# ANALYSIS OF FAMILY CHARACTERISTIC FACTORS ON SCREENING RESULTS OF STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Until now, several mental health problems are still felt by the community, such as the prevalence of mental health problems, which is still high. Based on the 2022 report, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that globally, 1 in 8 people experience mental disorders, while according to the 2018 Riskesdas, 1 in 10 people experience Emotional Mental Disorders (GME) or 9.8%, 1 in 16 people experience depression (6.1%) and 2 in 1000 people experience Severe Mental Disorders. Based on a preliminary study on March 25, 2023, at the Sungai Jingah Health Center regarding mental health screening data at SMK Islam Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin in 2023, screening data on strength scores with expected results of 83.08%, threshold/borderline 12.31%, abnormal 4.62% while the total difficulty score was standard 61.54%, threshold/borderline 20%, and abnormal 18%, these data are above the prevalence rate of emotional mental disorders in the city of Banjarmasin (5.86%). **Purpose:** research to analyze family characteristic factors that influence screening results on students' mental health at SMK Islam Sabilal Muhtadin. **Method:** The approach used is cross-sectional, a population of 68 people with a sample of 54 people, with the *Spearman rank statistical test.* **Results:** shows that not all family characteristic factor variables influence mental health screening results. **Discussion:** There is a relationship between the residence factor and mental health screening results in students at SMK Islam Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin. Spearman correlation coefficient test of -0.273 as a measure of the relationship between residence and mental health screening results (strength score), shows a significant result $p < \alpha$ or 0.04608 <0.05, which means that students who do not live with their parents, the more normal their mental health screening results. .

**Keywords:** Family, Mental Health, Adolescents.

## Background

Until now, several mental health problems are still felt by the community, such as the prevalence of mental health problems which is still high, access to mental health services for the community and ODGJ which is still limited due to the limited capacity and competence of health center officers and not all regions have hospitals that provide mental health services. Based on the 2022 Report, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that globally 1 in 8 people experience mental disorders, while according to the 2018 Basic Health Research, 1 in 10 people experience Emotional Mental Disorders (GME) or 9.8%, 1 in 16 people experience depression (6.1%) and 2 in 1000 people experience Severe Mental Disorders (Directorate of Mental Health & Directorate General of Public Health, 2023).

Mental health screening is an evaluation process carried out to identify the risk or presence of mental health disorders in individuals. The purpose of mental health screening is to detect mental health problems early so that appropriate preventive measures or interventions can be taken, usually, mental health screening is carried out through interviews, questionnaires, or psychological tests designed to collect information about mental health symptoms, life history, and other risk factors. Mental health professionals such as psychiatrists or psychologists will later evaluate the screening results. The Ministry of Health in its 2020-2024 strategic plan has included one of the performance indicators of activities in the prevention and control program for mental health and drug problems, namely the percentage of people with emotional mental disorders in the population $\geq 15$ years who receive services with a target of 50% in 2024. (Directorate of Mental Health & Directorate General of Public Health,

2023).

Based on a preliminary study on March 25, 2023 at the Sungai Jingah Health Center regarding mental health screening data at SMK Islam Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin in 2023, data was obtained with screening results with the SDQ instrument, the standard strength score was 83.08%, the threshold/borderline 12.31%, abnormal 4.62% while the total difficulty score was standard 61.54%, the threshold/borderline 20%, and abnormal 18%, these results are undoubtedly meaningful because they are above the prevalence rate of emotional mental disorders in the city of Banjarmasin (5.86%). So that the mental health of school children is a key factor in forming their identity, learning abilities, and overall well-being. Good mental health can also help identify factors in the family environment that can increase the risk of mental health problems or vice versa, provide adequate protection and support, understand the role of the family in children's mental health, so that it can help in developing appropriate prevention and early intervention programs.

Many factors can trigger the emergence of emotional mental problems in adolescents, namely the family environment, peer environment, school environment, community environment and social media (Santrock, 2012). Several researchers who study adolescent mental health include: (Fitri et al., 2019) stated that two factors influence emotional mental problems in adolescents in Private Vocational High Schools in Padang Panjang City, namely parenting factors and peer environmental factors. Meanwhile, according to (Purnamasari et al., 2023) there is an influence of family and peer environmental factors on emotional mental disorders in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Sungaiselan in 2022. Furthermore, (Nugraha et al., 2023) stated that there is a relationship between family structure and adolescent mental health. From several related studies, none have examined and discussed the relationship between family characteristic factors and screening results on student mental health, so researchers are interested in researching this matter.

