



INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Mahasiswa merupakan remaja yang berada dalam tahap perubahan, sehingga lebih rentan terhadap kebiasaan makan yang tidak sehat. Hambatan yang dialami mahasiswa dapat menyebabkan stres, kecemasan, hingga depresi dan berpengaruh terhadap pola perilaku sehari-hari. Munculnya emosi negatif yang tidak terkendali memberikan dorongan terhadap seseorang untuk makan sebagai respon dalam menanggapi emosi negatif tersebut atau yang lebih dikenal dengan *emotional eating*. Makanan yang dipilih biasanya makanan obesogenik atau pangan yang cenderung memiliki rasa manis dan berlemak tinggi. Adanya peningkatan prevalensi stres pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir selama mengerjakan tugas akhir dapat berpengaruh pada pola makan menjadi alasan penelitian ini dilakukan. **Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui gambaran stres dan *emotional eating* pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir pendidikan sarjana di Universitas Gadjah Mada. **Metode :** Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional study*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Variabel stres diukur menggunakan *Depression Anxiety Stress Scale* (DASS-21) dan *emotional eating* diukur menggunakan *Emotional Eating Scale* (EES). **Hasil :** Hasil analisis deskriptif menunjukkan 54,3% mahasiswa mengalami stres berat dan 82,8% mahasiswa memiliki *emotional eating* rendah. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara stres dengan *emotional eating* (p value = 0,238 > 0,05). **Kesimpulan :** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara stres dengan *emotional eating* pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir pendidikan sarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Kata kunci : stres, *emotional eating*, mahasiswa



ABSTRACT

Background: Students are teenagers who are in a stage of change, so they are more vulnerable to unhealthy eating habits. Obstacles experienced by students can cause stress, anxiety, and even depression and affect daily behavior patterns. The emergence of uncontrolled negative emotions gives someone the urge to eat as a response to these negative emotions or what is better known as emotional eating. The foods chosen are usually obesogenic foods or foods that tend to have a high sweet and salty taste. The increasing prevalence of stress in final year students during final assignments can have an impact on eating patterns, which is the reason this research was conducted.

Objective: To determine the description of stress and emotional eating in final year undergraduate students at Gadjah Mada University.

Method: The research was carried out quantitatively observational with a cross sectional study approach. Sampling was carried out using proportional stratified random sampling. The stress variable was measured using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and emotional eating was measured using the Emotional Eating Scale (EES).

Results: The results of descriptive analysis showed that 54.3% of students experienced severe stress and 82.8% of students had low emotional eating. There is no relationship between stress and emotional eating (p value = $0.238 > 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is no relationship between stress and emotional eating in final year undergraduate students at Gadjah Mada University.

Key words: stress, emotional eating, students