

Hubungan antara Childhood Emotional Maltreatment dengan Resiliensi pada Mahasiswa Baru : Peran Moderasi dari Perceived Social Support = The Relationship between Childhood Emotional Maltreatment and Resiliency among First-Year College Students: The Moderating Role of Perceived Social Support

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Abstrak

Childhood emotional maltreatment ditemukan menjadi faktor risiko bagi resiliensi mahasiswa baru. Padahal, mahasiswa baru membutuhkan resiliensi agar mereka dapat menyesuaikan diri di perguruan tinggi dengan lebih baik. Oleh karena itu, sangat penting untuk mencari suatu faktor protektif yang dapat menguatkan resiliensi pada mahasiswa baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat peran moderasi perceived social support dalam hubungan childhood emotional maltreatment dan resiliensi. Partisipan terdiri dari 206 mahasiswa baru dari seluruh perguruan tinggi di Indonesia. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari Resilience Scales for Adults (RSA), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), dan Multidimensional Scale of Social Support (MSPSS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perceived social support tidak memoderasi hubungan antara childhood emotional maltreatment dan resiliensi pada mahasiswa baru ($\beta = 0.0014$, $t(206) = 0.1313$, $p > 0.05$). Hasil penelitian juga menemukan bahwa childhood emotional maltreatment berpengaruh pada resiliensi ($\beta = -1.2628$, $t(206) = -2.0266$, $p < 0.05$) dan begitu pula perceived social support ($\beta = 1.3070$, $t(206) = 3.5226$, $p < 0.05$). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa childhood emotional maltreatment dan perceived social support masing-masing berpengaruh pada resiliensi, namun perceived social support tidak ditemukan memoderasi hubungan childhood emotional maltreatment dan resiliensi pada mahasiswa baru.

.....The experience of emotional maltreatment in childhood was found to be a risk factor for first-year college students' resilience while first-year college students need resilience in order to adjust to college better. Therefore, it is very important to look for a protective factor that can strengthen the resilience in first-year college students. This study aims to analyze the moderating role of perceived social support in the relationship between childhood emotional maltreatment and resiliency. Participants in this study consist of 206 first-year college students from all universities in Indonesia. The measuring instruments of this study are Resilience Scales for Adults (RSA), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), dan Multidimensional Scale of Social Support (MSPSS). The result shows that perceived social support does not moderate the relationship between childhood emotional maltreatment and resiliency among first-year college students ($\beta = 0.0014$, $t(206) = 0.1313$, $p > 0.05$). This study also found that childhood emotional maltreatment has an effect on resiliency ($\beta = -1.2628$, $t(206) = -2.0266$, $p < 0.05$) and so does perceived social support ($\beta = 1.3070$, $t(206) = 3.5226$, $p < 0.05$). It can be concluded that childhood emotional maltreatment and perceived social support each have an effect on resilience, but perceived social support was not found to moderate the relationship between childhood emotional maltreatment and resilience in first-year college students.