**Method**

The approach used in this study was *cross-sectional* to analyze family characteristic factors that influence the screening results on students' mental health at Sabilal Muhtadin Islamic Vocational School.

The population in the study conducted at SMK Islam Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin Class X and XI on July 16, 2024 was 54 people, consisting of 40 males and 14 females.

The data collection location for this research was conducted at Sabilal Muhtadin Islamic Vocational School, Banjarmasin from November 5, 2023 to July 31, 2024.

Data collection using questionnaires on family characteristic factors consisting of marital relationships, economy and residence. For mental health screening questionnaires using *SDQ* .

The results of the study were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis is presented in frequency distribution and pie charts, consisting of marriage, economy, residence, and mental health screening results. While bivariate analysis uses the *Spearman statistical test* .

**Results and Discussion**

**Univariate Analysis**

The characteristics of the family and the marital relationship of the parents are obtained from the data in the following table:

Table 3.1 Marital Relationship of Parents

| No | Connection Marriage Person Old | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Family Most Stable | 43 | 79.63% |
| 2 | No Stable | 3 | 5.56% |
| 3 | Family Most No Stable | 8 | 14.81% |
| | Amount Total | **54** | **100.00%** |

Based on Table 3.1, it can be seen that from 54 respondents, data was obtained that 43 students (79.63%) had complete families (there is a father and mother) or the most stable family, 3 students (5.56%) whose father/mother had died or whose family was unstable, and 8 students (14.81%) whose parents were divorced or the most unstable.

The characteristics of the parents' monthly income family can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.2 Parents' monthly income

| No | Income Person old every month | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Very tall | 20 | 37.04% |
| 2 | Tall | 16 | 29.63% |
| 3 | Currently | 11 | 20.37% |
| 4 | Low | 7 | 12.96% |
| | Total number | 54 | 100.00% |

From table 3.2 it can be seen that from 54 respondents obtained Data 20 students (37.04%) have parents with very high income >Rp.

3,500,000, then 16 student (29.63%) have people old with income tall >Rp 2,500,000 s/d Rp 3,500,000, and 11 students (20.37%) have parents with a moderate income of >Rp. 1,500,000 up to IDR 2,500,000 and 7 students (12.96%) have parents with low incomes 0 – Rp. 1,500,000 .

Characteristics of the current residence of the family can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.3 Place stay moment This

| Current residence | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Stay same house with both parents | 39 | 72.22% |
| Stay with Wrong one parent | 9 | 16.67% |
| Stay same house with relatives Parents | 4 | 7.41% |
| Living alone | 2 | 3.70% |
| AMOUNT | 54 | 100.00% |

From Table 3.3 it can be seen that from 54 respondents it was found that the majority of students live at home with both parents, as many as 39 students (72.22%), 9 students (16.67%) live with one of the parents. parents, 4 students (7.41%) stay same house with relatives person old, 2 students (3.70%) live alone in boarding houses/orphanages.

Screening health soul This study used the SDQ instrument with 54 respondents aged 14 to 18. years. In mental health screening, data was obtained as in the following table:

Table 3.4 Results Screening Health Soul (Power score )

| Score Strength | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Normal | 45 | 83.33% |
| Threshold/ Borderline | 3 | 5.56% |
| Abnormal | 6 | 11.11% |
| AMOUNT | 54 | 100.00% |

From Table 3.4 it can be seen that of the 54 respondents, most big obtained screening health soul with a total strength score with Normal results of 45 students (83.33%), Threshold/ Borderline 3 student (5.56%), and Abnormal 6 student (11.11%).

Table 3.5 Results Screening Health Soul ( Difficulty score)

| Score Total Difficulty | Amount | Presentation |
|---|---|---|
| Normal | 27 | 50.00% |
| Threshold/ Borderline | 15 | 27.78% |
| Abnormal | 12 | 22.22% |
| AMOUNT | 54 | 100.00% |

From Table 3.5 it can be seen that half of the respondents who underwent mental health screening had a total difficulty score with expected results of 27 students (50%), borderline 15 student (27.78%) And

abnormal 12 students (22.22%).

