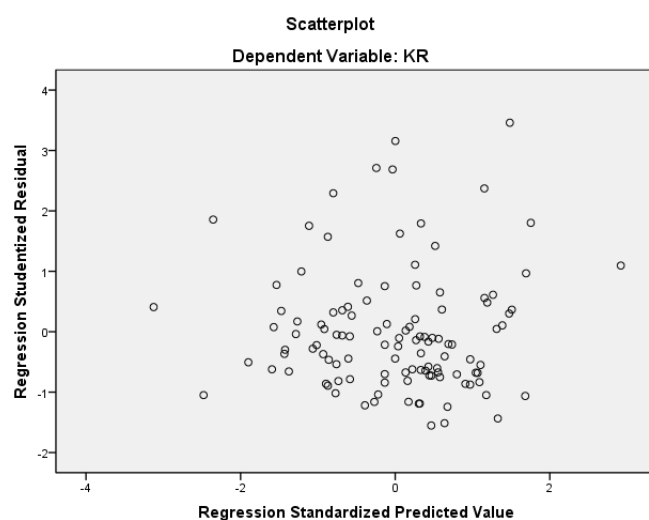
#### c. Heteroscedasticity

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test for discomfort or differences in variance in variables. According to Ghazali (2016) heteroscedasticity does not occur if there is no particular pattern or the points are spread above 0.

**Table III.** Multiple Linear Regression t test

Variable	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					Collinearity Statistics	
	Unst.Coef		Stan. Coef.		Tolerance		
	B	Std. Error	B	t		Sig.	
(Constant)	56.892	21.581		2.636	.010		
IPPA Mother	-.137	.199	-.072	-.687	.494	.813	1.230
IPPA Father	-.027	.192	-.015	-.140	.889	.812	1.232
OUTO NOM	-.300	.219	-.130	-1.374	.172	.994	1.006

Based on the table above, it is concluded that the value of Sig. IPPA Mother 0.495 > 0.05 means that there is no influence between the mother's attachment variable and juvenile delinquency. While the value of Sig. IPPA Father 0.889 > 0.05 means that the father's significance value is greater than 0.05, so there is no influence on the father's attachment to juvenile delinquency, while the value of Sig. Autonomous 0.172 > 0.05 means that the significance value of independence is greater than 0.05, so it can be said that there is no influence between independence and juvenile delinquency.



**Figure 1.** Heteroscedasticity test

#### d. Heteroscedasticity test

The autocorrelation test aims to estimate or predict/assess whether or not there is a relationship between time series data (Purnomo, 2022; 18). The autocorrelation test can be seen in the Inova Summary Model

**Table IV.** Autocorrelation Test

Var.	R	R.Squ	Adj.R. Squ	Std.Error of The Estim.	Durbin Watson
I	.153*	.023	-.003	14.549	2.262

In the autocorrelation assumption test, the guideline is the value of Durbin Watson (dw). If  $dw > du = (2.262 > 1.7488)$ , there is no positive autocorrelation. If the value  $(4-dw) > du = (4-2.262) > 1.7488$ , then there is no negative autocorrelation. So, it can be concluded that a good regression model is free from autocorrelation.

#### e. t-Test and F-Test (Multiple Linear Regression)

In multiple linear regression tests, variables are said to have a relationship or influence if they have conducted a t-test and an F-test: If the Sig. value  $< 0.05$  or t count  $> t$  table, then there is an influence of variables X1, X2, X3 on variable Y. Conversely, if the Sig. value  $> 0.05$ , or t count  $< t$  table, then there is no influence of variables X1, X2, X3 on Y. The t-test value can be seen from the following Coefficients table:

If the Sig. Value  $< 0.05$  or F count  $> F$  table, then there is an influence between the variables of Mother's IPPA (X1), Father's IPPA (X2), and independence (X3) simultaneously on variable Y. If the Sig. value  $> 0.05$  or F count  $< F$  table, then there is no influence of variables X1, X2, X3 simultaneously on variable Y.

