Hubungan Antara Empati Dengan Prasangka Terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Mahasiswa Di Surabaya

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ABSTRAK

Stereotip terhadap penyandang disabilitas mengakibatkan banyak masyarakat yang berprasangka buruk terhadap penyandang disabilitas dan sampai melakukan perilaku diskriminasi, hal ini mungkin terjadi karena minimnya empati. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan empati dengan prasangka mahasiswa terhadap penyandang disabilitas. Subjek penelitian sebanyak 167 mahasiswa dengan rentang usia 18-25 tahun di Kota Surabaya. *Interpersonal reactivity index* (IRI) dan *attitude to disability scale* (ADS) digunakan untuk mengukur empati dan prasangka terhadap penyandang disabilitas. Hasil diuji dengan *Pearson Product Moment*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa empati berkorelasi negative dengan prasangka ($r = -0.286$, $p < 0.001$) yang berarti semakin tinggi empati semakin rendah prasangka, dimana penelitian ini berbeda dengan penelitian sebelumnya karena prasangka merupakan sikap negatif. Selain itu ditemukan bahwa aspek IRI yaitu *fantasy* dan *personal distress* tidak berkorelasi dengan prasangka. Karena aspek *fantasy* dan *personal distress* tidak dapat mengukur empati secara akurat, sedangkan aspek *perspective taking* dan *empathic concern* berkorelasi negative dengan prasangka.

Kata kunci: *empati, prasangka terhadap penyandang disabilitas, mahasiswa*

ABSTRACT

Stereotypes toward persons with disabilities have resulted in many people having prejudice about persons with disabilities and committing discriminatory behavior, this may be due to a lack of empathy. This study aims to determine the relationship between empathy and student prejudice against persons with disabilities. The research subjects were 167 students with an age range of 18-25 years in the city of Surabaya. Interpersonal reactivity index (IRI) and attitude to disability scale (ADS) were used to measure empathy and prejudice against persons with disabilities. The results were tested with Pearson Product Moment. The results showed that empathy was negatively correlated with prejudice ($r = -0.286$, $p < 0.001$), which means that the higher the empathy, the lower the prejudice, which is different from previous research because prejudice is a negative attitude. In addition, it was found that the IRI aspects, namely fantasy and personal distress, were not correlated with prejudice. Because fantasy and personal distress aspects cannot measure empathy accurately, while perspective taking and empathic concern aspects have a negative correlation with prejudice.

Keywords: empathy, prejudice toward persons with disabilities, college students