Data characteristics family (connection marriage parent) to results screening with instrument SDQ (total strength score) is as follows:

Table 3.6 Connection marriage person old to the total strength score on the screening results

| Connection The Family nan Person Old | Nor mall | Percen t bag | Threshold / Border line | Percen t bag | Abnor mall | Percen t bag | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family Most Stable | 34 | 79% | 3 | 7% | 6 | 14% | 43 |
| Family No Stable | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 |
| Family Most No Stable | 8 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 8 |
| AMOUNT | 45 | 83% | 3 | 6% | 6 | 11% | 54 |

From Table 3.6 can seen that family most stable (a father and mother) obtained results screening 79% regular, 7% borderline and 14% abnormal. Then the unstable family (father/mother died) obtained 100% expected screening results while the unstable family most No stable (person old divorce) obtained 100% expected results.

Data characteristics family (connection marriage parent) to results screening with instrument SDQ (total difficulty score) is as follows:

Table 3.7 Connection marriage person old to the total difficulty score on the screening results

| Contact an Perka winan Person Old | Nor mal l | Percen t bag | Threshol d/ Border line | Percen t bag | Abnor mall | Percen t bag | FRI DAY LAH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family Most Stable | 20 | 46.51% | 11 | 25.58% | 12 | 27.91% | 43 |
| Family No Stable | 2 | 66.67% | 1 | 33.33% | 0 | 0.00% | 3 |
| Family Most No Stable | 5 | 62.50% | 3 | 37.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 8 |
| AMOUN T | 27 | 50.00% | 15 | 27.78% | 12 | 22.22% | 54 |

From Table 3.7 can seen that family most stable (father and mother) obtained screening results of 46.51% standard, 25.58% borderline and 27.91% abnormal. Then the unstable family (father/mother died) obtained screening results of 66.67% standard, 33.33% borderline while the most unstable family (parents divorced) obtained results of 62.50% normal 37.50% borderline .

Characteristic data family (Income Person old every

month) against the screening results with the SDQ instrument (total strength score) are as follows:

Table 3.8 Income Person old every month to the total strength score on the screening results

| Hall tan Person old every month | Normall | Percent bag | Threshold/Borderline | Percent bag | Abnormal | Percent bag | Friday lah |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very Tall | 15 | 75.00% | 2 | 10.00% | 3 | 15.00% | 20 |
| Tall | 14 | 87.50% | 1 | 6.25% | 1 | 6.25% | 16 |
| Currently | 9 | 81.82% | 0 | 0.00% | 2 | 18.18% | 11 |
| Low | 7 | 100.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 7 |
| AMOUNT | 45 | 83.33% | 3 | 5.56% | 6 | 11.11% | 54 |

From Table 3.8 it can be seen that of the 15 respondents, they have parents with a very high monthly income (> Rp. 3,500,000,-) 75% normal, 10% borderline *and* 15% abnormal. Then from 14 respondents with parents' income of each month tall (>Rp 2,500,000,- s/d Rp 3,500,000,-) 87.50% normal and 6.25% borderline , while of the 9 respondents with moderate monthly parental income (>Rp. 1,500,000,-) up to Rp. 2,500,000,-) 81.82% normal and 18.18% abnormal and 7 respondents with income person old every month low (0 - Rp. 1,500,000,-) obtained 100% expected screening results .

Data Family characteristics (Parents' monthly income) on screening results with the instrument SDQ (total score difficulty) is as follows:

Table 3.9 Income Person old every month to the total difficulty score on the screening results

| Penda path Person old every month | Normall | Percent bag | Threshold/Borderline | Percent bag | Abnormal | Percent bag | FRIDAY LAH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very Tall | 9 | 45.00% | 7 | 35.00% | 4 | 20.00% | 20 |
| Tall | 10 | 62.50% | 3 | 18.75% | 3 | 18.75% | 16 |
| Currently | 5 | 45.45% | 2 | 18.18% | 4 | 36.36% | 11 |
| Low | 3 | 42.86% | 3 | 42.86% | 1 | 14.29% | 7 |
| AMOUNT | 27 | 50.00% | 15 | 27.78% | 12 | 22.22% | 54 |

