

The Influence of The Big Five Personality on The Psychological Well-Being of Children in Against the Law

Felisia Divina Jessy Umbas¹, Luh Putu Ratih Andhini^{2*}, Ni Made Sintya Noviana Utami³
Fakultas Bisnis Sosial Teknologi dan Humaniora, Universitas Bali Internasional
E-mail: ratihandhini@iikmpbali.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to determine the influence of big five personalities on psychological well-being in Law-Facing Children at LPKA. This study uses the psychological well-being scale and the big five inventory scale. The subjects in this study amounted to 35 ABH, the method used is quantitative with probability sampling techniques with a simple random sampling design. The hypothesis test used is a simple linear regression test. The results showed that there is an influence of the big five personalities on psychological well-being. This research is expected to be able to help the subject, the environment and the LPKA to understand and strive for the subject's psychological well-being.

Keywords: *psychological well-being, big five personality, anak berhadapan hukum (ABH), lembaga pembinaan khusus anak (LPKA)*

Introduction

Every individual will experience a process of development from children to adults that requires attention and support from parents and the environment. In the process of development, Santrock (2012) said that every child will go through a transition period from childhood to adulthood and experience biological, cognitive, and social-emotional changes, where this period is called adolescence.

Adolescence will be experienced by every individual at the age of 11-18 years (Santrock, 2013). Changes that occur in adolescence are considered to have a good impact on individuals, as well as making individuals at that time have developmental tasks that must be passed and improve the ability to behave maturely, but some adolescents are not able to go through developmental tasks properly and experience various problems in fulfilling these tasks, both personal problems such as emotions, values, and appearance as well as typical adolescent problems in the form of stereotypes as well as obligations imposed by parents (Hurlock, 2007).

After going through adolescence, each individual will enter early adulthood where this period is marked by thoughts about the future that are more complex and systematic, both in terms of career and romance. In addition, in early adulthood there is also rebellion, discontent and upheaval (Santrock, 2012). Changes that occur both physical and psychological development, require adolescent and early adult individuals to be able to adjust and face various problems and challenges in their environment, it often causes actions that violate legal norms so that these individuals can become perpetrators of criminal acts. In this case, individuals aged 12-17 years who violate legal norms or are suspected of being perpetrators of criminal acts are called "Anak Berhadapan Hukum" (ABH).

ABH must undergo punishment and guidance at the Special Child Development Institute, so that these children often experience problems during the legal process they must undergo, these problems include dropping out of school because they were expelled, being deactivated from school because of the legal process that must be undertaken, negative stigma from society, and traumatic psychological condition or disturbed (Kemdikbud, 2021). One form of ABH psychological condition that should be a concern is their psychological well-being.

Psychological well-being or PWB is a condition in which individuals have the ability to be positive both towards themselves and others, take responsibility for themselves, have life goals, and try to develop so as to make their lives more meaningful (Ryff, 1989). One of the factors that can affect a person's PWB is personality. Personality will help an individual in acting and dealing with pressures, problems or other things in their life so that it can affect PWB (Schmutte & Ryff, 1997). One form of personality characteristic is the big five personality.

McCrae and Costa (1995) define the big five personality or BFP as five basic dimensions of personality that show feelings, deeds, and thought patterns that are different in each individual. The dimensions of BFP consist of openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. So the researchers proposed a hypothesis that there is an influence of BFP on PWB. It is hoped that by knowing this research, the subject and LPKA can understand and strive for the subject's PWB.

Method

This research is quantitative research. The subjects in this study were ABH at LPKA with an age range of 15 to 23 years. The population in this study was 38 children in conflict with the law at Special Child Development Institutions, so the sample size was 35 children (Slovin's formula). Researchers collected data using a questionnaire, where the PWB scale adapted from Maharani (2017) consisted of 23 items (14 favorable items and 9 unfavorable items) with validity (0.309-0.625) and reliability (0.885). The PWB scale covers the dimensions of independence, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relationships with others, life goals, and self-acceptance. Apart from that, researchers used a BFP scale adapted from Pratama (2019) research with 25 items (22 favorable items and 3 unfavorable items) with validity (0.564-0.787) and reliability (0.704-0.802). The BFP scale includes the dimensions of openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. The research carried out assumption tests (normality and linearity tests), then tested the hypothesis with simple linear regression to determine the differences in the influence of each dimension of the big five personality on psychological well-being in ABH at LPKA.

Result

The research obtained the following results:

Table 1.

