

ABSTRAK

Retia Martisya (1001485). Hubungan antara Sikap terhadap Kemacetan Lalu Lintas dengan *Coping Strategy* pada Pengemudi Mobil Pribadi di kota Bandung. Departemen Psikologi Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung (2016).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas dengan *coping strategy* pada pengemudi mobil pribadi di kota Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode korelasional. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 121 orang pengemudi mobil pribadi. Teknik *sampling* yang digunakan yaitu *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner *online* via *Google Docs*. Pengukuran sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas menggunakan teori dari Ajzen (2005) dan pengukuran *coping strategy* pengemudi menggunakan teori Lazarus & Folkman (1984). Hasil penelitian ini adalah: 1) Tidak terdapat korelasi antara sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas dengan *coping strategy* pada pengemudi mobil pribadi (0.033), 2) Tidak terdapat korelasi antara sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas dengan *problem-focused coping* pada pengemudi mobil pribadi (0.155), 3) Tidak terdapat korelasi antara sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas dengan *emotion-focused coping* pada pengemudi mobil pribadi (-0.050). Tidak adanya korelasi pada kedua variabel diduga karena terdapat faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas, seperti stres, urgensi waktu, dan lain-lain.

Kata Kunci: *Sikap terhadap kemacetan lalu lintas, coping strategy*

ABSTRACT

Retia Martisya (1001485). Correlation between Attitudes towards Traffic Congestion with Coping Strategy of Car Drivers in Bandung city. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Indonesia University of Education.

This study aims to determine the probability of correlation between attitudes towards traffic congestion with coping strategy of car drivers in Bandung city. The research was conducted with quantitative approach by correlation method. Purposive sampling technique was used with 121 car drivers as the samples. The data were obtained through online version questionnaire distributed via Google Docs. The measurement of attitudes towards traffic congestion referred to Ajzen (2005), while the *coping strategy* of car drivers were analysed using Lazarus and Folkman (1984) theory. The study indicated following interpretations: 1) There was no correlation between attitudes towards traffic congestion with coping strategy of car drivers (0.033), 2) There was no correlation between attitudes towards traffic congestion with problem-focused coping of car drivers (0.155), 3) There was no correlation between attitudes towards traffic congestion with emotion-focused coping of car drivers (-0.050). The absence of correlation between the two variables was predicted due to other factors related to attitudes towards traffic congestion, such as stress, time urgency, etc.

Keywords: attitudes towards traffic congestion, coping strategy