

## HUBUNGAN ANTARA *PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT* DAN STRES KERJA PADA PEKERJA INDUSTRI KREATIF

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *perceived social support* dan stres kerja pada pekerja industri kreatif. Hipotesis penelitian yang diajukan adalah adanya hubungan negatif antara *perceived social support* dan stres kerja pada pekerja industri kreatif. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah 124 pekerja industri kreatif yang terdiri dari 63 subjek laki-laki (50.8%) dan 61 subjek perempuan (49.2%). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan teknik *convenience sampling*. Alat pengumpulan data menggunakan skala model Likert, yaitu skala *perceived social support* (27 item,  $\alpha = 0.882$ ) dan skala stres kerja (20 item,  $\alpha = 0.856$ ). Hasil uji asumsi menunjukkan bahwa data tidak memenuhi syarat normalitas tetapi memenuhi syarat linearitas. Oleh karena itu, analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Spearman's rho*. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan terdapat hubungan negatif antara *perceived social support* dengan stres kerja. Kedua variabel tersebut memiliki nilai koefisien korelasi  $r = -0.459$  dan nilai signifikansi sebesar  $p = 0,000$ . Artinya, semakin tinggi *perceived social support* maka semakin rendah stres kerja pada pekerja industri kreatif.

Kata kunci: *perceived social support*, stres kerja, pekerja industri kreatif

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT  
AND WORK STRESS IN CREATIVE INDUSTRY WORKERS**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to determine the relationship between perceived social support and work stress in creative industry workers. The research hypothesis proposed was a negative relationship between perceived social support and work stress in creative industry workers. The subjects in this study were 124 creative industry workers consisting of 63 male subjects (50.8%) and 61 female subjects (49.2%). This study was quantitative research with a convenience sampling technique. The data collection method used Likert model scale, namely the perceived social support scale (27 items,  $\alpha = 0.882$ ) and the work stress scale (20 items,  $\alpha = 0.856$ ). The results of the assumption test indicated that the data did not meet the requirements for normality but linearity. Therefore, the data analysis was performed by using Spearman's rho. And the results of the correlation test indicated that there was a negative relationship between perceived social support and work stress. The two variables had a correlation coefficient of  $r = -0.459$  and a significance value of  $p = 0.000$ . Hence, it could be concluded that the higher the level of perceived social support, the lower work stress among creative industry workers.*

*Keywords:* perceived social support, work stress, creative industry workers