

PEER RELATIONSHIP WITH SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN BOYS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 4 BENGKULU CITY IN 2020

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ABSTRACT

Data from Riskesdas, states that the smoker statistics among Indonesian adolescents have increased with the prevalence of smoker with a population of >15 years in 2013 being 7,2%, in 2018 it increased to 9,1%. It is still far from the target of the 2019 RJPM (Mid-Term Development Pan) of 5,4%. The study aims to see the relationship between peers and smoking behavior in male adolescents at Senior High School 4 Kota Bengkulu in 2020. The method used is an analytical research design with a Cross Sectional approach. The population in this study were all male adolescents in Senior High School 4 Kota Bengkulu City class XI, the number of samples was using Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling. This study used the Chi-Square test. The results of the Univariate test analysis were obtained by more than some respondent (54,5%) with negative peer influence, more than some respondents (52,7%) with moderate smoking behavior. Meanwhile, the Bivariate analysis test found that there was a peer relationship with adolenscents at Senior High School 4 Bengkulu City in 2020 with a p-value = 0,002 (p-value \leq 0,05). It is suggested that the results of this study can provide data and contribute suggestions for the school regarding the description of smoking behavior in a better direction to create healthy adolescents for the future.

Keywords : Peers, Smoking Behavior in Adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

Data from Rikesdas 2018, states that smoking statistics among Indonesian adolescents have increased with the prevalence of smokers with a population of >15 years in 2013 being 7,2%. In 2018 it increased to 9,1%, still far from the 2019 MTDP (Medium-Term Development Plan) target of 5,4%. For Indonesia, the highest smoking prevalence is in West Java Province (32%) and the lowest in Bali (23,5%), Bengkulu ranks 4 with a percentage of 30,2% (Rikesdas, 2018).

The data obtained from the Student Affairs of Senior High Schools 4 Kota Bengkulu City, the number of male students in class XI is 120 students, which consist of 3 majors, namely 4 classes majoring in Science with 48 male students, Social studies class with a total of 61 male students, and 1 Language class with 11 male students. All students are in the active category.

From the result of a preliminary study conducted on December 6 2019, the researchers observed that many teenagers in Senior High Schools 4 Bengkulu City smoke. When doing observations around the school environment, there were 17 teenage boys who were hanging out in the shop smoking cigarettes. From the result of the researchers observatons, it was found that the environment around them outside of school when they gathered with their group many who consumed cigarettes, and many of their friends who consumed cigarettes when they gathered.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The research design used is *Descriptive* analytical method with a *Cross Sectional* approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effect, by means of an observation at the same time at one time (*point time approach*). That is, each research subject is only observed once and measurements are made of the character status or subject variables at the time of examination (Notoadmojo, 2010). In this study, researchers wanted to know the Relationship Between Peers and Smoking Behavior Among Boys in Senior High Schools 4 Bengkulu City.

This research was conducted in Senior High Schools 4 Bengkulu City. This research was conducted from 13 July – 22 July 2020. The population taken was 120 male students at Senior High Schools 4 Bengkuu City. And the sample taken by the research was 55 male student

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Finding

- A. Univariate Analysis
 - a. Friends Of The Same Age

Table 5.1 Frequency Distribution of Peers among Boys in Senior High Schools 4 Bengkulu City in 2020

No	Friends Of The Same Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Negative	30	54.5
2	Positive	25	45.5
	Total	55	100,0

From table 5.1 above it can be seen that of the 55 respondents who were sampled, more than half of the respondents (54.5%) had negative peer influence, almost part of the respondents (45.5%) stated that peer influence was positive.

b. Smoking Behavior

Table 5.2 Frequency Distribution of Smoking Behavior among Boys in Senior High Schools 4 Bengkulu City in 2020

No	Smoking Behavior	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Light Smoking Behavior	29	52.7
2	Moderate Smoking Behavior	26	47.3
Total		55	100,0

From table 5.2 above it can be seen that of the 55 respondents sampled, more than half of the respondents (52.7%) had moderate smoking behavior, almost half of the respondents (47.3%) had light smoking behavior.

