ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran jenis perundungan yang terjadi pada pelajar, karakteristik pelajar terhadap perilaku perundungan dan kemudian menguji iklim sekolah. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner yang diisi oleh sebanyak 292 pelajar SMP di sekolah- sekolah yang berada di bawah kendali Yayasan Yohannes Gabriel Perwakilan Sidoarjo di Kabupaten Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur, Indonesia. Sampel diambil secara acak dan proporsional berdasarkan jumlah siswa di ketiga sekolah dan jenis kelamin. Metode analisa data penelitian ini menggunakan analisa regresi logistik. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa jenis perundungan verbal dan relasional/sosial adalah yang paling banyak terjadi baik dari pengakuan korban maupun pelaku. Penelitian juga menemukan bahwa jumlah pelajar laki-laki lebih banyak menjadi korban dan pelaku perundungan daripada perempuan. Dengan menerapkan analisis regresi logistik, hasil menunjukkan bahwa iklim sekolah yang positip menurunkan kemungkinan para pelajar menjadi korban atau pelaku perundungan. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa dari perspektif pelaku perundungan, variabel jaminan perlindungan terhadap ancaman fisik (*physical safety*) serta kebersihan dan kenyamanan gedung sekolah (*environment*) sebagai dua faktor penyusun iklim sekolah mempengaruhi signifikan terhadap perilaku perundungan, sedangkan dari perspektif korban relasi antar pelajar juga berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap perilaku perundungan selain *physical safety* and *environment*.

Kata Kunci: perundungan, iklim sekolah, *OBVQ-R, PACE-33, physical safety, environment.*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to get an overview of the types of bullying that occur inschool students, and student characteristics regarding bullying behavior, and then examine the school climate. This research used a questionnaire distributed by 292 junior high school students in schools under the control of the Yohannes Gabriel Foundation - Sidoarjo Representative and located in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, Indonesia. Samples were taken randomly and proportionally based on the number of students in the three schools and gender. The data analysis method for this research uses logistic regression analysis. This research found that verbal and relational/social types of bullying were the most common, both from victims and perpetrators' confessions. Research also finds that more male students are victims and perpetrators of bullying than female. By applying logistic regression analysis, the results show that a positive school climate reduces the possibility of students becoming victims or perpetrators of bullying. The research results also show that from bullier/perpetrator's perspective, physical safety as well as the cleanliness and comfort of the school building (environment) as two factors that make up the school climate have a significant influence on bullying behavior, while from the victim's perspective, relations between students also have a significant influence on bullying behavior other than physical. safety and environment.

***Keywords**: bullying, school climate, OBVQ-R, PACE-33, physical safety, environment.*