

## Hubungan antara peer pressure terkait perilaku merokok dan perilaku merokok pada remaja awal di jakarta = A correlation study of smoking peer pressure and smoking behavior among early adolescence in jakarta

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara peer pressure terkait perilaku merokok dan perilaku merokok pada remaja awal, yaitu usia 13-15 tahun di Jakarta. Peer pressure terkait perilaku merokok ialah saat teman sebaya mengkomunikasikan perilaku merokok kepada orang lain dengan cara tertentu baik eksplisit maupun implisit.

Pengukuran peer pressure terkait perilaku merokok menggunakan alat ukur Smoking Peer Pressure Scale dan perilaku merokok menggunakan alat ukur Smoking Behavior Scale. Kedua alat ukur tersebut dikembangkan oleh Leventhal (1997). Responden pada penelitian ini berjumlah 339 remaja di Jakarta. Data penelitian kemudian diolah dengan teknik statistik Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan positif signifikan pada peer pressure terkait perilaku merokok dan perilaku merokok pada remaja awal di Jakarta,  $r=0.796$  ( $p<0.01$ ). Dengan demikian, semakin tinggi peer pressure terkait perilaku merokok maka semakin tinggi pula perilaku merokok. Implikasi dari temuan penelitian dan saran dibahas lebih lanjut.

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This research examined the relationship between smoking peer pressure and smoking behavior among early adolescence, an individual with age ranging from 13 to 15 years old, in Jakarta. Smoking peer pressure is when your own age communicate smoking behavior intended to explicitly or implicitly direct one's behavior in a certain way.

In this research, smoking peer pressure is measured by Smoking Peer Pressure Scale and smoking behavior is measured by Smoking Behavior Scale. Both scales were developed by Leventhal (1997). The respondents of this research are 339 adolescents in Jakarta. Data was processed using Pearson Product-Moment Correlation technique.

The main results of this research showed that smoking peer pressure positively correlated significantly with smoking behavior among early adolescence in Jakarta,  $r=0.796$  ( $p<0.01$ ). The result revealed that greater smoking peer pressure, was predicted by higher level in smoking behavior. Research implications of findings and suggestions are discussed.