

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Jumlah perokok di dunia makin bertambah, tidak terkecuali perokok di Indonesia terus meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Perokok usia muda juga semakin meningkat. Remaja yang memiliki kebiasaan merokok akan sulit untuk berhenti. Penerapan KTR (kawasan tanpa rokok) mampu menekan jumlah perokok remaja. KTR di suatu wilayah pada dasarnya adalah kebijakan untuk memberikan perlindungan terhadap perokok pasif dari dampak buruk asap rokok, serta menyediakan udara bersih dan sehat. Kawasan tanpa rokok harus diperhatikan, terutama di tempat proses belajar mengajar, yaitu sarana yang digunakan untuk kegiatan belajar, mengajar, pendidikan dan atau pelatihan.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara penerapan KTR dengan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku merokok siswa SMP di wilayah Kulon Progo yang telah menerapkan KTR dengan wilayah Sleman yang belum menerapkan KTR.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional study*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua siswa laki-laki kelas 2 SMP di daerah Kulon Progo dan Sleman. Sampel penelitian dipilih menggunakan *multi-stage sampling* yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi, diperoleh sebanyak 300. Pengumpulan data dengan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan analisa deskriptif dan bivariat.

Hasil: Hasil analisis bivariabel menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan tentang KTR di wilayah Sleman adalah baik: 52 responden (34,7%) cukup: 80 responden (53,3%), dan kurang 18 responden (12%), sedangkan di wilayah Kulon Progo, baik: 38 responden (25,3%), cukup: 86 responden (57,3%) dan kurang 26 responden (17,3%). Hasil penilaian sikap terhadap KTR di wilayah Sleman baik: 30 responden (20 %), cukup 98 responden (65,3%), dan kurang 22 responden (14,7%), sedangkan di wilayah Kulon Progo, baik 36 responden (24%), cukup 90 responden (60%), dan kurang: 24 responden (16%). Hasil penilaian perilaku terhadap KTR di wilayah Sleman baik 22 responden (18,7 %), cukup: 89 responden (53,3%), dan kurang 33 responden (22%), sedangkan di wilayah Kulon Progo baik: 54 responden (36%), cukup: 89 responden (53,3%), dan kurang: 16 responden (10,7%). Hasil analisis menunjukan ada perbedaan pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku dengan KTR di wilayah Sleman dan Kulon Progo. Pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku siswa di wilayah Kulon Progo lebih baik, dibandingkan dengan di wilayah Sleman.

Kesimpulan: Implementasi KTR sangat penting untuk diterapkan di sekolah yang belum menerapkan KTR, dan ada perbedaan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku siswa SMP yang telah menerapkan KTR dengan yang belum menerapkan KTR.

Kata Kunci: KTR (kawasan tanpa rokok), pengetahuan tentang KTR, perilaku merokok, sikap terhadap penerapan KTR.

ABSTRACT

Background: Amount of smokers in the world is getting higher include in Indonesia. Teenage smoker also has a great number by years. They find difficulty to stop smoking. Implementatition of smoke free area, can reduce that number of teenages smoker. Implementation of smoke free area in one area. Basically policy to give the education protection to pusive smoker from the negative impact of smoking and serve the clean and fresh the smoke free area have to get the attention, especially in the place.

Objective: The aim of this research was to find out the relation of the implementation of smoke free area, the knowledge of smoking, attitude, and behavior of junior high school students in Kulon Progo and Sleman. This research was quantitative study with cross sectional method.

Methods: Samples was chosen by multi stage sampling technique which choose the male student who disposed to be a sample on this study. Data was collected by questionnaire. The population in this study are the second grade of junior high school male students in Kulon Progo and Sleman. Data was analyzed by descriptive and bivariate. This study was expected to give the knowledge to the citizen and for the smokers especially.

Results: The result of this study showed that knowledge of KTR in Sleman was good 52 (43,7), enough 80 (53,3), and less is 18 (12). In Kulon Progo good was 38 (25,3), enough was 86 (57,3), and less was 26 (17,3). The result of attitude of KTR in Sleman that good was 30 (20), enough was 98 (65,3) and less was 22 (14,7). In Kulon Progo, good was 36 (24), enough was 90 (60%), and less was 24 (16). The result of behavior of KTR in Sleman, good was 22 (18,7), enough 89 (53,3), and less was 33 (22%), in Kulon Progo good was 54 (36%) enough 89 (53,3), and less was 16 (10,7%). The results how that there was differentiation of knowledge, attitude and behavior of KTR in Sleman and Kulon Progo which was knowledge of students was Sleman is better than Kulon Progo but the attitude and behavior of students in Kulon Progo is better than in Sleman.

Conclusion: The result show that there was differentitation of knowledge, attitude and behavior in the school which have been applying KTR and which have not. The implementation of KTR in the school is very important.

Keyword: Smoke free area, knowledge of smoking, attitude of smoking, behavior of smoking, Kulon Progo and Sleman