

ABSTRAK

STUDI KOMPARATIF PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PENYALAH-GUNAAN NARKOBA PADA REMAJA TINGKAT SMA/SMK DENGAN PROGRAM KAPA DAN TANPA PROGRAM KAPA DI WILAYAH PURWOKERTO TIMUR

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Latar Belakang : Peredaran gelap narkotika telah merebak dikalangan remaja. BNNK Banyumas merehabilitasi 75% pengguna narkoba dengan status pelajar. Wilayah Kecamatan Purwokerto Timur merupakan wilayah dengan kasus tindak pidana tertinggi. Upaya pencegahan dilakukan dengan implementasi Program KAPA Narkoba di sekolah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbedaan perilaku pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba pada remaja tingkat SMA/SMK dengan program KAPA dan tanpa program KAPA di Wilayah Purwokerto Timur.

Metode : Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik *quota sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 75 responden setiap sekolah. Analisis dengan *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil Penelitian : Analisis bivariat menunjukkan variabel yang ada perbedaan : pengetahuan ($p=0,029$), sikap ($p=0,001$), akses informasi ($p=0,021$) dan perilaku pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba ($p=0,006$) sedangkan yang tidak ada perbedaan : teman sebaya ($p=0,520$) dan peran orang tua ($p=0,750$).

Simpulan : Ada perbedaan perilaku pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba antara remaja tingkat SMA/SMK dengan program KAPA dengan remaja tingkat SMA/SMK tanpa program KAPA di Wilayah Purwokerto Timur.

Kata kunci : Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba, Remaja, Program KAPA

ABSTRACT

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BEHAVIOR PREVENTION DRUG ABUSE IN ADOLESCENTS OF HIGH / VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH KAPA PROGRAM AND WITHOUT KAPA PROGRAM IN THE EAST PURWOKERTO REGION

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Background: Drug trade has spread among teenagers. BNNK Banyumas rehabilitated 75% of drug addicts with student status. East Purwokerto Sub-district is the area with the highest crime case. Prevention efforts are carried out with the implementation of the KAPA Narcotics Program in schools. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in behavior of prevention of drug abuse among high school / vocational high school adolescents with KAPA program and without KAPA program in the East Purwokerto Region.

Method: The methods applied in this study were *cross sectional* and quantitative method. Quota sampling technique with a sample size of 75 respondents per school, total 150 respondents. Analysis with *Mann Whitney*.

Results: The bivariate analysis showed that there were differences in variables: knowledge ($p=0.029$), attitudes ($p=0.001$), information access ($p=0.021$) and behavior of drug abuse prevention ($p=0.006$) while those with no difference: peers ($p=0.520$) and the role of parents ($p=0.750$).

Conclusion: There is a difference in the behavior of preventing drug abuse between high school / vocational school with KAPA programs and without KAPA program in East Purwokerto.

Keywords: Prevention of Drug Abuse, Adolescents, KAPA Program