Age range of research subjects			
Usia Remaja	Total	Usia Dewasa Awal	Total
15 years	1	19 years	2
16 years	2	20 years	4
17 years	2	21 years	5
18 years	8	22 years	8
		23 years	3
Total	13	Total	22

Table 1 shows the subject's age range, namely 15-23 years. Ages 15-18 are considered teenagers, while ages 19-23 years are considered early adulthood. Most subjects were aged 18 and 22 years with 8 people each.

Table 2.
Details of Subject Cases

Kasus	Total
Kesusilaan	9
Narkoba	20
Pembunuhan	3
Pencurian	3
Total	35

Table 2 explains that the cases most frequently experienced by subjects were drug cases with a total of 20 people, the rest were cases of morality, murder, and theft.

Table 3.
Normality Test

<i>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</i>	
N	35
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,200

Table 3 shows a significant value of $0.200 > 0.05$, meaning the data is normally distributed.

Table 4.
Linearity Test

<i>Anova Table</i>	
<i>Deviation from linearity</i>	Sig
	0,859

Table 4 shows a significant value of $0.859 > 0.05$, meaning the data is linear.

Table 5.
Hypothesis Testing

BFP - PWB	Uji Hipotesis		
	Sig.	R	R Square
	0,001	0,538	0,290

Table 5 shows that the results of the hypothesis test between the big five personality and psychological well-being variables as a whole have a significance value of 0.001 ($\alpha < 0.05$), meaning that there is an influence between the big five personality and psychological well-being. In the results of the hypothesis test, researchers also obtained a value for the contribution of the big five personalities to psychological well-being which can be seen from the R square value of 0.290, meaning that the big five personalities have an influence

contribution of 29% to the psychological well-being of ABH at LPKA. Apart from that, the strength and weakness of the influence can be seen from the R value of 0.538, meaning it has a fairly strong influence because the R value is above 0.50.

Table 6.
Hypothesis Test Results for BFP Dimensions – PWB

	Uji Hipotesis		
	Sig.	R	R Square
BFPO-PWB	0,003	0,481	0,231
BFPC-PWB	0,001	0,520	0,270
BFPE-PWB	0,008	0,442	0,195
BFPA-PWB	0,001	0,520	0,270
BFPN-PWB	0,783	0,048	0,002

Table 6 shows that the results of hypothesis testing between each dimension of the big five personality and psychological well-being show a significant influence except for the neuroticism dimension with a value of 0.783 ($\text{sig} < 0.05$). Apart from that, researchers also obtained the influence contribution value of each dimension as seen from the R square value. The conscientiousness and agreeableness dimensions have the highest contribution of influence with a value of 27%, then the openness to experience dimension is 23.1% and the extraversion dimension is 19.5%. Apart from that, the strength and weakness of the influence can be seen from the R value. The dimensions of conscientiousness and agreeableness have quite a strong influence with an R value of 0.520 ($R > 0.50$), then the dimensions of openness to experience and extraversion have a weak influence with an R value of 0.481 respectively and 0.442 ($R < 0.50$).

Discussion

Based on the research that has been done, a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$ means that there is an influence between BFP and PWB on ABH at LPKA. This result is in line with research conducted by Dacosta (2015) and Nurhayati (2010) which shows that BFP affects PWB, especially in adolescent and early adult individuals. BFP has a fairly strong influence seen in the R value of 0.538 with the contribution value seen in R Square of 0.290 (29%) while the other 71% is influenced by other factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, social support, and culture (Schmutte & Ryff, 1997). The results also showed that 20 subjects were entangled in drug cases and some others were entangled in cases of

decency, murder, and theft. While in terms of age, most of the subjects were in the early adult age range with a total of 22 people. Putri and Rahmasari (2021) said that people who are entangled in drug cases daydream more often and choose to stay away from their environment because they are not strong enough to resist the feeling of re-consuming drugs. Based on preliminary studies at LPKA, ABH can actually blend in and carry out activities at LPKA well.

Labouvie-Vief (in Santrock, 2012) says early adult individuals can already realize that commitment and responsibility are indispensable for their life and career development. Related to this statement, Hurlock (2007) also explains that in late adolescence, individuals can already look at mistakes and think about rejection. This happened to ABH at LPKA who had accepted their mistakes so that they were responsible for their mistakes and tried to follow the coaching well. PWB can be pursued by ABH through positive activities and good support while at LPKA, so that it can form new habits for them in achieving their life goals, especially in adolescence to early adulthood.

Based on the test results on each BFP dimension, the significance value in the conscientiousness dimension of 0.001 means that the conscientiousness dimension affects PWB and with an influence contribution value of 27%. Conscientiousness is a personality dimension that sees individuals based on their perseverance and motivation. Individuals with this personality are seen as highly organized, ambitious, responsible, and reliable (McCrae & Costa, 1995). Ulhaq, Djamal, and Firdaus (2022) said that in juvenile delinquency, ambitious traits actually cause deviant intentions or behaviors to gain recognition and self-esteem in their groups. At ABH at LPKA, this personality type and ambitious traits actually have a good impact and encourage them to be more organized and responsible in undergoing coaching.

