

## ABSTRAK

Arumsari, Daru Putri. 2024. Hubungan antara *Pet Attachment* dan Jenis Hewan terhadap Stres pada Mahasiswa Tingkat Akhir. *Skripsi*. Yogyakarta: Psikologi, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh antara *pet attachment* dan jenis hewan terhadap stres pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir. Partisipan penelitian merupakan 316 mahasiswa tingkat akhir yang memiliki hewan mamalia dan non-mamalia. Hipotesis penelitian ini yaitu adanya pengaruh antara *pet attachment* dan jenis hewan terhadap stres pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Alat ukur yang digunakan pada penelitian ini, yaitu *Lexington Attachment to Pet Scale* ( $\alpha = 0,896$ ) untuk mengukur *pet attachment*, kuesioner dengan pertanyaan jenis hewan yang dipelihara untuk mengetahui jenis hewan peliharaan, dan *Perceived Stress Scale-10* ( $\alpha = 0,842$ ) untuk mengukur stres. Analisis uji hipotesis dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda melalui *IBM SPSS Statistic version 26*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *pet attachment* dan jenis hewan bersama-sama (simultan) berpengaruh terhadap stres pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir ( $F = 65,094$ ,  $\alpha = 0,000$ ). Kontribusi antara *pet attachment* dan jenis hewan terhadap stres sebesar 29,4%, sedangkan 70,6% dipengaruhi oleh variabel lainnya. Selain itu, *pet attachment* secara parsial berpengaruh pada stres ( $t = -4,588$ ,  $\alpha = 0,000$ ), sedangkan jenis hewan secara parsial berpengaruh pada stres ( $t = 4,153$ ,  $\alpha = 0,000$ ).

**Kata kunci:** Stres, *Pet Attachment*, Mamalia, Non-mamalia

**ABSTRACT**

Arumsari, Daru Putri. 2024. The Relationship Between Pet Attachment and Animal Type to Stress in Final-Year Students. *Thesis*. Yogyakarta: Psychology, Psychology Faculty, Sanata Dharma University.

This study aimed to examine the influence of pet attachment and animal type on stress in final-year students. The participants of this study were 316 final-year university students who owned both mammalian and non-mammalian animals. The hypothesis of the study is an influence between pet attachment and animal type on stress in final-year students. This study uses quantitative methods. The measuring instruments used in this study are the Lexington Attachment to Pet Scale ( $\alpha = 0.896$ ) to measure pet attachment, a questionnaire with questions about the type of animal kept determining the type of pet, and the Perceived Stress Scale-10 ( $\alpha = 0.842$ ) to measure stress. Hypothesis testing analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression analysis through IBM SPSS Statistic version 26. The results show is pet attachment and animal type together (simultaneously) affect stress in final-year students ( $F = 65.094$ ,  $\alpha = 0.000$ ). The contribution between pet attachment and animal type to stress is 29.4%, while 70.6% is influenced by other variables. In addition, pet attachment partially affects stress ( $t = -4.588$ ,  $\alpha = 0.000$ ), while animal type partially affects stress ( $t = 4.153$ ,  $\alpha = 0.000$ ).

**Keywords:** Stress, Pet Attachment, Mammal, Non-mammal