

ABSTRAK

Tiara Diah Sosialita, 111314153033, *Hope-Based Intervention untuk Menurunkan Stres serta Meningkatkan Harapan dan Subjective Well-Being pada Penderita Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2*, *Tesis*, Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, 2015.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji efektivitas *hope-based intervention* untuk menurunkan stres serta meningkatkan harapan dan *subjective well-being* pada penderita diabetes mellitus tipe 2 dengan menggunakan desain eksperimen *pretest posttest control group design* pada 20 orang penderita Diabetes Mellitus tipe 2 berusia 20-40 tahun.

Alat ukur yang digunakan berupa skala stres adaptasi *Perceived Stress Scale* dari Cohen (1988), skala harapan adaptasi *Hope Scale* dari Snyder (2003) serta skala *subjective well-being* yang merupakan kombinasi dan adaptasi dari *Satisfaction with Life Scale* oleh Diener (1985) dan *The Affect Balance Scale* oleh Bradburn (1969).

Analisa data menggunakan uji-t melalui SPSS 17 for windows. Hasil analisa data penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara skor stres pada kelompok eksperimen dengan skor stres pada kelompok kontrol setelah adanya pemberian intervensi ($p = 0,038$), serta ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara skor harapan ($p = 0,011$) dan skor *subjective well-being* ($p = 0,000$) pada kelompok eksperimen dengan kelompok kontrol. Adapun nilai efektivitas dari *hope-based intervention* tergolong sedang untuk variabel stres ($ES = 0,45$) serta tergolong besar untuk variabel harapan ($ES = 1,83$) dan *subjective well-being* ($ES = 3,87$). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa *hope-based intervention* efektif untuk menurunkan stres serta meningkatkan harapan dan *subjective well-being* pada penderita Diabetes Mellitus tipe 2.

Kata kunci: *Hope-based intervention, Stres, Harapan, Subjective well-being, Diabetes mellitus*

ABSTRACT

Tiara Diah Sosialita, 111314153033, Hope-based intervention to reduce stress and increase hope and subjective well-being in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, *Thesis*, Psychology Faculty of Airlangga University Surabaya, 2015.

This study aims to test the effectiveness of hope-based intervention to reduce stress and increase hope and subjective well-being in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus used experimental pretest-posttest control group design and was conducted on 20 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus between 20-40 years old.

Instruments used adaptation stress scale of Cohen's Perceived Stress Scale (1988), the adaptation of Hope Scale by Snyder (2003), and combination of the Satisfaction with Life Scale by Diener (1985) and the Affect Balance Scale by Bradburn (1969).

Data analysis used independent sample t-test with SPSS 17 for windows. The results showed that there are significant difference between scores of stress in the experimental group and the control group after intervention ($p = 0.038$), significant difference between scores of hope ($p = 0.011$) and scores of subjective well-being ($p = 0.000$) in the experimental and control one. Value of the effectiveness of hope-based intervention was moderate for variable of stress ($ES = 0.45$) and relatively large for variable of hope ($ES = 0.183$) and subjective well-being ($ES = 3.87$). This shows that hope-based intervention is effective to reduce stress and increase hope and subjective well-being in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keyword: *Hope-based intervention, Stress, Hope, Subjective well-being, Diabetes mellitus*