WALUYA THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE OF HEALTH JOURNAL

Factors Related to Smoking Behavior Based on Social Learning Theory in School Student supper Middle in the District of Bonegunu North Buton District

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Based on data the North Buton District Health Office in 2021 that Clean and Healthy Life Behavior related to indicators of not smoking in the house is 62.3%. Where out of 10 (ten) health center in the working area of the District Health Office. North Buton Coverage Data for Households who do not smoke in the house, the highest is Kulisusu Health Center at 92.9% and coverage data for Households who do not smoke in the house, the lowest is Bonegunu Health Center at 9.7%.

Method: This research uses cross sectional study approach. This research has been carried out for 30 days. The population is 105 people. The research sample is 47 samples behavior smoke teenager class XI and XII. The sampling technique in this study is Simple Random Sampling. Data is processed using test square chi.

Result: Showed that there was a relationship between cognitive X^2Count (8.096) and X^2Table (3.841), incentive X^2Count (10.597) and X^2Table (3.841), environment X^2Count (20.529) and X^2Table (3.841) on smoking behavior of high school students in the District Bonegunu. There is no relationship between Expectancy X^2Count (0.568) > X^2Table (3.841).

Conclusion: Research shows that there are connection among cognitive, incentive and environment with behavior smoke whereas hope no there is connection with smoking behavior in high school students, Bonegunu District, North Buton Regency.

Introduction

Healthy Behavior Achievement Program for (seventeen) regencies/cities with an average of 42.11%. South ButonRegency has the highest 68%, Kendari City 67% and Kolaka Regency 52%. While the achievements of North Buton, West Muna and Konawe Islands with successive achievements of 40%, 25% and 21% are the lowest. This shows that there is still a high number of households with smoking behavior in the house. This behavior is indirectly an illustration of the attitude of school-age children.[1]Based on data from the Central of Statistics RI in 2021, the population of Indonesia aged 10 to 19 years

operates 44,316,200 people.[2]Adolescence is the most "vulnerable" period compared to other developmental periods.

Almost every time people can be found smoking, even in the educational environment, especially campuses/schools that should be free from cigarette smoke.[3]Cigarettes have become a necessity of life that cannot be abandoned in everyday life.[4]Active smokers are a habit that is very detrimental to health for both smokers and those around them.[5]Behavior is behavior that is considered very detrimental to health in various perspectives, both for oneself and for others around them. The prevalence of smoking in Indonesia is 46.8% male and 3.1% female where the percentage starts from smokers aged 10 years and over who are classified as smokers.[6]Developments show a fairly sharp increase in the prevalence of children and adolescents (10 – 18 years) from 7.2% in 2013 to 9.1% in 2018.[7]Smoking is an activity that can be bad for health. The high numbers are influenced by matters relating to the situation or social learning (Social Learning Theory) and from the economic aspect. The money earned from wages is used for shopping for cigarettes. This is closely related to social factors such as the environment, expectations, cognitive, and incentives that will be obtained related to smoking behavior.[8]

Method

This type of research uses a quantitative research design with a approach Cross Sectional Study. This design selection aims to determine the relationship between environment, incentive, cognitive, and expectancy on smoking behavior in high school students in the Bonegunu District. The population is 105 people. The research sample is 47 samples behavior smoke teenager class XI and XII and retrieval technique with Simple random example and in analysis by using test chi square.

Result

Table 1 show that of 47 respondents, there are 36 (76.6%) respondents who have a cognitive category enough and 11(23.4%) respondents category less. Of the 36 (76.6 %) respondents who have a cognitive category enough, there are 26 (55.3%) respondents who smoke and 10 (21.3%)

respondents who did not smoking. Of the 11 (23.4 %) respondents who have a cognitive category less, there are 2 (4.3%) respondents who smoke and 9 (19.1%) respondents who did not smoking. Based on results statistical test using test *square chi* obtained result X^2count 8096 > X^2Table 3,841 (df = 1), P-Value = 0.000 < 0.05 and phi = 0.466 indicates that there is connection category currently between cognitive respondents to behavior smoke based on *social learning theory* on student school medium on in region districts Bonegunu Regency North Buton .

Table 2 show that of 47 respondents, there are 14 (29.8%) respondents who have expectation category enough and 33 (70.2%) respondents category less . Of the 14 (29.8%) respondents who have expectation category enough, there are 10 (21.3%) respondents who smoke and 4 (8.5%) who did not smoking. Of the 33 (70.2 %) respondents who have expectation category less, there are 18 (38.3%) respondents who smoke and 15 (31.9%) respondents who did not smoking.Based on results statistical test using test *square chi* obtained results X^2count 0.568 < X^2Table 3.841 (df = 1), P-Value = 0.451 > 0.05 and phi = 0.157 indicates that no there is connection among expectation respondent to behavior smoke based on *social learning theory* on student school medium on in region districts Bonegunu Regency North Buton.