From table 3.9 it can be seen that of the 20 respondents with very high monthly parental income (> Rp 3,500,000,-) 45% are standard, 35% are borderline *and* 20% are abnormal. Then from the 16 ... tall ( >Rp 2,500,000,- s/d Rp 3,500,000,-) 62.50 % standard, 18.75% borderline *and* 18.75% abnormal. While from 11 respondents with moderate monthly parental income (> Rp1,500,000,- s/d Rp 2,500,000,-) 45.45% standard, 18.18% threshold/ *borderline* And 36.36% abnormal as well as 7 respondents with parents' income each month low (0 - Rp 1,500,000,-) 42.86% normal, 42.86% threshold/ *borderline* And

14.29% abnormal.

Data family characteristics (current residence) towards results screening with instrument SDQ (total power scores) are as follows:

Table 3.10 Place stay moment This to total strength score On screening results

| Place stay moment This | Normall | Percent bag | Threshold/*Borderline* | Percent bag | Abnormall | Percent bag | Friday lah |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stay same house with second person old | 30 | 76.92% | 3 | 7.69% | 6 | 15.38% | 39 |
| Stay with Wrong One parent | 9 | 100.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 9 |
| Stay same house with relatives Person old | 4 | 100.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 4 |
| Stay Alone | 2 | 100.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 2 |
| AMOUNT | 45 | 83.33% | 3 | 5.56% | 6 | 11.11% | 54 |

Table 3.10 above shows that of the 39 respondents living with both parents, the screening results were 76.92 expected, 7.69% borderline *and* 15.38% abnormal. Then, of the 9 respondents living with one of the parents, Parents obtained 100% expected screening results. At the same time, 4 respondents who lived with relatives obtained 100% expected screening results, and 2 respondents who lived alone obtained 100% expected screening results.

Family characteristics data (current residence) against results screening with instrument SDQ (total difficulty score) is as follows:

Table 3.11 Place stay moment This to total difficulty score On screening results.

| Place stay moment This | Normall | Percent bag | Threshold/*Borderline* | Percent bag | Abnormall | Percent bag | FRIDAY LAH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stay same house with second person old | 21 | 53.85% | 9 | 23.08% | 9 | 23.08% | 39 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stay with Wrong One parent | 3 | 33.33% | 5 | 55.56% | 1 | 11.11% | 9 |
| Stay same house with relatives Person old | 3 | 75.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 25.00% | 4 |
| Stay Alone | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 50.00% | 1 | 50.00% | 2 |
| **AMOUNT** | 27 | 50.00% | 15 | 27.78% | 12 | 22.22% | 54 |

From Table 3.12 it can be seen that of the 39 respondents, same house with second person old obtained screening results 53.85% normal, 23.08% threshold/ *borderline* and 23.08% abnormal. Then, of the 9 respondents living with Wrong One person old obtained results screening 33.33% standard, 55.56% threshold/ *borderline* And 11.11% abnormal. Meanwhile, from 4 respondents residing in the same house with their parents' relatives, the screening results were 75% normal and 25% abnormal, and 2 respondents living alone, the screening results were 50% borderline *and* 50% abnormal.

**Bivariate Analysis**

Results test rank spearman with use computerized system obtained the following results:

Table 3.12 Correlation between parents' marital relationship and results screening Health soul (score Strength)

**Correlations**

| | | | | Score Hub. Total Marriage of Power |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's rho | Connection Marriage n People Old | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | - .224 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | . | .103 |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |
| | Total Score Strength | Correlation Coefficient | - .224 | 1,000 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | .103 | . |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |

On Table 3.12 based on analysis data using test rank spearman, obtained mark p-value as significant as 0.103. Then the p-value is compared with the level of considerable $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$. Because p-value = $0.103 > \alpha$, there is no relationship between family relationships and mental health screening results from the total strength score. Then $H_0$ is accepted, meaning there is no correlation between the variables of parental marital relationships and mental health screening results (Strength score) .

