

ABSTRAK

Chandra C. A. Putri (1100968). Kontribusi *Perceived Social Support* dalam Memoderasi Pengaruh Resiliensi terhadap *Posttraumatic Growth* pada Penyintas Erupsi Gunung Merapi. Skripsi Departemen Psikologi Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung (2016).

Selain memicu dampak negatif, bencana alam sebagai salah satu peristiwa traumatik juga bisa mendorong perkembangan individu yang mengarah pada perubahan positif, hal ini dikenal dengan *posttraumatic growth*. Beberapa studi mengemukakan jika perubahan ini dipengaruhi oleh beberapa konstruk psikologis, diantaranya resiliensi serta *perceived social support*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek moderasi dari *perceived social support* pada pengaruh resiliensi terhadap *posttraumatic growth*. Dengan menggunakan teknik *convenience sampling*, penelitian ini dilakukan kepada 82 penyintas erupsi Gunung Merapi di Kecamatan Cangkringan, DIY Yogyakarta. Data diperoleh melalui instrumen Connor Davidson-Resilience Scale 10 (CD-RISC 10) dalam mengukur resiliensi, Multiple Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) dalam mengukur *perceived social support*, dan instrumen Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI) dalam mengukur *posttraumatic growth*. Ketiga instrumen penelitian telah diuji serta memenuhi kriteria validitas dan reliabilitas item berdasarkan pemodelan Rasch. Dengan menggunakan teknik Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA) diketahui jika interaksi antara resiliensi dan *perceived social support* memberikan kontribusi sebesar 21,6% dalam mempengaruhi skor *posttraumatic growth*. Namun, *perceived social support* yang berperan sebagai variabel moderator dalam penelitian ini memberikan efek moderasi yang negatif, dimana peningkatan skor resiliensi diikuti oleh menurunnya skor *perceived social support*. Dengan kata lain, dalam penelitian ini *perceived social support* memperlemah pengaruh resiliensi terhadap *posttraumatic growth*.

Kata kunci: *posttraumatic growth*, resiliensi, *perceived social support*, penyintas bencana alam, erupsi Merapi

ABSTRACT

Chandra C. A. Putri (1100968). The Moderating Role of Perceived Social Support on the Relationship between Resilience and Posttraumatic Growth in Survivors of Mt. Merapi Volcanic Eruption. Unpublished research paper. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education Science, Indonesia University of Education, Bandung (2016).

In addition to negative effects, natural disaster as a traumatic event also can encourage the survivors development that leads to positive change, this is known as posttraumatic growth. A number of studies have suggested that these changes are influenced by some psychological constructs, including resilience and perceived social support. The purpose of this study is to determine the moderating effect of perceived social support on the effect of resilience to posttraumatic growth. The participants of this study were 82 survivors of Mt. Merapi volcanic eruption in 2010 who were living in temporary houses. *Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory* (PTGI), *Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale* (CD-RISC 10), and *Multiple Scale of Perceived Social Support* (MSPSS) were used to measure the defined characteristics. According to requirements of validity and reliability, these instruments had been tested based on Rasch Modeling. The analysis technique used is Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA). The result showed that interaction between resilience and perceived social support contributes 21.6% to predict posttraumatic growth score. However, perceived social support provide a negative moderating effects, by means increasing the score of resilience followed by decreasing score of perceived social support. In other words, perceived social support weakens the relationship between resilience and posttraumatic growth.

Keywords: posttraumatic growth, resilience, perceived social support, survivors of disaster, Mt. Merapi volcanic eruption.