**Table V.** Multiple linear regression F test

Var.	Sum of square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
regression	157.334	3	52.445	0,244	0,865
residual	23616.605	110	214.646		
Amount	23773.939	113			

Based on the calculation results in the table, it can be concluded that the Sig value is  $0.865 > 0.05$ , and if the calculated F ( $0.244$ )  $<$  from the F table ( $2.45$ ), then there is no influence of variables X1, X2, and X3 simultaneously on Y. Briefly, it can be seen in the regression coefficient table below:

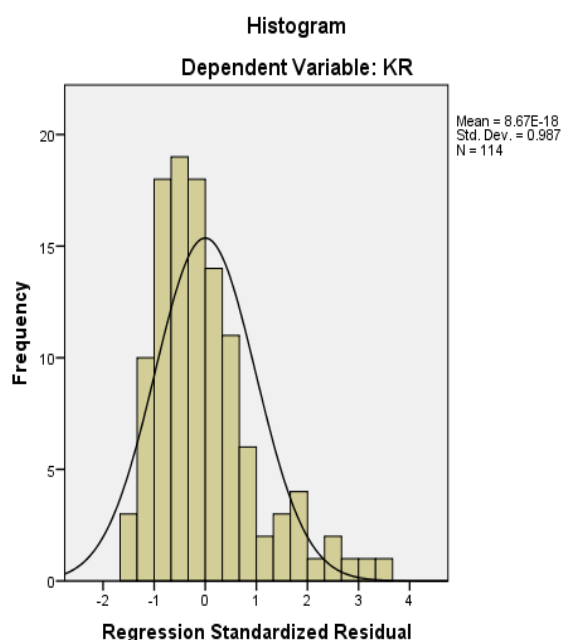
**Table VI.** Regression Coefficient Table

Variable	B (Beta)	Sig. (p-value)	Interpretation
(Constants)	56.892	0.010	Significant
IPPA_Father	-0.137	0.494	Not Significant
IPPA_Mother	-0.027	0.889	Not Significant
AUTONOM	-0.300	0.172	Not Significant

## Discussion

The study aims to find maternal attachment variables, paternal attachment, and independence influence juvenile delinquency. Attachment or attachment in psychology is called attachment, a psychological theory formulated by British psychoanalyst John Bowlby in the mid-20th century, precisely in 1958, then further developed by Mary Ainsworth in 1969 {Le Camus J. L'attachement, 1994., 60}. From the regression test results, maternal or paternal parental attachment and independence do not significantly influence juvenile delinquency because the significant value is above the threshold of  $> 0.05$ . Although

based on the classical assumption test of multiple linear regression using SPWS Statistics, it can be concluded that the regression model above has met the requirements of being free from multicollinearity, no autocorrelation problems, and Heteroscedasticity. The residual data is normally distributed to meet the requirements in the classical assumption test for linear regression. Meanwhile, based on the feasibility test on the coefficient, it is concluded that the variables of Mother's IPPA (X1), Father's IPPA, and autonomy have a significance value of more than ( $>$ )  $0.05$  so that the three variables do not influence juvenile delinquency so that overall it is not significant as a whole which shows that maternal attachment, father's attachment, and autonomy do not provide a strong enough contribution to adolescent acquaintances at SMK Karsa Mulya. This could be due to the influence of other factors that are not yet known for certain. Although sufficient, the relatively small number of samples ( $n = 114$ ) does not significantly affect the four variables. However, what is very interesting is the histogram value below:



**Figure II.** Histogram Dependent Variable: KR

Data comprised 114 respondents, each with a questionnaire score of father's attachment, mother's attachment, independence, and juvenile delinquency with a value ranging from 54-129, with most scores in the range of 70-95. If in the form of a histogram, it can be seen that respondents have scores in the middle, and fewer responses have very low or very high scores that have scores in the middle (mean/median). Fewer responses have the lowest scores on juvenile delinquency.

A distribution curve like this shows that most respondents have a level of attachment to their fathers in the moderate to high category, while only a few are very low or very high. A normal distribution curve indicates that the IPPA Father questionnaire instrument has good discrimination power, distinguishing the level of father attachment in the study

population. If the curve is skewed to the left (positive skew), it means more respondents with low scores; if skewed to the right (negative skew), it means more respondents with high scores. Asymmetrical and nearly normal curve indicates no major bias in filling out the questionnaire, and the distribution of father attachment is quite even in the population. It can also be compared with other variables, such as academic resilience, to see the relationship between father attachment and aspects of children's development.

## CONCLUSION

The negative direction of the relationship between autonomy and juvenile delinquency, although not significant, can be the basis for a new hypothesis for further research. If KR represents dependency or psychological burden, the higher the maternal or paternal attachment score and the more autonomous a person is, the lower the KR will be.

The importance of maternal or paternal attachment to adolescents will be able to reduce juvenile delinquency behavior. High autonomy or independence is expected to reduce the level of juvenile delinquency.

Efforts to handle counseling for cases of juvenile delinquency at the intermediate level can be implemented in family counseling by prioritizing parental attachment material.

The results of this curve analysis can be used to identify the need for intervention or programs to strengthen paternal attachment in groups with low scores.

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