Table 3.13 Correlation between parents' marital relationship and results screening Health soul (score Difficulty)

**Correlations**

| | | | Marital Relationship Person Old | Total Score Difficulty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's rho | Marital Relationships n Parents | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | - .205 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | . | .137 |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |
| | Score Total Difficulty | Correlation Coefficient | - .205 | 1,000 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | .137 | . |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |

On table on based on analysis data using the Spearman rank test, a p-value of 0.137 was obtained. Then mark p-value the compared to with the level significant $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$. Because p-value = $0.137 > \alpha$, there is no relationship between the variable of parental marital relationship and the variable of mental health screening results (difficulty score).

Table 3.14 Correlation between parents' income and results screening health soul (score Strength)

**Correlations**

| | | | People's Income Old | Score Total Power |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's rho | Parents ' Income | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | - .171 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | . | .216 |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |
| | Score Total Power | Correlation Coefficient | - .171 | 1,000 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | .216 | . |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |

In Table 3.14 it can be interpreted that based on data analysis using the Spearman rank test, a p-value of 0.216 was obtained. Then the p-value was compared with the level of significant $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$. Because p-value = $0.216 > \alpha$, there is no relationship between the variable of parental income and mental health screening results (strength score).

Table 3.15 Correlation between parental income and results screening Health soul (score difficulty)

**Correlations**

| | | People's Income Old | Score Total Difficulty |
|---|---|---|---|

| Spearman's rho | Parents' Income | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | .019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | . | .889 |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |
| | Score Total Power | Correlation Coefficient | .019 | 1,000 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | .889 | . |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |

In Table 3.15 it can be interpreted that based on data analysis using the Spearman rank test, a p-value of 0.889 was obtained. Then the p-value was compared with the level of significant $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$. Because p-value $= 0.889 > \alpha$, so It means No there is connection between There was no correlation or relationship between the variable of parental income and mental health screening results (total difficulty score).

Table 3.18. Correlation connection place stay with mental health screening results (Strengths score)

**Correlations**

| | | | Residence | Score Total Power |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's rho | Parents' Income | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | -.273* |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | . | .046 |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |
| | Score Total Power | Correlation Coefficient | -.273 * | 1,000 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | .046 | . |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |

From Table 3.16 it can be concluded that based on data analysis using the Spearman rank test, a p-value of 0.04608 was obtained. Then the p-value was compared with a significance level of $\alpha=5\%=0.05$. Because p-value $= 0.04608 < \alpha$, there is a relationship between the variable of residence relationship and the mental health screening results ( Strength score).

Table 3.19 Correlation connection place stay with mental health screening results (difficulty scores)

**Correlations**

| | | | Residence | Score Total Difficulty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's rho | Place Stay | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | .084 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | . | .548 |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |
| | Score Total Difficulty | Correlation Coefficient | .084 | 1,000 |
| | | Sig. (2- tailed) | .548 | . |
| | | N | 54 | 54 |

The table above shows that based on data analysis using the Spearman rank test, a p-value of 0.548 was obtained. Then the p-value was compared with the level significant $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$. Because p-value $= 0.548 > \alpha$, then it means that there is no relationship between the relationship variables place stay with results screening mental health (total difficulty score)

**Discussion**

**Family Characteristics Based on Parents' Marital Relationships**

The study results showed that most of the most stable family respondents still had complete families (there were fathers and mothers) (79.63%). Research by Benson and Johnson (2009) revealed that the family plays a crucial role in children's transition to adulthood. This study contributes to the understanding of the subjective aspects of the transition to adulthood by revealing how the family context influences adolescent personality development in the future. In line with identity theory (Stryker & Serpe, 1994; Erikson, 1968), which is related to forming identity in a social context, the family is one of the fundamental elements in developing adolescent independence towards adulthood.

**Family Characteristics Based on Parents' Monthly Income**

The results of the study showed that most respondents own person old with income very high or more than IDR 3,500,000 (37.04%), this illustrates that the financial condition of the majority of respondents' parents is above the poverty line, so it can be concluded that this characteristic does not have a significant influence.

