Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara religiusitas dengan *subjective well-being* pada ibu yang memiliki anak berkebutuhan khusus. Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah ada hubungan positif antara religiusitas dengan *subjective well-being* pada ibu yang memiliki anak berkebutuhan khusus. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 60 orang yang memiliki karakteristik berusia 40-50 tahun dan memiliki anak berkebutuhan khusus. Cara pengambilan subjek menggunakan metode *non-probability sampling*. Pengambilan data penelitian ini menggunakan Skala Religiusitas dan Skala *Subjective well-being*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi *product moment* dari Karl Pearson. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan koefisien korelasi (r_{xy}) sebesar 0,436 dengan p = 0,000 ($p \leq 0,050$). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara religiusitas dengan *subjective well-being*. Diterimanya hipotesis dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan koefisien determinasi (R^2) sebesar 0,191. Variabel religiusitas menunjukkan kontribusi 19,1% terhadap *subjective well-being* dan sisanya 80,9% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain yaitu harga diri, *sense of control*, *extroversion*, optimisme, dan hubungan positif.

Kata Kunci: *religiusitas, subjective well-being*

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between religiosity and subjective well-being among mothers who have children with special needs. The hypothesis proposed in this research was that there was a positive relationship between religiosity and subjective well-being among mothers who have children with special needs. There were 60 subjects in this research at the age of between 40 - 50 years old and have children with special needs. The sampling method used in this research was non-probability sampling method. The data collected through the Religiosity Scale and Subjective well-being Scale. The data analysis technique used was product moment correlation from Karl Pearson. The data analysis shows (r_{xy}) of 0,436 with p = 0.000 (p≤0.05), it means that there was positive and significant relation between religiosity and subjective well-being. The acceptance of the hypothesis shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.191, that means religiosity variable contributes 19,1% to subjective well-being and the remaining 80,9% was influenced by other factors such as self-esteem, sense of control, extroversion, optimism, and positive relationships.

Keywords: *religiosity, subjective well-being*