B. Bivariate Analysis

Peer Relationship with Smoking Behavior in Boys in Senior High Schools 4 Kota Bengkulu in 2020

Table 5.5 Peer Relationship with Smoking Behavior in Boys in Senior High Schools 4 Bengkulu City in 2020

Friend Of The Same Age	Adolescent Smoking Behavior				Total		P-Value
	Light Smoking Behavior		Moderate Smoking Behavior				
	N	%	n	%	N	%	
Negative	22	73,3	8	26,7	30	100,0	0,002
Positive	7	28,0	18	72,0	25	100,0	
Total	29	52,7	26	47,3	55	100,0	

From table 5.5 above shows that of the 30 respondents with negative peer factors there are more than some respondents (73.3%) with moderate smoking behavior in adolescents, almost half of the respondents (26.7%) with light smoking behavior in adolescents while from 25 respondents with positive peer factor, there

was almost a small part of respondents (28.0%) with moderate smoking behavior in adolescents, more than part of the respondents (72.0%) with light smoking behavior in adolescents. The results of the bivariate analysis using the Chi-square (Continuity Correction) statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.002 \leq \alpha 0.05$, which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which indicates that there is a relationship between Peers and Smoking Behavior in Boys in State Senior High Schools 4 City of Bengkulu in 2020.

Discussion

A. Univariate Analysis

a. Peer Description in Adolescent Boys in Senior High School 4 Bengkulu City in 2020

Based on the research results From table 5.1 above, it can be seen that of the 55 respondents who were sampled, more than some respondents (54.5%) stated that peer influence was negative, almost half of the respondents (45.5%) had positive peer influence.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Anggraeni (2019) regarding peer relations with smoking behavior in early adolescents, the results of the study show that almost all peer respondents support 29 students (88.9%), 39 peers support as many as 7 students (11.1%), none of their peers were not supportive and less supportive (0%).

b. Description of Smoking Behavior in Boys in Senior High School 4 Bengkulu City in 2020

Based on the results of the study. From table 5.2 above it can be seen that of the 55 respondents sampled, more than part of the respondents (52.7%) with moderate smoking behavior, almost half of the respondents (47.3%) had light smoking behavior.

This is in line with the results of Sinaga's (2018) study regarding the relationship between knowledge about cigarettes, peers, smoking parents, and cigarette advertisements on smoking behavior among health academy students x in rangkas bitung. 93.8%) and had a significant relationship with smoking risk behavior ($P = 0.000$). The influence of peers who smoke has 31 times the

opportunity to influence the smoking behavior of respondents compared to the influence of peers who are less.

B. Bivariate Analysis

Peer Relationship with Smoking Behavior in Boys in Senior High School 4 Kota Bengkulu in 2020

Based on Table 5.3, there can be 30 respondents with negative peer factors, there are more than some respondents (73.3%) with moderate smoking behavior in adolescents, almost half of the respondents (26.7%) with light smoking behavior in adolescents while from 25 respondents with positive peer factor, there is almost a small proportion of respondents (28.0%) with moderate smoking behavior in adolescents, more than a portion of respondents (72.0%) with light smoking behavior in adolescents. The results of the bivariate analysis using the Chi-square (Continuity Correction) statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.002 \leq \alpha 0.05$, which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which indicates that there is a relationship between Peers and Smoking Behavior in Boys in State Senior High Schools 4 City of Bengkulu in 2020.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Liao (2013) which states that peer influence has an influence on adolescent smoking behavior. This research is also in line with that conducted by Puspita (2015) which states that there is a significant relationship between peer influence and smoking behavior. Research results from Rachmat, Thaha, & Syafar (2013) show that the majority of smoking starts in adolescence. Smoking behavior is caused by several factors, one of which is psychosocial factors, this factor is directly related to smoking behavior in adolescence, including stress and negative effects, peers, the coping process, and family.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that has been done it can be concluded as follows :

1. More than some respondents with negative peer influence on male adolescents in Senior High School 4 Bengkulu City in 2020.
2. More than some respondents with moderate smoking behavior in male adolescents at Senior High School 4 Bengkulu City in 2020.
3. There is a peer relationship with smoking behavior in male adolescents at Senior High School 4 Kota Bengkulu in 2020 with a value of $p = 0.002$

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