

# **Hubungan Stresor dan Strategi Coping terhadap Stres pada Mahasiswa Asal Kabupaten Lebak di Luar Daerah Tahun 2020 = The Correlation of Stressor and Coping Strategies toward Stress on College Students from the Districts of Lebak Who Pursued Higher Education Outside the Region, 2020**

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## **Abstrak**

### **<b>ABSTRAK</b>**

Stres merupakan faktor risiko yang signifikan terhadap berbagai masalah fisiologis dan psikologis, dimana pada sebagian besar individu stres dianggap menghambat fungsi optimalnya. Mahasiswa merupakan populasi yang rentan terhadap stres, baik dipicu oleh stresor akademik maupun stresor non-akademik. Adapun, coping dibutuhkan agar tekanan yang dialami dapat dikelola. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara stresor dan strategi coping terhadap stres pada mahasiswa asal Kabupaten Lebak yang menempuh pendidikan tinggi di luar daerah. Studi potong lintang dilakukan pada 252 responden yang diperoleh melalui purposive sampling. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square dan analisis multivariat dilakukan dengan cox-regression. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa mengalami stres sedang/berat (57,5%); prokrastinasi, tuntutan/beban akademik, keseimbangan studi/hidup, lingkungan kampus, dan masalah finansial merupakan stresor yang paling umum dialami; 90,1% mahasiswa menggunakan problem-focused coping dan emotionfocused coping secara bersamaan; terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara stresor dengan stres ( $p=0,000$ ); dan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara coping dengan stres ( $p=0,127$ ). Berdasarkan hasil uji cox-regression, diketahui bahwa stresor merupakan variabel yang paling berpengaruh terhadap stres. Upaya dari berbagai pihak sangat dibutuhkan untuk membantu mahasiswa mengelola stresor dan mengurangi tingkat stres yang dialami.

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### **<i><b>ABSTRACT</b></i>**

Stress is a significant risk factor for various physiological and psychological problems, which in most individuals is considered to obstructs their optimal function. College students are vulnerable to stress, both triggered by academic stressors and non-academic stressors. Hence, coping is needed to manage the pressure experienced. The aim of this study is to determine the correlation between stressors and coping strategies toward stress on college students from the districts of Lebak who pursued higher education outside the region. An analytical cross-sectional study was conducted on 252 respondents obtained through purposive sampling. Bivariate analysis carried out with chi-square test, in the sequel multivariate analysis was performed with cox-regression. The results showed that the majority of students experienced moderate/severe stress (57.5%); procrastination, academic/coursework demands, study/life balance, university/college environment, and financial problems are the most common stressors experienced; 90.1% of students use problem-focused coping and emotion-focused coping concurrently; there is a significant relationship between stressors and stress ( $p=0.00$ ); and there is no significant relationship between coping and stress ( $p=0.127$ ). Based on the results of the cox-regression test, it is known that stressor is the most significant variable on stress. Efforts from various parties are needed to help students manage stressors and

reduce their level of stress.<i/>