

ABSTRAK

MODEL KAUSALITAS EFIKASI DIRI KIMIA, SIKAP KREATIF, DAN *CHEMISTRY LABORATORY ANXIETY* SISWA SMA DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan model kausalitas efikasi diri kimia, sikap kreatif, dan *chemistry laboratory anxiety* pada siswa SMA di Provinsi Lampung. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh siswa SMA di Provinsi Lampung dengan sampel sebanyak 1.035 siswa dari kelas X hingga XII yang tersebar di beberapa kabupaten dan dipilih melalui teknik *cluster random sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan metode *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) dengan bantuan perangkat lunak AMOS 25. Instrumen yang digunakan meliputi *High School Chemistry Self-Efficacy Scale* (HCSS), kuesioner sikap kreatif, dan *Chemistry Laboratory Anxiety Instrument* (CLAI). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan negatif dan signifikan antara efikasi diri kimia dan *chemistry laboratory anxiety*, hubungan positif dan signifikan antara efikasi diri kimia dan sikap kreatif, serta hubungan negatif dan signifikan antara sikap kreatif dan *chemistry laboratory anxiety*. Artinya, semakin tinggi efikasi diri kimia yang dimiliki siswa, maka semakin tinggi sikap kreatifnya dan semakin rendah tingkat *chemistry laboratory anxiety*. Semakin tinggi sikap kreatif siswa maka *chemistry laboratory anxiety* akan menurun. Dengan demikian, model kausalitas dalam penelitian ini mampu menjelaskan hubungan signifikan antara efikasi diri kimia, sikap kreatif, dan *chemistry laboratory anxiety*.

Kata kunci: *chemistry laboratory anxiety*, efikasi diri kimia, sikap kreatif, *structural equation modeling*

ABSTRACT

A CAUSAL MODEL OF CHEMISTRY SELF-EFFICACY, CREATIVE ATTITUDE, AND CHEMISTRY LABORATORY ANXIETY AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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This study aims to describe the causal model of chemistry self-efficacy, creative attitude, and chemistry laboratory anxiety among senior high school students in Lampung Province. The population of this study comprised all senior high school students in Lampung Province, with a sample of 1,035 students from grades X to XII spread across several districts and selected using a cluster random sampling technique. Data analysis was conducted using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method with the assistance of AMOS 25 software. The instruments used included the High School Chemistry Self-Efficacy Scale (HCSS), a creative attitude questionnaire, and the Chemistry Laboratory Anxiety Instrument (CLAI). The research findings indicate a negative and significant relationship between chemistry self-efficacy and chemistry laboratory anxiety, a positive and significant relationship between chemistry self-efficacy and creative attitude, and a negative and significant relationship between creative attitude and chemistry laboratory anxiety. This means that the higher the students' chemistry self-efficacy, the higher their creative attitude and the lower their level of chemistry laboratory anxiety. Furthermore, the higher the students' creative attitude, the lower their chemistry laboratory anxiety. Therefore, the causal model developed in this study successfully explains the significant relationships among chemistry self-efficacy, creative attitude, and chemistry laboratory anxiety.

Keywords: chemistry laboratory anxiety, chemistry self-efficacy, creative attitude, structural equation modeling