

ABSTRAKSI

Fima Herdwiyananti A., 110810003, Perbedaan Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Bencana Ditinjau dari Tingkat *Self-Efficacy* pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar di Daerah Bencana, Skripsi, Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, 2013. xvi + 96 halaman, 10 lampiran

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat perbedaan kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana ditinjau dari tingkat *self-efficacy* anak usia sekolah dasar di daerah bencana. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua skala sebagai alat pengumpul data utama. Skala Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Bencana yang disusun oleh peneliti didasarkan pada 8 dimensi kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana yang dikemukakan oleh Sutton & Tierney (2006) dan satu set alat ukur *self-efficacy* yang disusun oleh Schwarzer & Jerusalem (1979). Alat ukur kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana sebanyak 27 aitem yang terdiri dari 18 aitem *favorable* dan 9 aitem *unfavorable*. Sedangkan alat ukur *self-efficacy* terdiri dari 10 aitem *favorable* yang terbagi dalam 3 dimensi, yaitu *Magnitude*, *Generality* dan *Strength*.

Pengujian reliabilitas alat ukur kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana dilakukan pada 50 orang subyek uji coba dan menunjukkan nilai Cronbach α sebesar 0,881 sedangkan alat ukur *self-efficacy* bernilai Cronbach α sebesar 0,643. Jumlah populasi penelitian sebanyak 109 orang namun sebanyak 7 orang tidak termasuk dalam kategori *self-efficacy* tinggi maupun *self-efficacy* rendah sehingga tidak diikutkan menjadi subjek penelitian ini. Analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis statistik *non-parametrik Mann-Whitney U test* dengan bantuan program SPSS v.16 for Windows.

Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara kelompok *self-efficacy* tinggi dan kelompok *self-efficacy* rendah dalam kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana. Besar taraf signifikansi 0,000 yaitu lebih kecil dari 0,05 sehingga perbedaan yang ada signifikan secara statistik. Nilai hasil perhitungan *effect size* yang didapatkan adalah 0.036 sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa perbedaan yang ditimbulkan kecil.

Kata Kunci : Kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana, *self-efficacy*

Daftar Pustaka, 50 (1980-2012)

ABSTRACT

Fima Herdwiyanti A., 110810003, The Diffrencess Between Disaster Preparedness Based On Self-Efficacy Level of Primary School Age Children in Disaster Areas, An Undergraduate Thesis, Faculty of Psychology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, 2013. xvi + 96 pages, 10 appendices.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a difference disaster preparedness based on self-efficacy level of primary school age children in disaster areas. This study used two scales as the primary data collection tool. Disaster preparedness scale developed by the author based on eight dimensions of disaster preparedness proposed by Sutton & Tierney (2006) and set of General Self-Efficacy scale developed by Schwarzer & Jerusalem (1979). Disaster preparedness scale a total of 27 aitem comprising 18 aitem favorable and 9 aitem unfavorable. While GSE scale consisted of 10 aitem favorable divided into three dimensions, namely magnitude, generality and strength.

Reliability testing of disaster preparedness scale conducted on 50 subjects and demonstrate the value of Cronbach's α 0.881 whereas GSE scale Cronbach's α value 0.643. The population of this study were 109 people, but as many as 7 people not included in the category of high self-efficacy and low self-efficacy that were not included the subject of this study. Analysis of the data using statistical analysis techniques of non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test with SPSS v.16 for Windows.

The results of hypothesis testing showed that there is a difference between the self-efficacy of high and low self-efficacy groups in disaster preparedness. Great significance level of 0.000 is less than 0.05 so the difference is statistically significant. Value calculated effect size obtained was 0.036, so it can be said that the difference is caused minor.

Key words: *disaster preparedness, self-efficacy*

Bibliography, 50 (1980-2012)