According to Knifton & Inglis (2020) an individual's mental health is shaped by social, environmental, and economic conditions. place they born, grow, Work, and growing older. Poverty and deprivation are significant determinants of children's social and behavioral development. And health mentally person mature. In Scotland, individuals living in the most deprived areas reported higher levels of mental health and lower levels of wellbeing than those living in the most affluent areas. In 2018 for example, 23% man And 26% woman who lives in area most poor in Scotland report level pressure mentally Which show likely to have a mental disorder, compared with 12 and 16% of

men and women living in the least deprived areas. There is Also connection Which clear between shortcomings in area And kill self in Scotland, with kill self-harm is three times more likely to occur in the poorest areas than in the least poor regions."

According to King et al., (2021),Disruption mentally 3 up to 4 times more common in children whose parents are in the lowest income percentile compared to those in the highest income percentile. Parental mental disorders, socio-demographic factors other, And factor genetics No fully explain this relationship.

## Current residence

The study results showed that most respondents lived with both parents as many as 39 people (72.22%). According to the researcher's assumption, the place of residence is very influential because it is an environmental factor that can manipulate or influence the character and behavior of a person where he lives.

According to Noor (2022), "Human life is dynamic, and from this dynamism various problems and solutions for human life itself indeed arise. As a social being, a person spends most of his time in his social environment. A poor environment can increase the risk of depression, and vice versa. This proves that environmental factors can have a significant impact on mental health. Mental health is a primary need for every human being. A person with a healthy mind can control himself to take positive actions, be happier, and adapt to the environment around him. The characteristics of a person who has a healthy mind include: loving themselves more, being more responsible, being independent, being able to control emotions, and having a purpose in life

Many things from environmental factors can affect mental health. Muhyani (2012) mentioned several ecological factors that can affect mental health, one of which is socio-cultural, including: Social stratification, social interaction, family and school.

This proves that mental health issues are not only influenced by biophysical factors alone, but also by the environment. The need for mental health treatment certainly needs to be implemented holistically, comprehensively and multidisciplinary. Social workers are one of the professions that can be partners with doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, legal experts, nurses, and nutritionists in implementing health services. The focus of Social Worker services in hospitals are factors social Which can help process patient healing. By integrating

scientific approaches in patient healing and recovery efforts, it is hoped that a comprehensive strategy will be created in providing health services."

## Mental Health Screening Related to Difficulty Score

The study results showed that most respondents with a total % difficulty score of 50% were regular, followed by 27.78% borderline *and* 22.22% abnormal. Half of the respondents studied were expected, according to researchers the results on the borderline and abnormal difficulty scores are a high category because they exceed the prevalence rate of emotional mental disorders, which is 5.8% based on the 2018 Riskesdas data.

According to researchers, several factors can cause abnormal results, including psychological development factors, where adolescence is a time of... transition from children besides That Also external factors, namely parenting factors, environmental factors, both the family environment and the family environment. family and environment school. Matter This is in line with the opinion of Muhyani (2012) in Handayani (2022), who stated that external and internal factors influence mental health. Internal factors include biological and psychological factors. Some biological factors that directly affect mental health include: brain, endocrine system, genetics, sensory, and condition Mother during pregnancy. Factor psychology which influence mental health, namely: early experiences, learning processes, and needs. While external or environmental factors which influence mental health, namely socio-cultural, including: Social stratification, social interaction, family and school.

According to Tjhin Wiguna (2010) in Andita Rizkiah, et al (2015) stated that emotional mentality is a business For adapt self with environment and experiences. Mental emotional problems in children are pretty serious problems. Various factors that can trigger mental emotional problems in children are the family environment, school environment, residential environment, community environment and social media environment which can disrupt the child's mental emotional balance such as incidents of violence in the family environment, problems with peers, bullying due to physical disabilities or economic problems. These phenomena can affect the child's cognitive development process and create

negative perceptions for the child himself. These various incidents Also related with improvement emotion negative and interactions Which negatively impact cognitive development and social relationships. Seeing its vastness factor risk And impact Which it might happen, then it is only natural for a family especially parents should be more aware of this condition by conducting emotional mental health checks on their children so that emotional mental problems in children can be followed up immediately to avoid reoccurrence. disturbance soul in Then day. Medical examination mentally emotional on child is efforts to find emotional mental disorders in children so that they can be identified and immediately followed up according to recommendations.

