

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Wanita merupakan salah satu populasi yang rentan terhadap dampak bencana. Gunung meletus merupakan salah satu bencana alam. Rusaknya hunian warga akibat bencana Erupsi Merapi mengharuskan mereka untuk berpindah ke hunian tetap. Hal tersebut dapat menimbulkan stres yang berkepanjangan dan bertumpuk-tumpuk sehingga dapat menimbulkan depresi.

Tujuan penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan stresor psikososial dengan depresi pada wanita pasca erupsi Merapi di Hunian Tetap Pagerjurang Cangkringan Sleman

Metode: Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Hunian Tetap Pagerjurang, Cangkringan pada bulan September 2016. Subyek penelitian adalah wanita sebanyak 63 responden. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuisisioner Instrumen Penilaian Stresor Psikososial dan *Beck Depression Inventory*. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji *Fisher's Exact test*.

Hasil: Stresor psikososial berat dialami oleh 88,8% responden. Ditemukan sebanyak 69,8% responden mengalami depresi. Didapatkan nilai $p=0,02$ ($p<0,05$) yang artinya terdapat hubungan antara stresor psikososial dengan depresi pada wanita terkena dampak erupsi merapi di hunian tetap Pagerjurang, Cangkringan, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara stresor psikososial dengan depresi pada wanita yang terkena dampak erupsi Merapi di Hunian Tetap Pagerjurang Cangkringan Sleman.

Kata kunci: Depresi, Erupsi Merapi, Hunian Tetap, Stresor Psikososial.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Women are one of the most vulnerable populations to disaster impacts. Volcanic eruption is one of the natural disaster. Damage to resident housing because of eruption of Merapi requires the residents to move into permanent residential. This can lead to prolonged stress and reams that can cause depression.

Objective: To determine the relationship of psychosocial stressors with depression in women after the eruption of Merapi at Pagerjurang permanent residential in Cangkringan Sleman.

Method: This quantitative research used cross sectional design. The study was conducted at permanent residential Pagerjurang in Cangkringan in September 2016. The subjects were 36 women. Sampling technique used total sampling technique. The instruments used are Instrument Psychosocial Stressors and Beck Depression Inventory questionnaires. The analysis was performed using Fisher's exact test.

Results: Severe psychosocial stressor was experienced by 88,8% women in Permanent housing Pagerjurang. It was found 69,8% women in Pagerjurang experiencing depression. The value of $p=0,02$ ($p<0,05$) was found, which meant there was relationship between psycosocial and depression of women affected by the eruption of Merapi at Pagerjurang permanent residential in Cangkringan Sleman.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between psychosocial stressors and depression in women who are affected by the eruption of Merapi at Pagerjurang permanent residential in Cangkringan Sleman.

Keywords: Depression, Merapi eruption, permanent residential, Psychosocial Stressors

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