

Smoking behaviors of street children in Makassar 2013

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Abstrak

Perilaku Merokok Anak Jalanan di Kota Makassar 2013. Anak jalanan merupakan kelompok yang rentan akan berbagai perilaku berisiko, salah satunya adalah perilaku merokok. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perilaku merokok anak jalanan di Kota Makassar serta hubungannya dengan status sekolah, tinggal bersama orang tua, riwayat keluarga yang merokok, pengaruh teman sebaya, dan tingkat religiusitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross sectional. Dari populasi sebanyak 990 anak jalanan di Makassar, jumlah sampel studi ini adalah 277 anak jalanan. Teknik penarikan sampel menggunakan accidental sampling dengan kriteria inklusi responden berusia 10-19 tahun dan beragama Islam. Analisis data menggunakan uji chi square dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha=0,05$). Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa 48% anak jalanan pernah merokok dan 37,2% dari anak jalanan masih merokok. Hasil uji statistik dengan uji chi square menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara variabel tinggal bersama orang tua ($p=0,002$) dan tingkat religiusitas ($p=0,023$). Namun, status sekolah ($p=0,613$), riwayat keluarga ($p=0,874$), dan pengaruh teman sebaya ($p=0,157$) tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku merokok anak jalanan. Penelitian ini menyarankan adanya edukasi mengenai bahaya rokok untuk anak jalanan dan membekali nilai-nilai keagamaan di dalamnya serta melibatkan anak jalanan dalam kegiatan sosial keagamaan. Selain itu perlu dilakukan juga pemberdayaan keluarga melalui pendekatan kepada orangtua agar dapat membimbing anak mereka untuk tidak merokok dan perlunya mengoptimalkan fungsi LSM atau rumah singgah untuk anak jalanan.; Street children are vulnerable groups of risky behavior like smoking behavior. This study aims to describe smoking and relation with education, living with parents, family, peer influence, and religiosity. Study design was cross sectional study. The population was 990 street children with the sample of 277 street children. Sample selection in accidental sampling with criteria of respondents aged 10-19 years and Muslims. Data were analyzed with chi square test with confidence interval of 95% ($\alpha=0.05$). Results show that 48% of street children have ever smoked and 37.2% of street children were still smoking in the last 30 days. Then, there is a relationship between living with parents ($p=0.002$) and levels of religiosity ($p=0.023$). However, there was no relationship with school status ($p=0.613$), family history ($p=0.874$), and peer influence ($p=0.157$) with the smoking behavior of street children. This research suggests to give education about the dangers of smoking, provide religious values for them and involve them in religious social activities, family empowerment approach to parents to guide their children not to smoke, and optimize function of NGOs or shelters for street children.

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