**Variables connection marriage person old with the Mental Health screening result variable**

The results of the study showed that there was no relationship between parental marital factors and mental health screening results. Parents are the primary early environment for a child and play a crucial role in character formation. Divorce person old becomes a big challenge for child development. Divorce can damage relationships between family members and harm child development. In this study there was no relationship between divorce and the mental status of adolescents, there are several possibilities that influence:

1) Variability Individual,
   Responses to divorce can vary significantly between individual. Some child Possible do not experience significant mental impact due to factors such as strong social support, ability coping Which Good, or environment a family that remains stable even though the parents divorce.
2) Factors Contextual And Environment:
   Other factors, such as the quality of the relationship with parents, support from family and friends, and economic conditions, can affect a child's mental status more than the divorce itself. If these factors are not taken into account with Good, connection between divorce and mental status may not be detected
3) Factors other,
   Other factors such as the quality of relationships with parents, support from family and friends, and conditions economy, Can influence status mentally children more than the divorce itself. If these factors are not adequately taken into account, the relationship between divorce and mental status may go undetected.
4) Methodology Study:

The research design or analysis method used may No sensitive to effect Which There is. For example, small sample sizes, inadequate measurements, or too short a period may affect the results.
5) Quality Post-Divorce Relationships :
   If parents continue to function cooperatively and maintain healthy relationships with their children after divorce, the negative impacts on the child's mental status can be minimized or even eliminated.
6) Coping Strategies And Support:
   Children who have good coping skills or adequate support from others may be better able to cope with the impact of divorce without showing significant mental disorders.

7) Difference in Study:
   Various study Possible use definition or size Which different For divorce And status mentally, which can affect the results. Some studies may look at short-term impacts, while others look at long-term impacts.
8) Variation in Subject Study:
   The type of divorce (e.g., high-conflict versus amicable divorce) and individual factors such as the age of the children at the time of the divorce may also play a role in how divorce affects their mental health.

Understanding why no significant relationship was found often needs analysis deep about various factors that may influence the study results.

Study This in line with study Empress (2022) Results tabulation cross show that teenager with divorced parents have a higher proportion of experiencing mental disorders compared to adolescents with married parents. However, the results of the Chisquare test showed no relationship between parental marital status and emotional mental disorders in adolescents in the Marginal Community, Panakkukang District, Makassar City.

**Parental income variables with mental health screening result variables.**

The study's results showed no relationship between parental income factors and mental health screening results.

According to researchers, there are several reasons why research Possible show No existence relationship between factor income person old with results screening of children's mental health due to the presence of various other aspects. Both

That support social family and social culture and family coping. This is supported by several previous research theories, including: Quality of social and family support, factor replacement And contextual, other factors, variations in income, research methodology, the role of environmental factors and relative economic well-being and social and cultural context.

Quality Social Support and Family:
Children's mental health is often influenced more by the quality of emotional and social support they receive. than factor income That themselves. Strong emotional support and attention from parents can mitigate the negative impacts of low or high income (McLeod & Shanahan, 1996).

Replacement Factor And Contextual:
Other factors such as the quality of family relationships, family dynamics, and access to mental health services may have a more significant influence on children's mental health than income. Research suggests these factors may be more important in influencing children's psychological well-being (Conger et al., 1994).

Factors other

Other factors such as the quality of family relationships, family dynamics, and access to mental health services may significantly influence health soul child than income.

Research shows that these factors can be more decisive in influencing children's psychological well-being (Conger et al., 1994).

Variation in Income
The income range in the study sample may not be wide enough or varied enough to show significant differences in children's mental health. Research by Guo and Harris (2000) suggests that narrow income variation in a sample may affect the strength of the detected relationships .

Methodology Study:
Design And method study can influence result.Error in measurement income, mental health, or nonrepresentative sample sizes may obscure possible relationships (Garnier & Stein, 2003).

The Role of Environmental Factors and Relative Economic Well-being:
Income does not always reflect overall economic well-being. Children's well-being can be affected by social environment And access to resource Which Possible No relate direct with income (Wickrama et al., 2008).

Context Social and Culture:

Context social And culture can influence the impact of income on mental health. Research suggests that in some cultures, income may not directly or significantly affect mental health due to different norms and social support (Diener et al., 2010).

