

Peran Sense of Community dan Penerimaan Teman Sebaya terhadap Perubahan Perilaku Merokok pada Remaja Akhir di DKI Jakarta = The Role of Sense of Community and Peer Acceptance toward Changes in Smoking Behavior among Adolescents in DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Prevalensi perilaku merokok pada remaja di Indonesia ditemukan meningkat dari 11,2% di tahun 2013 menjadi 12,7% di tahun 2018. Kemunculan perilaku merokok banyak ditemukan pada masa remaja dan dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan pertemanan. Penelitian ini ingin melihat peran lingkungan pertemanan, yaitu sense of community dan penerimaan teman sebaya terhadap perubahan perilaku merokok pada remaja. Penelitian ini menggunakan data follow-up dari 119 partisipan yang diambil pada tahun 2019 dan 2020. Perilaku merokok diukur menggunakan Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Faktor lingkungan pertemanan diukur menggunakan Sense of Community Index-2 (SCI-2) dan Perceived Acceptance Scale (PAS). Penelitian ini menghitung incidence rate atau jumlah kasus baru perilaku merokok serta melihat peran faktor lingkungan pertemanan menggunakan teknik analisis t-test. Incidence rate yang ditemukan sebesar 15 per 100 orang per tahun. Hasil analisis menemukan adanya peningkatan sense of community yang signifikan pada remaja yang tetap tidak merokok di tahun 2020. Walaupun jumlah kasus baru perilaku merokok ditemukan, namun sense of community dan penerimaan teman sebaya tidak berperan secara signifikan terhadap perubahan perilaku merokok.

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of smoking behavior in Indonesian adolescents has increased from 11.2% in 2013 to 12.7% in 2018. Previous studies indicated that initial age of smoking was predominantly during adolescence and was heavily influenced by their peers and environment. This study explored the role of changes in sense of community and peer acceptance in toward changes in smoking behavior among adolescents. Follow-up data of 119 participants from 2019 and 2020 were collected. Smoking behavior was assessed with the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Scale (YRBSS). Peer and environment factors were measured with Sense of Community Index-2 (SCI-2) and Perceived Acceptance Scale (PAS). Incidence rate was calculated and the scores of aforementioned instruments were analyzed by t-test. Incidence rate of smoking behavior in adolescents was 15 per 100 persons per year. A significant increase in sense of community was found in participants that did not turn into smokers in the second year. Even though new cases of smoking behavior were found, there was no significant role from changes in sense of community and peer acceptance toward changes in smoking behavior.