FACTORS AFFECTING SMOKING BEHAVIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN IN DUMAI, RIAU: APPLICATION OF THEORY PLANNED BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

Background: Smoking in adolescents has negative effects on their health. Exposure to nicotine during adolescence has lasting effects on brain development. They are also at risk of asthma and impaired lung function, with a knock-on effect on their participation in physical activities. This study aimed to determine factors affecting smoking behavior high school children in Dumai, Riau.

Subjects and Method: A cross sectional study was conducted at 23 Senior high schools and 12 Junior high schools in Dumai, Riau, Indonesia, from September to October 2019. A sample of 200 male adolescents aged 12-18 years was selected by stratified random sampling. The dependent variable was smoking behavior. The independent variables were family income, pocket money, media exposure, peer, parental role, intention, attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavior control. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression run on Stata 13.

Results: Smoking behavior increased with high family income (OR= 4.85; 95% CI= 1.10 to 21.41; p= 0.037), high pocket money (OR= 10.34; 95% CI= 2.32 to 45.91; p= 0.002), high media exposure (OR= 8.03; 95% CI= 1.79 to 35.92; p= 0.006), peer (OR= 8.86; 95% CI= 1.76 to 26.66; p= 0.012), smoking parents (OR= 7.91; 95% CI= 1.84 to 34.04; p= 0.005), and positive attitude (OR= 10.5; 95% CI= 2.22 to 49.79; p= 0.003). Smoking behavior decreased with weak perceived behavior control (OR= 0.11; 95% CI= 0.02 to 0.50; p= 0.004), weak intention (OR= 0.03; 95% CI= 0.005 to 0.22; p<0.001), and weak subjective norm (OR= 0.06; 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.38; p=0.005).

Conclusion: Perilaku merokok pada remaja dipengaruhi oleh pendapatan orang tua, uang saku, paparan media, teman sebaya, pengaruh orang tua, sikap, persepsi kendali perilaku, niat, dan norma subjektif.

Keywords: smoking behavior, adolescents

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