Table 3 show that of 47 respondents, there are 27 (57.4%) respondents who have incentive category enough and 20 (42.6%) respondents category less. Of the 27 (57.4%) respondents who have incentive category enough, there are 22 (46.8%) respondents who smoke and 5 (10.6%) who did not smoking. Of the 20 (42.6 %) respondents who have incentive category less, there are 6 (12.8%) respondents who smoke and 14 (31.9%) respondents who did not smoking.Based on results statistical test using test *square chi* obtained results X^2count 10,597 > X^2Table 3,841 (df = 1), P-Value = 0.001 < 0.05 and phi = 0.519 indicates that there is connection currently Among incentive respondent to behavior smoke based on *social learning theory* on student school medium on in region districts Bonegunu Regency North Buton.

Table 4 show that of 47 respondents, there are 25 (53.2%) respondents who have environmental categories enough and 22 (46.8%) respondents category less . Of the 25 (53.2 %) respondents who

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have environmental category enough, there are 23 (48.9%) respondents who smoke and 2 (4.3%) who do not smoking. Of the 22 (46.8 %) respondents who have the environmental category less, there are 5 (10.6%) respondents who smoke and 17 (36.2%) respondents who did not smoking.Based on results statistical test using test *square chi* obtained result X^2count20,529 > X^2Table 3,841 (df = 1), P-Value = 0.000 < 0.05 and phi = 0.704 indicates that there is connection strong among environmental respondents to behavior smoke based on *social learning theory* on student school medium on in region districts Bonegunu Regency North Buton.

Table 1
Distribution Respondent Based on cognitive respondents with behavior smoke based on social learning theory on student school medium on in Bonegunu Districts Regency North Buton

Cognitive	Behavior smoke						Results Test Statistics
	Smoke		No Smoke		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	X^2Counts = 8096
enough	26	55.3	10	21.3	36	76.6	X^2Table = 3.841
Not enough	2	4.3	9	19.1	11	23.4	P-Value = 0.000
Total	28	59.6	19	40.4	47	100	Phi = 0.466

Table 2
Distribution Respondent Based on cognitive respondents with behavior smoke based on social learning theory on student school medium on inBonegunu Districts Regency North Buton

Expectation	Behavior smoke						Results Test Statistics
	Smoke		No Smoke		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	X^2Counts = 0.568
enough	10	21.3	4	8.5	14	29.8	X^2Table = 3.841
Not enough	18	38.3	15	31.9	33	70.2	P-value = 0.451
Total	28	59.6	19	40.4	47	100	Phi = 0.157

Table 3
Distribution Respondent Based on incentive respondent with behavior smoke based on social learning theory onstudent school medium on in Bonegunu Districts Regency North Buton

Incentive	Behavior smoke						Results Test Statistics
	Smoke		No Smoke		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	X^2Counts = 10,597
Enough	22	46.8	5	10.6	27	57.4	X^2Table = 3.841
Not enough	6	12.8	14	29.8	20	42.6	P-Value = 0.001
Total	28	59.6	19	40.4	47	100	Phi = 0.519

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Table 4
Distribution Respondent Based on environmental respondent with behavior
smoke based on social learning theory on student school medium on in
BonegunuDistricts Regency North Buton

Environment	Behavior smoke						Results Test Statistics
	Smoke		No Smoke		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	X^2Counts = 20,529
Enough	23	48.9	2	4.3	25	53.2	X^2Table = 3.841
Not enough	5	10.6	17	36.2	22	46.8	P-Value = 0.000
Total	28	59.6	19	40.4	47	100	Phi = 0.704

Discussion

Behavior smoke becomes problem in country develop like Indonesia, price inexpensive and easy access to smoke could push teenager for try smoking. Behavior smoke is commonplace, so very easy found like on places common.[9]

Teenager also tend have developing thinkingand power catch as well as pattern he thought, so the knowledge he has acquired the more improving. House Becomes ideal place for smoker passive caught disease when there is member family smoking. The most harmed party is woman and children. About 65.6 million woman and 43 million children in Indonesia as soon as possible smoke or Becomes smoker passive.[10]

Behavior smoke is bad habits that can endanger health our and person around us cigarettes cause dangerous disease.[11]

Based on results Interview and distribution questionnaire show that most widely students who become sample is students who have good knowledge correct understanding since beginning about danger smoking. I hope could save and help students for take right decision so no smoke or even though want to dabble smoking remember danger smoking caused for health.[12]

Conclusion

Research shows that there are connection among cognitive, incentive and environment with smoking behavior whereas hope no there is connection with smoking behavior in high school students, Bonegunu District, North Buton.

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