**Relationship variables of residence with mental health screening results**
Research results show a relationship between the variable of residence relationship and mental health screening results (Strength score).
According to researchers, this cannot be separated from the positive coping and independence of respondents and the psychological maturity of respondents.
Matter this is supported with some the following theory :
1) Theory Independence And Development
   Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development suggests that adolescence is a time of searching for identity and developing independence (Erikson, 1968). Living away from parents can facilitate the development of autonomy and self-efficacy, improving a child's mental health. By facing challenges independently, adolescents may develop better coping skills and feel more competent.
2) Subjective Well-Being Theory
   Subjective well-being theory suggests that individuals with more control over their lives and who experience more autonomy tend to report better mental well-being (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Living away from parents may provide adolescents with more control and independence, which may improve their mental health.
3) Empirical Research
   Research by Furstenberg et al. (1999) shows that adolescents who live apart from their parents often develop better coping skills and have better mental well-being, especially if they live in a supportive environment and provide opportunities for personal growth.
4) Social Support Theory
   Social support theory explains that despite living far from parents, adolescents who receive good social support from peers and

other social environments can experience improvements in their mental health. This support can reduce stress and improve emotional well-being (Cohen & Wills, 1985).

Research shows that with high levels of independence and adequate support from the social environment, children who live away from their parents can experience better mental well-being compared to those who live with their parents, mainly if the living environment provides opportunities for self-development and good emotional support.

Whereas on variable connection place living with mental health screening results (difficulty scores) Results study show that No there is a relationship between Variables connection place stay with results screening health soul (score difficulty) this matter according to researcher show that although variable place stay Possible No show relationship significant with score difficulty in mental health screening of adolescents at Sabilal Muhtadin Islamic Vocational School Jakarta, factor other like social support, ability coping, And quality environment social Possible own influence Which more big against welfare mentally they, some Relevant theories and research are as follows:

1) Theory Psychological Well-being
   This theory states that adolescent psychological well-being can be influenced by various factors, not only where they live, but also factors such as the quality of interpersonal relationships and social support. Thus, although where they live may not have a direct effect, other factors may significantly influence health soul (Ryff & Singer, 2006).
2) Social Control Theory
   This theory explains that substantial social control through family, friends, and community support can moderate the negative impacts of various conditions, including place stay. With adequate support, the adverse effects of housing can be minimized (Hirschi, 1969).
3) Study by McLoyd et al. (2005)
   This study shows that variables such as the quality of the school environment, social support, and stability family Possible own impact Which more incredible on adolescent mental health compared to residential factors. Variation in residential factors may not be significant enough compared to other factors that affect mental health.
4) Study by Grotberg (1999)
   This study emphasizes that adolescents' resilience and coping skills may influence their mental health outcomes more than the place of residence itself. If adolescents have good coping skills, they may be able to overcome challenges related to their place of residence. stay without showing a high difficulty score.
5) Research by Cavanaugh and Blanchard-Fields (2006)
   This research shows that factors such as individual adaptive capacity and daily stress experiences can play role more big than residential variables in influencing mental health. Mental well-being may be influenced more by how adolescents deal with and cope with stress than by where they live.

## Conclusion

Results screening obtained 54 person Respondent on total strength/pro-social score with Normal results of 83.33%, Borderline 5.56%, and Abnormal 11.11%, And total score difficulty obtained results expected 50%, threshold/borderline 27.78% and abnormal 22.22%.

The test results show that not all variables or family factors influence the results of mental health screening in students at Sabilal Muhtadin Islamic Vocational School, Banjarmasin.

There is a relationship between residential factors and mental health screening results in students at SMK Islam Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin. Spearman correlation coefficient test of -0.273 as a measure of the relationship between residential factors and health screening results soul, show results significant ($p < \alpha$ or $0.04608 < 0.05$), Which meaningful that For student who do not live with their parents or one of the other parents old, so the more normal results screening his mental health .

## Suggestion

Further researchers are advised to expand the research sample by involving more schools and different areas to increase the generalizability of the findings and examine other factors that can potentially influence emotional mental disorders, including parenting factors, family environment factors, peer environment factors or school environment factors.

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