The agreeableness dimension is a personality dimension where individuals tend to easily accept or submit to others, they are also included as individuals who are cooperative and trust others (McCrae & Costa, 1995). Based on the test results, a significance value of 0.001 means agreeableness affects PWB and with a contribution value of 27%. Ulhaq, Djamal, and Firdaus (2022) said that agreeable personality types tend to be possessed by adolescents who have committed crimes repeatedly and cooperative nature arises when they gather with their groups because of similarities and goals. Something similar may

happen to ABH at LPKA when they have not entered the coaching period, but during the coaching period this personality type is precisely this personality type. Impact well enough and cooperatively to achieve their goal which is to be better together.

The openness to experience dimension is a personality dimension in individuals who always want to look for a different or diverse experience, individuals with this personality type are considered easier to absorb information and find new ideas and creativity (McCrae & Costa, 1995). Based on the test results, a significant value of 0.003 was obtained, meaning that openness to experience affects PWB and with a contribution value of 23.1%. Santrock (2013) said that adolescence and early adulthood are times when individuals like to do activities that are experimental and exploratory. This is a possible one of the causes of ABH taking actions that are contrary to the law, but of course these actions are also supported by other factors experienced by ABH such as lack of self-control abilities, family roles, or peer environment (Utomo & Ifadah, 2019). At ABH at LPKA, the openness to experience personality type supports them to be able to follow activities well and pour their creativity while undergoing coaching at LPKA.

The extraversion dimension is a personality dimension related to an individual's ability to establish relationships with their surroundings. Individuals with this personality are seen as individuals with a friendly, warm, and sociable attitude (McCrae & Costa, 1995). Based on the test results, a significant value of 0.008 was obtained, meaning that extraversion affects PWB and with a contribution value of 19.5%. According to Khan (in Ulhaq et al, 2022) extraversion personality types in adolescents who commit deviant acts are indeed at higher scores compared to those who do not commit deviant actions. The tendency towards extraversion personality types in ABH actually has a fairly good impact in terms of socializing at LPKA, they are easier to make friends and cooperate when there are activities given.

The dimension of neuroticism is also called negative emotionally. Individuals who have high scores on this personality type tend to be easily anxious, temperamental, and fragile to the disorders experienced so that they are considered easily stressed in the face of problems (McCrae & Costa, 1995). Based on the test results, a significant value of 0.783 was obtained, meaning that the neuroticism dimension did not significantly affect PWB and only had a contribution value of 0,2%. McCrae & Costa (in Santrock, 2012) say that

individuals in adolescence and early adulthood have the highest tendencies in personality neuroticism, extraversion, and openness to experience. Contrary to this statement, especially in the neuroticism personality type possessed by ABH at LPKA tends to be low and actually high in other personality types. This is in accordance with preliminary study data, which proves that good coaching activities and guidance from LPKA officers that continue to be provided, support the formation of a better personality as well, so that this is also a good impact for their PWB during coaching.

ABH at LPKA has a high level of PWB on the dimension of independence and low on the dimension of life purpose. This is in accordance with the preliminary study conducted by researchers where ABH is required to live independently and separately from their families, but they get positive treatment and activities during coaching at LPKA. Based on the low dimension of life purpose in PWB ABH, it is often found that ABH's economic and educational status is very low (Aidy, 2021). This makes them feel inadequate in terms of continuing their education and prefer to work or even choose to do actions that are contrary to the law. However, overall PWB in ABH at LPKA is high, this proves that the tendency in the BFP dimension affects their PWB.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the big five personalities on psychological well-being in ABH at LPKA. Overall, the big five personalities influence psychological well-being with a significant value of 0.001 and has an influence contribution of 29%. Based on each dimension, conscientiousness, agreeableness, openness to experience, and extraversion affect psychological well-being except for the neuroticism dimension so it can be seen that a person's personality type affects their psychological well-being, especially in the subject in this study, namely ABH at LPKA.

By knowing the results of this study, it is hoped that LPKA can pay more attention to ABH by creating a coaching program that is tailored to ABH conditions and related to personality and psychological well-being so that ABH can also understand its personality type based on the big five personality dimensions and understand that psychological well-being can be pursued by attending seminars or training, counseling and coaching

programs designed to help ABH students determine their life goals. For the subject's immediate environment or family, it is expected to provide support to ABH so that they can go through a period of coaching as well as their self-development well.

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