

ABSTRAK
HUBUNGAN KECEMASAN DENGAN *SELF EFFICACY* PADA RELAWAN
PETUGAS AMBULANS PALANG MERAH INDONESIA
DI PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA

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Relawan Petugas Ambulans PMI merupakan salah satu tenaga kesehatan yang memiliki kompetensi dan peran penting dalam memberikan pertolongan pertama pada korban maupun pasien. Dalam menjalankan pekerjaannya tersebut tidak jarang petugas ambulans berada dalam kondisi *emergency* atau darurat yang dapat menimbulkan kecemasan dan berdampak pada keyakinan terhadap kemampuan petugas saat menangani pasien ataupun korban kecelakaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *self efficacy* dengan kecemasan relawan petugas ambulans PMI di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif non eksperimen berjenis korelasional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 125 petugas ambulans dengan menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh. Kecemasan diukur menggunakan kuesioner pengembangan dimensi kecemasan Nevid, 26 aitem yang valid, nilai *Alpha Cronbach* (α) 0.946, dan *Self Efficacy* modifikasi kuesioner GSES dengan jumlah 26 aitem valid, nilai *Alpha Cronbach* (α) 0.929, menggunakan skala likert. Hasil uji *Spearman Correlation* diperoleh nilai Sig. (p) 0.000 ($< 0,05$) dan nilai koefisien korelasi (r) sebesar -0.471, artinya terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara kecemasan dan *self efficacy* pada relawan petugas ambulans PMI di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Semakin tinggi kecemasan semakin rendah *self efficacy* Relawan Petugas Ambulans PMI, begitu pula sebaliknya semakin tinggi *self efficacy* maka semakin rendah kecemasan Relawan Petugas Ambulans PMI Provinsi DKI Jakarta, hipotesis diterima.

Kata kunci: Kecemasan, *Self Efficacy*, Relawan Petugas Ambulans PMI.

ABSTRACT

*THE RELATIONSHIP OF ANXIETY AND SELF EFFICACY IN VOLUNTEER OF THE
INDONESIAN RED CROSS AMBULANCE OFFICER
IN THE DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE*

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PMI Ambulance Volunteers are one of the health workers who have competence and an important role in providing first aid to victims and patients. In carrying out this work, it is not uncommon for ambulances to be in emergency conditions which can cause anxiety and impact confidence in the officers' abilities when treating patients or accident victims. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and anxiety of volunteer PMI ambulance officers in DKI Jakarta Province. The research design uses quantitative, non-experimental correlational research. The research sample consisted of 125 ambulance officers using saturated sampling techniques. Anxiety was measured using the Nevid (2014) anxiety dimension development questionnaire, 26 valid items, Cronbach's Alpha value (α) = 0.946, and Self Efficacy was measured, adaptation and modification of the GSES questionnaire with 26 valid items, Cronbach's Alpha value (α) = 0.929, using a Likert scale. The results of the Spearman correlation test obtained a sig. (p) = 0.000; (p) < 0.05 and the correlation coefficient (r) is = -0.471, meaning that there is a significant negative relationship between anxiety and self-efficacy in volunteer PMI ambulance officers in DKI Jakarta Province. The higher the anxiety, the lower the self-efficacy of Volunteer's PMI Ambulance officer, and conversely the higher the self-efficacy, the lower the anxiety of PMI Ambulance Volunteers for DKI Jakarta Province, the hypothesis is accepted.

Keywords: Anxiety, Self-Efficacy, PMI Ambulance Officer Volunteers.