

**CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND  
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING TOWARDS PEOPLE AFFLICTED WITH  
HIV/AIDS IN JAKARTA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this research is to examine relationship between self efficacy and subjective well-being for people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) in Jakarta. There are three dimensions in self efficacy level, generality, strength and two dimensions of subjective well-being cognitive and affective. 70 people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) in Jakarta has been used as samples. Purposive accidental sampling technique was used to collect samples. Two instruments is used to measured subjective well-being, those are : first, PANAS (the positive and negative affect scales, Watson & Tellegen, 1988) for measuring affective aspect, two, satisfaction with life scale (Diener, 2010) for measuring cognitive aspect. Self efficacy is made by the author. Data analysis results using pearson correlation method shows there is a correlation between self efficacy and subjective well-being towards people afflicted with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) in Jakarta with values of  $r=0.774$ . Which means higher self efficacy will improve the higher subjective well-being as well.*

**MERCU BUANA**

**Keyword :** *subjective well-being, self efficacy, ODHA*

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA *SELF EFFICACY* DENGAN  
*SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING* PADA ORANG DENGAN HIV/AIDS  
DI JAKARTA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *self efficacy* dengan *subjective well-being* terhadap Orang Dengan HIV/AIDS (ODHA) di Jakarta. *Self efficacy* ada tiga dimensi yaitu Tingkat (*level*), Keluasan (*Generality*) dan Kekuatan (*Strength*), *subjective well-being* ada dua dimensi Kognitif dan dimensi Afektif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 70 ODHA. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive accidental sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk variabel *subjective well-being*, *PANAS* (*The positive and negative affect scales*, Watson & Tellegen, 1988) untuk dimensi afeksi, dan *Satisfaction With Life Scale* (Diener, 2010) untuk dimensi kognisi. Variabel *self efficacy* penulis membuat alat ukur sendiri. Hasil analisa data penelitian dengan menggunakan korelasi *pearson* menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara *self efficacy* dengan *subjective well-being* pada ODHA di Jakarta dengan nilai  $r=0.774$  yang mengandung pengertian bahwa semakin tinggi *self efficacy* maka semakin tinggi pula *subjective well-being*-nya.

*Kata Kunci :* *subjective well-being*, *self efficacy*, *ODHA*