

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran *Student Well-Being* pada Siswa SMA Se-Kota Lhokseumawe. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan analisis univariat. Data diperoleh melalui skala *Student Well-Being* yang disusun sendiri oleh peneliti (Fraillon, 2004). Siswa dalam penelitian ini berjumlah tiga ratus enam puluh enam orang dengan metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *sampling kuota*. Hasil analisis data penelitian diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa sebanyak 67,5% siswa memiliki *Student Well-Being* yang sedang, artinya siswa merasa cukup sejahtera di dalam lingkungan sekolah. Meskipun banyak siswa yang tergolong dalam kategori *Student Well-Being* sedang, terdapat pula 16,4% siswa lainnya tergolong dalam *Student Well-Being* yang tinggi. Pada 12 aspek *Student Well-Being* tergolong sedang dan 1 aspek yaitu regulasi emosi tergolong rendah. Dilihat dari kategori jenis kelamin, tidak ada perbandingan tingkat *Student Well-Being* antara siswa perempuan dan laki-laki, yaitu berada pada kategori sedang. Pada kategori beasiswa, siswa yang mendapatkan beasiswa dan siswa yang tidak mendapatkan beasiswa sama berada pada kategori sedang. Dilihat dari kategori prestasi, siswa yang memiliki prestasi dan tidak memiliki prestasi berada pada kategori sedang.

*Kata kunci: Student Well-Being, Siswa SMA, Sekolah, Pendidikan*

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to obtain an overview of Student Well-Being in Senior High School Students in Lhokseumawe City. The research method used is quantitative descriptive with univariate analysis. Data were obtained through the Student Well-Being scale compiled by the researcher (Fraillon, 2004). The number of students in this study was three hundred and sixty-six people with a sampling method using the quota sampling technique. The results of the research data analysis concluded that 67.5% of students had moderate Student Well-Being, meaning that students felt quite prosperous in the school environment. Although many students were included in the moderate Student Well-Being category, there were also 16.4% of other students who were included in high Student Well-Being. In 12 aspects of Student Well-Being, it was classified as moderate and 1 aspect, namely emotional regulation, was classified as low. Judging from the gender category, there was no comparison of the level of Student Well-Being between female and male students, which was included in the moderate category. In the scholarship category, scholarship recipients and non-scholarship recipients were both included in the moderate category. Judging from the achievement category, high-achieving students and low-achieving students fall into the moderate category.*

*Keywords: Student Well-Being, High School Students, School, Education*