

ABSTRAK

Layanan konseling online atau *cyber counseling* menjadi layanan yang sering digunakan oleh generasi Z. Namun, belum banyak yang meneliti mengenai intensi generasi Z dalam menggunakan *cyber counseling*, khususnya di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Reasoned Action Approach* (RAA) untuk mengetahui peran determinan terhadap intensi dalam menggunakan *cyber counseling* pada mahasiswa generasi Z di Universitas Padjadjaran. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga meneliti mengenai faktor latar belakang yang dapat memengaruhi intensi mahasiswa generasi Z. Penelitian ini dilakukan kepada 388 responden yang merupakan mahasiswa generasi Z di Universitas Padjadjaran. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik 2 stage cluster sampling. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian non-eksperimental dengan metode studi korelasional. Pengambilan data dilakukan menggunakan alat ukur yang disusun sendiri oleh peneliti berdasarkan hasil wawancara elitisasi yang dilakukan kepada tujuh responden. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *attitudes towards behavior*, *perceived norm*, dan *perceived behavioral control* berperan sebesar 36% terhadap intensi dalam menggunakan *cyber counseling*. *Perceived norm* merupakan determinan terkuat yang berperan terhadap intensi dalam menggunakan *cyber counseling*, diikuti dengan *perceived behavioral control* dan *attitudes towards behavior*. Selain itu, latar belakang yang memiliki perbedaan signifikan dalam intensi dan determinannya dalam menggunakan *cyber counseling* adalah jenis kelamin dan pengalaman konseling sebelumnya.

Kata kunci: *Reasoned Action Approach*, *attitudes towards behavior*, *perceived norms*, *perceived behavioral control*, *cyber counseling*, mahasiswa, generasi Z

ABSTRACT

Generation Z often uses the service of online counseling nowadays. Online or cyber counseling takes place with the help of an internet connection. Even though it has been used a lot, limited research has explored the intention to use cybercounseling, especially in Indonesia. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the influence of intention and its determinants in using cyber counseling in generation Z at Universitas Padjadjaran using the Reasoned Action Approach (RAA) theory. In addition, this study also examined the background factors that affect the intentions of using cyber counseling. This research is a non-experimental research design with a correlational study method. 388 respondents who are generation Z undergraduate students at Padjadjaran University were chosen through a two stage cluster sampling technique. Data was collected using an instrument designed by the researcher based on the results of elicitation interviews with seven respondents.

The results of this study indicate that attitudes towards behavior, perceived norms, and perceived behavioral control have an effect of 36% on the intention to use cyber counseling. Perceived norm is the most vital determinant in influencing the intention to use cyber counseling, followed by perceived behavioral control and attitudes towards behavior. In addition, this study also find that gender and previous counseling experience have a significant effect on their intentions.

Keywords: Reasoned Action Approach, attitudes towards behavior, perceived norms, perceived behavioral control, cyber counseling, college student, Generation Z.