

FACTORS RELATED TO SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS IN SMANEGERI 10 KOTA BENGKULU IN 2020

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ABSTRACT

Data from Riskesdas 2018, states that smoking statistics among Indonesian adolescents have increased with the prevalence of smokers in the population > 15 years of 2019 by 5.4%. For Indonesia, the highest smoking prevalence is in West Java (32%) and the lowest in Bali (23.5%), Bengkulu is the fourth with a percentage of 30.2%. This study aims to look at the factors related to smoking behavior in male adolescents at SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020. The method used is an analytical research design with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all male adolescents class XI SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City totaling 92 people. For taking the sample proportion for each class XI SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City using a total sampling technique, amounting to 92 people using the proportion of the sample for each class. This study uses the chi-square test. The results of the univariate test analysis showed that most of the respondents (56.5%) had the effect of advertising, most of the respondents (54.3%) stated that there were factors from parents, most of the respondents (55.4%) that there were factors from personality. in adolescents, and most of the respondents (54.3%) stated that the smoking behavior of adolescents was moderate. While the bivariate analysis test found that there was a relationship between parental factors, advertising factors, and personality factors on smoking behavior among male adolescents at SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020 (with p value = 0.002, 0.025, 0.015 p -value ≤ 0.005). It is suggested that the results of this study can provide input to parents and teachers to pay attention to several factors that cause smoking behavior in adolescents, so that they can provide education and guidance to adolescents related to the dangers of smoking.

Keywords: Smoking Behavior, Advertising Factors, Parental Factors, Personality Factors.

INTRODUCTION

Data from Riskesdas (2018) states that the smoker statistics among Indonesian adolescents have increased with the prevalence of smokers in the population > 15 years in 2013 being 7.2%, in 2018 it increased to 9.1%. Still far from the 2019 RPJMN (Medium-Term Development Plan) 5.4%. For Indonesia, the highest smoking prevalence is in West Java Province (32%) and the lowest in Bali (23.5%), Bengkulu ranks fourth with a percentage of 30.2% (Rikesdas, 2018)

Research Design

The research design used by the researcher is descriptive analytic method, namely research that aims to explain each of the variables studied. Data interpretation was carried out with a cross sectional approach, namely research using variable measurements at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

a. Effect of Advertising

Table 5.1 Frequency Distribution of Advertising Influence Factors on Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

No	Effect Of Advertising	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Influence	52	56,5
2	Not affect	40	43,5
Total		92	100,0

b. Parent Factor

Table 5.2 Frequency Distribution of Parent Factors for Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

No	Parent Factor	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	There is a factor	50	54.3
2	No factor	42	45.7
Total		92	100,0

c. Personality Factors in Adolescents

Table 5.3 Distribution of Personality Frequencies among Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

No	Personality faktor in adolescents	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
1	There is a factor	51	55.4
2	No factor	41	44.6
Total		92	100,0

Table 5.4 Frequency Distribution of Smoking Behavior among Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

No	Smoking Behavior	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
1	Moderate smoking behavior	50	54.3
2	Light smoking behavior	42	45.7
Total		92	100,0

Bivariate Analysis

- a. The Relationship of the Influence of Advertising on Smoking Behavior among Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Kota Bengkulu in 2020

Table 5.5 The Effect of Advertising on Smoking Behavior in Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Kota Bengkulu in 2020.

Advertising faktor	Adolescent smoking behavior						P-Value	OR
	Moderate smoking behavior		Light smoking behavior		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Which affects	36	69,2	16	30,8	52	100,0	0,002	4,179
Not affect	14	35,0	26	65,0	40	100,0		
Total	50	54,3	42	45,7	92	100,0		

- b. The Relationship between Parental Factors and Smoking Behavior in Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Table 5.5 Parental Factors Against Smoking Behavior among Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Parental factor	Adolescent smoking behavior						P-Value	OR
	Moderate smoking behavior		Moderate smoking behavior		Total			
	N	%	n	%	N	%		
There is a factor	33	66,0	17	34,0	50	100,0	0,025	2,855
No factor	17	40,5	25	59,5	42	100,0		
Total	50	54,3	42	45,7	92	100,0		

- c. The Relationship of Personality Factors to Smoking Behavior in Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Table 5.6 Personality Factors Against Smoking Behavior among Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Personality factor	Adolescent smoking behavior						P-Value	OR
	Moderate smoking behavior		Light smoking behavior		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
There is a factor	34	66,7	17	33,3	51	100,0	0,015	3,125
No factor	16	39,0	25	61,0	42	100,0		
Total	50	54,3	42	45,7	92	100,0		

Discussion

A. Univariate Analysis

1. Overview of the Influence of Advertising on Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

From table 5.1 above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents sampled, most of the respondents (56.5%) had the effect of advertising, almost part of the respondents (43.5%) had no effect on advertising.

a. Characteristics of Parental Factors in Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Based on the results of the research From table 5.2 above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents who were sampled, most of the respondents (54.3%) stated that there were factors from parents, almost part of the respondents (45.7%) stated that there were no factors from parents.

b. Description of Personality for Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Characteristics of Parental Factors in Boys in SMANegeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020Based on the results of the research From table 5.2 above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents who were sampled, most of the respondents (54.3%) stated that there were factors from parents, almost part of the respondents (45.7%) stated that there were no factors from parents.

c. Description of Personality for Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Based on the research From table 5.3 above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents who were sampled, most of the respondents (55.4%) stated that there was a factor of personality in adolescents, almost part of the respondents (44.6%) said that there was no factor of personality. in adolescents.

B. Bivariate Analysis Relationship

1. The Effect of Advertising on Smoking Behavior among Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Based on the results of the research of 52 respondents, the advertising factor that influenced there were most of the respondents (69.2%) that the smoking behavior in adolescents was moderate, almost a part of the respondents (30.8%) stated that the smoking behavior in adolescents was less while from 40 respondents the advertising factors were does not affect there is almost a part of the respondents (35.0%) that the smoking behavior of adolescents is moderate, a small portion of the majority of respondents (65.0%) that smoking behavior in adolescents is mild. The Relationship between Parents' Factors and Smoking Behavior in Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020.

2. The Relationship of Personality Factors to Smoking Behavior in Boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020

Based on the results of the study, from table 5.6 above shows that of the 51 respondents, the factors that contained adolescent personality factors, most of the respondents (66.7%) stated that smoking behavior in adolescents was moderate, almost half of the respondents (33.3%) stated that smoking behavior In adolescents is less while from 42 respondents the factors that there are no adolescent personality factors, there are almost half of the respondents (39.0%) that the behavior of teenagers is moderate, the majority of respondents (61.0%) that smoking behavior in adolescents is mild.

Conclusion

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

1. Most of the respondents have a factor in the influence of advertising on smoking behavior in students of SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020.

2. Most of the respondents have a factor from parents in smoking behavior in students of SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020.
3. Most of the respondents stated that they have personality factors in adolescents in smoking behavior in students of SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020.
4. Most of the respondents with moderate smoking behavior are students of SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020.
5. There is a relationship between advertising factors and smoking behavior among boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020 with a value of $p = 0.002$.
6. There is a relationship between parents' factors and smoking behavior among boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020 $p = 0.025$.
7. There is a relationship between personality factors and smoking behavior among boys in SMA Negeri 10 Bengkulu City in 2020 $p = 0.015$.

Reference

Abror Rusyadi. 2014. Relationship between psychological factors and environmental factors with smoking behavior in SMA Negeri Adolescents in PercutSei Tuan District. Thesis Published. University of Northern Sumatra.