

HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN SOSIAL REKAN KERJA DENGAN STRES KERJA PADA PERAWAT RSJD DR. AMINO GONDOHUTOMO

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara dukungan sosial rekan kerja dengan stres kerja pada perawat RSJD Dr. Amino Gondohutomo. Perawat sebagai garda terdepan yang menangani pasien memiliki banyak tuntutan pekerjaan, hal tersebut dapat membuat perawat mengalami stres kerja. Stres kerja merupakan kondisi ketegangan yang terjadi akibat perubahan lingkungan kerja seperti hambatan, kesempatan dan tuntutan yang berkaitan dengan keinginan. Dukungan sosial rekan kerja merupakan pemberian kedulian sesama rekan kerja. Subjek pada penelitian ini berjumlah 74 perawat rawat inap yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan dua buah skala yaitu skala stres kerja (32 aitem valid, $\alpha = 0,891$) dan dukungan sosial rekan kerja (14 valid, $\alpha = 0,845$). Uji hipotesis menggunakan teknik analisis regresi sederhana dan menunjukkan adanya hubungan negatif dan signifikan antara dukungan sosial rekan kerja dengan stres kerja ($F = 10,969$, $r_{xy} = -0.364$, $p = 0.001 (<0.05)$, $R^2 = 0.132$), artinya semakin tinggi dukungan sosial rekan kerja maka semakin rendah stres kerja pada perawat RSJD Dr. Amino Gondohutomo. Dukungan sosial rekan kerja memberikan sumbangan efektif sebesar 13,2% terhadap penurunan stres kerja pada perawat RSJD Dr. Amino Gondohutomo.

Kata kunci: Dukungan sosial rekan kerja, stres kerja, perawat

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CO-WORKER SOCIAL SUPPORT AND WORK STRESS IN THE NURSE OF RSJD DR. AMINO GONDOHUTOMO

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to emphasize the relationship between co-worker social support and work stress in the nurse of RSJD Dr. Amino Gondohutomo. As frontline health workers, nurses have several workloads that might end in experiencing work stress. Work stress is a condition where tension occurs due to changes in the work environment such as obstacles, opportunities, and demands related to desires. Co-worker social support is a form of giving care to fellow workers. The subjects of this study are 74 inpatient nurses that were selected using the cluster random sampling technique. The data collection techniques used two scales namely the Work Stress Scale (32 valid items, $\alpha = 0.891$) and Co-Worker Social Support Scale (14 valid, $\alpha = 0.845$). The hypothesis test using simple regression analysis techniques shows the presence of a negative and significant relationship between co-worker social support and work stress ($F = 10.969$, $r_{xy} = -0.364$, $p = 0.001 (<0.05)$, $R^2 = 0.132$). It means that with the higher level of co-worker social support, the nurses of RSJD Dr. Amino Gondohutomo experienced a lower level of work stress. The co-worker social support contributed effectively by 13.2% to the reduction of work stress among the nurses of RSJD Dr. Amino Gondohutomo.

Keywords: Co-Worker Social Support, Work Stress, Nurses