

**ABSTRAK****PREVALENSI DAN KORELASI *BULLYING* DIANTARA REMAJA DI INDONESIA: ANALISIS DATA SEKUNDER SURVEI KESEHATAN BERBASIS SEKOLAH****Oleh : Aziz Nashiruddin Habibie**

**Pendahuluan:** Remaja di sekolah dihadapkan dengan masalah yang kompleks, salah satunya adalah *bullying*. Para korban *bullying* perlu memahami faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan *bullying*. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan korban *bullying*. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Data diperoleh dari Survei Kesehatan Berbasis Sekolah Global (GSHS) 2015. Sebanyak 9.969 remaja di sekolah dipilih menggunakan metode *probability proporsional to size* dan *systematic sampling*. Variabel yang dianalisis pada penelitian ini adalah usia, jenis kelamin, perilaku merokok, konsumsi alkohol, teman dekat, dan perasaan kesepian. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner GSHS 2015. Analisis chi-square dan uji regresi logistik dilakukan untuk menentukan tingkat signifikansi setiap variabel. **Hasil:** Total 19.9 % siswa di sekolah di Indonesia menjadi korban *bullying*. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan *bullying* adalah  $\leq 14$  tahun (AOR 1,30, 95% CI 1,17-1,45), laki-laki (AOR 1,43, 95% CI 1,28-1,59), merokok (AOR 1,46, 95% CI 1,23-1,73), konsumsi alkohol (AOR 2,07, 95% CI 1,64-2,62), dan tidak memiliki teman dekat (AOR 1,27, 95% CI 0,95-1,70). Perasaan kesepian adalah faktor yang paling dominan pada para korban *bullying* pada remaja di Indonesia (AOR 2,29, 95% CI 2,05-2,55). **Kesimpulan:** *bullying* berhubungan dengan berbagai faktor meliputi faktor individu dan lingkungan. Pembuat kebijakan perlu mempertimbangkan untuk mengembangkan platform sosial di kalangan remaja untuk memfasilitasi interaksi siswa.

Kata kunci: *Bullying*, remaja, kesepian, *Global School-based Health Survey*

## ABSTRACT

### PREVALENCE AND CORRELATION OF BULLYING IN ADOLESCENT AT INDONESIA: SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH SURVEY

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**Introduction:** Adolescents at school are faced with complex problems on bullying. Bullying victims need to understand factors related of being bullied. **Objective:** This study was conducted to understand factors related with victims of bullying. **Methods:** This study was a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. Data was obtained from the 2015 Global School-Based Health Survey (GSHS). As many as 9,969 adolescents in schools were selected by probability proportional to size method and systematic sampling. Variables analyzed on this study were age, sex, smoking behavior, alcohol consume, close friends, and feeling of loneliness. The research instrument used the GSHS 2015 questionnaire. Chi-square analysis and multiple logistic regression tests were conducted to determine the significance of each variable. **Results:** Total of 19.9% in Indonesian schools were victims of being bullied. Factors related of being bullied were  $\leq 14$  years old (AOR 1.30, 95% CI 1.17-1.45), male (AOR 1.43, 95% CI 1.28-1.59), smoking (AOR 1.46, 95% CI 1.23-1.73), alcohol consumption (AOR 2.07, 95% CI 1.64-2.62), and did not have close friends (AOR 1.27, 95% CI 0.95-1.70). Feeling of loneliness is the most dominant factor in the victims of bullying in adolescents at Indonesia (AOR 2.29, 95% CI 2.05-2.55). **Conclusion:** being bullied related to various factors which is depend to personal and environmental factors. Police maker need to consider developing social platform among adolescents to facilitate students' interaction.

**Keywords:** Bullying, adolescent, loneliness, Global School-based Health Survey