

Peran Moderasi Self-Esteem pada Hubungan Intimate Partner Violence dan Depresi = Moderating Role of Self-Esteem in the Relationship Between Intimate Partner Violence and Depression

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Abstrak

Intimate partner violence (IPV) merupakan suatu fenomena global yang jumlahnya terus meningkat dan kerap terjadi pada masa emerging adulthood dan banyak ditemukan di Ibu Kota DKI Jakarta. Pengalaman menjadi korban IPV memiliki berbagai dampak negatif, salah satunya adalah mengalami depresi. Meski begitu, kemungkinan terjadinya dampak depresi dapat diminimalisir dengan kehadiran faktor protektif, yaitu self-esteem. Penelitian ini kemudian bertujuan untuk melihat peran moderasi self-esteem pada hubungan antara IPV dan depresi pada emerging adult di DKI Jakarta. Penelitian ini melibatkan 196 partisipan. Penelitian dilaksanakan secara daring menggunakan kuesioner dengan alat ukur The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale 2 (CTS2), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD-R), dan Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Hasil analisis Pearson Correlation menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara IPV dan depresi ($r = 0,667$, $p < 0,01$, two-tailed), IPV dan self-esteem ($r = -0,537$, $p < 0,01$, two-tailed), serta self-esteem dan depresi ($r = -0,788$, $p < 0,01$, two-tailed). Meski begitu, analisis regresi menggunakan PROCESS Model 1 Hayes menunjukkan tidak adanya peran moderasi yang signifikan dari self-esteem pada hubungan IPV dan depresi ($\beta = -0,01$, $t = -1,338$, $p > 0,05$). Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menambah wawasan terkait IPV, depresi, dan self-esteem.

.....Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global phenomenon whose number continues to increase and often occurs during emerging adulthood and commonly found in the capital city of DKI Jakarta. The experience of being a victim of IPV has various negative impacts, one of which is experiencing depression. Even so, the possibility of the impact of depression can be minimized by the presence of a protective factor, namely self-esteem. This study then aims to look at the moderating role of self-esteem on the relationship between IPV and depression in emerging adults in DKI Jakarta. This study involved 196 participants. The research was carried out online using a questionnaire with The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale 2 (CTS2), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD-R), and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) measuring tools. The results of the Pearson Correlation analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between IPV and depression ($r = 0.667$, $p < 0.01$, two-tailed), IPV and self-esteem ($r = -0.511$, $p < 0.01$, two-tailed), as well as self-esteem and depression ($r = -0.788$, $p < 0.01$, two-tailed). Even so, regression analysis using Hayes' PROCESS Model 1 showed no significant moderating role of self-esteem in the relationship between IPV and depression ($\beta = -0.01$, $t = -1.338$, $p > 0.05$). This research is expected to add knowledge regarding IPV, depression, and self-esteem.