

ABSTRAK

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PENGARUH RELIGIUSITAS DAN *RELIGIOUS COPING STYLE* TERHADAP *SUICIDAL IDEATION* PADA MAHASISWA/I UPH

(xiii + 95 halaman: 1 gambar; 15 tabel; 12 lampiran)

Remaja dan dewasa muda dilihat sebagai pelaku utama dalam kecenderungan perilaku bunuh diri. Menurut penelitian sebelumnya, religiusitas merupakan faktor protektif terhadap *suicidal ideation*. Namun, pada penelitian lain, religiusitas justru menjadi faktor resiko terhadap *suicidal ideation*. Hal ini dapat terjadi karena adanya *negative religious coping* yang menjadi mediasi antara religiusitas dan *suicidal ideation*. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk melihat pengaruh religiusitas, *religious coping style* terhadap *suicidal ideation* pada mahasiswa/i UPH. Partisipan dari penelitian ini adalah 163 mahasiswa/i UPH. Penelitian dilakukan secara kuantitatif, menggunakan alat ukur *The 4BDRS*, *Brief RCOPE*, dan *SI-DAS*. Hasil hipotesis pertama menyatakan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara religiusitas terhadap *suicidal ideation* ($R^2 = .66$, $\beta = -.25$, $p < .001$). Hipotesis kedua menyatakan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara *positive religious coping* terhadap *suicidal ideation* ($R^2 = .07$, $\beta = -.27$, $p < .001$). Hipotesis ketiga menyatakan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara *negative religious coping* terhadap *suicidal ideation* ($R^2 = .21$, $\beta = .46$, $p < .001$). Hipotesis keempat menyatakan tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara religiusitas, *positive religious coping*, dan *negative religious coping* terhadap *suicidal ideation* ($R^2 = .28$, $\beta_1 = .16$, $\beta_2 = .14$, $\beta_3 = .44$, $p_1 > .05$, $p_2 > .05$, $p_3 < .001$). Penemuan lain yang berkaitan dengan kedua variabel juga didiskusikan dalam studi ini.

Kata kunci: religiusitas, *positive religious coping*, *negative religious coping*, *suicidal ideation*, dan mahasiswa/i.

Referensi: 60 (1971-2020)

ABSTRACT

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THE EFFECT OF RELIGIOSITY AND RELIGIOUS COPING STYLE ON STUDENTS' SUICIDAL IDEATION IN PELITA HARAPAN UNIVERSITY

(xiii + 95 pages: 1 diagrams; 15 tables; 12 attachments)

Adolescents and young adults are seen as the main actors in suicidal tendencies. According to previous research, religiosity is a protective factor against suicidal ideation. However, in other studies, religiosity is a risk factor for suicidal ideation. This may result because the role of negative religious coping that mediate religiosity and suicidal ideation. This study was aimed to see the effect of religiosity, religious coping style on suicidal ideation among UPH students. The participants of this study were 163 UPH students. The research was conducted quantitatively, using measuring instruments The 4BDRS, RCOPE Brief, and SI-DAS. The first hypothesis revealed that there is a significant effect between religiosity on suicidal ideation ($R^2 = .66$, $\beta = -.25$, $p < .001$). The second hypothesis revealed that there is a significant effect between positive religious coping on suicidal ideation ($R^2 = .07$, $\beta = -.27$, $p < .001$). The third hypothesis revealed that there is a significant effect between negative religious coping on suicidal ideation ($R^2 = .21$, $\beta = .46$, $p < .001$). The fourth hypothesis revealed that there is no significant effect between religiosity, positive religious coping, and negative religious coping on suicidal ideation ($R^2 = .28$, $\beta_1 = .16$, $\beta_2 = .14$, $\beta_3 = .44$, $p_1 > .05$, $p_2 > .05$, $p_3 < .001$). Other findings were discussed further in this study.

Keywords: religiosity, positive religious coping, negative religious coping, suicidal ideation, students

References: 60 (1971-2020)