

## Perilaku merokok remaja sekolah menengah pertama./ Muhammad Rachmat, Ridwan Mochtar Thaha, Muhammad Syafar

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### Abstrak

Saat ini, perilaku merokok semakin merata, bukan hanya perilaku orang dewasa, tetapi juga telah menjadi gaya hidup para remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan, interaksi kelompok

sebaya, interaksi keluarga, iklan rokok, dan sikap dengan perilaku merokok

remaja di kota Makassar. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi observasional cross sectional. Teknik sampling menggunakan multistage random

sampling dengan jumlah sampel 471 responden. Data dianalisis dengan uji

kai kuadrat, koefisien phi ( $\phi$ ) dengan  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Responden perokok sekitar

25,3%, sementara responden yang berpengetahuan rendah 16,6%, berinteraksi negatif dengan kelompok sebaya 24,2%, berinteraksi negatif dengan keluarga 47,8%, respons negatif iklan rokok 4,9%, dan sikap negatif

3,4%. Uji kai kuadrat menunjukkan ada hubungan antara interaksi kelompok sebaya (nilai  $p = 0,000$ ), interaksi keluarga (nilai  $p = 0,010$ ), iklan rokok

(nilai  $p = 0,000$ ), dan sikap merokok (nilai  $p = 0,001$ ) dengan perilaku

merokok remaja. Tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan

perilaku merokok remaja (nilai  $p = 0,056$ ). Kelompok sebaya dan iklan rokok

berpengaruh paling bermakna pada perilaku merokok remaja. Sekolah

perlu dilibatkan lebih intensif pada upaya pencegahan dan intervensi perilaku merokok pada anak dan remaja.

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Nowadays, Smoking not only the behavior of adults, but it has become a

way of life for most of teenagers. The study aimed to analyze the correla-

tion between knowledge, peer group interaction, family interaction, cigarette advertisement, and attitude of smoking between smoking behavior among teenagers in Makassar city. Observational cross sectional study was performed in this study. There were 471 respondents selected by applying multistage random sampling. Data was analyzed with chi square test, phi coefficient ( $\phi$ ) with  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Number of smokers were 25.3% of respondents, meanwhile, low knowledge of respondents were 16.6%, a negative interaction within a peer group of 24.2%, a negative interaction with family 47.8%, the negative response to cigarette advertising 4.9%, and a negative attitude 3.4%. Chi square test showed there was a correlation between peer group interaction (p value = 0.000), family interaction (p value = 0.010), cigarette advertisement (p value = 0.000), and smoking attitude (p value = 0,001), and smoking behavior of the teenagers. However, no correlation between the level of knowledge (p value = 0.056) and smoking behavior among the teenagers. Peer group and cigarette advertisement most significant affect smoking behavior of teenagers. It is recommended that schools need to be involved to provide prevention and intervention on smoking behavior of teenagers are more intensive.