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FAKTOR PENDUKUNG TERJADINYA PERILAKU MEROKOK PADA REMAJA MTS DIPONEGORO MENDIRO

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Remaja yang merokok dapat terkena penyakit kesehatan seperti kanker paru-paru, kanker tenggorokan, ginjal, ovarium, kanker serviks, liver, lambung dan kanker mulut. Perokok pada remaja di Indonesia terdiri dari 15 juta perokok remaja laki-laki dan 6 juta perokok remaja perempuan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor pendukung dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja MTS Diponegoro Mendiro

Metode: Desain penelitian ini berupa analitik, metode penelitian kuantitatif, pendekatan *Cross sectional* dengan menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu teknik total sampling yang diperoleh 108 responden pada remaja MTS Diponegoro Mendiro.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian sebagian besar responden merokok terjadinya perilaku merokok dilihat dari faktor pendukung 83,3%, dukungan orang tua 83,3%, dukungan teman sebaya 65,7%, dukungan sarana dan prasarana 81,5%, dukungan iklan 74,1%, dukungan media sosial 73,1% dan perilaku merokok 72,2%. Hasil uji *chi square* diperoleh faktor pendukung ($p = 0,044$), dukungan orang tua ($p = 0,150$), dukungan teman sebaya ($p = 0,031$), dukungan sarana dan prasarana ($p = 0,029$), dukungan iklan ($p = 0,036$), dukungan media sosial ($p = 0,031$)

Simpulan: ada hubungan faktor pendukung, dukungan teman sebaya, dukungan sarana dan prasarana, dukungan iklan dan dukungan media sosial dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja MTS Diponegoro Mendiro. Tidak ada hubungan dukungan orang tua dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja MTS Diponegoro Mendiro.

Kata Kunci: *Faktor Pendukung, Perilaku Merokok, Remaja*

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ENABLING & REINFORCING FACTORS FOR SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN
ADOLESCENTS AT DIPONEGORO MENDIRO MTS

ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents who smoke can develop health diseases such as lung cancer, throat cancer, kidney, ovarian, cervical cancer, liver, stomach and oral cancer. Adolescent smokers in Indonesia consist of 15 million male adolescent smokers and 6 million female adolescent smokers. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship of supporting factors with smoking behavior in adolescents of MTS Diponegoro Mendiro.

Objective: This research design is analytic, quantitative research method, cross sectional approach using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with sampling technique, namely total sampling technique obtained 108 respondents at MTS Diponegoro Mendiro adolescents.

Results: The results of the study most of the respondents smoked the occurrence of smoking behavior seen from supporting factors 83.3%, parental support 83.3%, peer support 65.7%, support facilities and infrastructure 81.5%, advertising support 74.1%, social media support 73.1% and smoking behavior 72.2%. The results of the chi square test obtained supporting factors ($p = 0.044$), parental support ($p = 0.150$), peer support ($p = 0.031$), facilities and infrastructure support ($p = 0.029$), advertising support ($p = 0.036$), social media support ($p = 0.031$).

Conclusion: There is a correlation between supporting factors, peer support, support for facilities and infrastructure, advertising support and social media support with smoking behavior in adolescents at MTS Diponegoro Mendiro. There is no correlation between parental support and smoking behavior in adolescents at MTS Diponegoro Mendiro.

Keywords: *Enabling & Reinforcing Factors, Smoking, Adolescents*