



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT CONSUMING CIGARETTES WITH THE INTENTION OF SMOKING IN ADOLESCENTS AT UPT SMPN 1 BANGSAL KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

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| <i>ABSTRACT</i> | <i>Keywords</i> |
|---|---|
| <p>Adolescence is particularly vulnerable affected of the temptations and risks from the adult world, where on cognitively and emotional the adolescents are not ready to handle it effectively, so causing adolescents to get stuck in unhealthy behaviors for example smoking. A good sense of confidence and a good or positive perception of teenagers will not inflict a desire to smoke. Having a desire (intention) of smoking is a major predictor of the smoking behavior. The things come from their experience of socializing. The adolescent experience gained will inflict to the correct perception or false perception about the use of cigarettes, so inflict a desire to smoke. The research purpose is to know the relationship between perceptions about consuming cigarettes with the intention of smoking in adolescents. The research design is analytic correlational with cross-sectional. The research subject is adolescents in 13-15 years old. It was taken with systematic random sampling method with a sample amount of 21 respondents. The data analysis used to the Spearman rho test. The analysis result on perception variable about consuming cigarette obtained significance value 0.026 and Exp(r) 0.484. The value of such significance is less than $\alpha < 0.05$. Thus it can be concluded that H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted and from the resulting test of sperman rho shows that perceptions have a more powerful influence on smoking intention. There is a perception relation about consuming cigarette with the intention of smoking in adolescents in SMPN 1 Bangsal Mojokerto with a more influential factor is perception.</p> | <p>Perceptions, Intention of Smoking, Adolescents</p> |

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the period of the best and bad for all teenagers at the time now. According to Hall (Santrock, 2007), the age of adolescence in the range 12-23 years colored by the upheaval and conflict characterized by mood swings. Teens are very susceptible to risk of temptation and affected the world of adults about their life in the age of too early. Where the cognitive and emotional in their not ready to actually be able to handle it effectively, thus causing teens can get stuck in unhealthy behaviours, such as smoking, drinking alcohol, premarital sex, crime and race on the road. some discussions develop among adolescents as a trick to smoking, smoking is cool and modern and make those who smoke are more confident. Though smoking is not can be used as a benchmark of one's maturity. Responsible for myself and take decisions independently is an important precursor to achieve adult status (Santrock, Weny in 2007, 2014).

The world's smokers live in developing countries or transition economies including Indonesia which is estimated at 900 million (84%). According to the Tobacco, Atlas noted, there are more than 10 million cigarettes smoked every minute, every day, all over the world by one billion men and 250 million women, As many as 50 percents of the total consumption of cigarettes in the world have China, United States, Russia, Japan and Indonesia. If this condition persists, the total number of cigarettes smoked each year was 9,000 trillion cigarettes in the year 2025 (compass, 2013).

According to the Global Youth Survey Tobacco, in 2014, put Indonesia as one of the

countries with the largest number of child smokers where 20.3 percent of school children ages 13-15 years are already smoking. The results of this research also are not much different from the national socio-economic Survey (Susenas) 2015. The survey stated that Indonesia population aged 15 years and over who are consuming cigarettes amounting to 22.57% in urban areas and 25.05% in the countryside with the number of cigarettes that was spent during the week reached 76 rods in urban and 80 stems in the countryside (Nasional.republika.co.id, 2016).

Ikatan Ahli Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia (IAKMI) Pengurus Daerah (Pengda) of East Java, the number of smokers are children, and teenagers in East Java reached approximately 2,839,115 inhabitants. It consists of some smokers under the age of 10 years of about 11.5 percent of the total population of East Java at that age or equal to 687,755. Currently the number of smokers aged 10 to 14 years of approximately 23.9 percent or 728,108 children. Very fantastic numbers occur in children between the ages of 15 to 19 years who reached 46 percent or 1,423,252 of the total population of East Java at that age that in 2015 as much as 3,094,028 inhabitants (Tribunnews.com, 2016).

Based on a preliminary study on UPT SMP 1 Bangsal through interviews conducted with ten respondents, they stated that they had ever tried smoking cigarettes well just only dabbled, smoking because friends call, stress or just to sheer pleasure. as for 6 (60%) say to try, call peers while 4 (40%) say in the home environment and supportive family environment that allows teenagers to smoke and of 6 (60%). They also say that often hide or secretly smoking in the toilet in school for fear of being discovered by teachers, for

teachers banned students smoke in the school environment. The teacher or the school will punish or gives a warning when students are being caught smoking. Therefore, many students choose to smoke in places they congregate or installs near the school. The average cigarette consumption per day is a pack of cigarettes for men.

Research results in Dwi Setiyanto (2013) that the smoking behavior of try and showed that teenage identity, adolescents assumed that through the smoking will look dashing, manly and taken into account by the environment within the group. The impact of the smoking behaves, that is, the incidence of a high sense of confidence in themselves as learners in showing the personality of a man by approaching the opposite sex without any shame, further increase concentration in experiencing or face the problem.

The smoking behavior in teenagers will be increased if your parents or family smoke, children will have the perception of parents don't care or even support the smoke, don't believe that smoking is harmful to health. In addition to some of the things that influence advertising about smoking do not lose effect to confidence (intense) teenagers to smoke. Through advertising, smoking could cause misperception will be smoking. By the time the teens are a great curiosity, the development of emotion that still labile and rudimentary social adjustment allows can lead teenagers to the smoking behavior. (Weny, 2014)

Related to the concept of transmission behavior on top of many parents, or other family members who smoke and would certainly be a model for his son or other

family members also, e.g., sister will become a model for his younger brothers. This is the case in a group of peers, driven by the need to be accepted; a teenager would be unwilling to do anything to get accepted of his group (Mulyani, 2015).

Children who begin smoking may be addictive, so it probably will continue to smoke when it has grown and later at risk of suffering from heart disease, lung cancer, and other diseases. All people do not want kids to smoke so that Parents play an important role in educating their children about healthy lifestyles and teach the importance of not smoking and adult Smokers, in addition, need to keep cigarettes out of the reach of children and do not smoke near children. Some community healthcare groups also are working hard to prevent children from smoking by running education programs for children. The Government can enact policies that contribute by banning the sale of cigarettes to children and enforce them firmly. We believe that tobacco manufacturers can and must take action to prevent child smoking. These actions can range from supporting an effective regulation to implement prevention programs children smoke their own (Sampoerna, 2016).

Based on the description of the background of the above, the authors feel it is important to do your research about the relationship between perception of Consuming Cigarettes With Intense smoking on Teenagers in UPT SMP 1 Bangsal

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research uses the correlational analytic method with cross-sectional approach. The population in this study is the 8th-grade

students in UPT. SMPN 1 Bangsal Mojokerto. The sampling technique in this research is systematic random sampling. In this research, data collection method using questionnaire. This research was conducted at UPT. SMPN 1 Bangsal Mojokerto, in April - May 2017. Data processing techniques with editing, coding, scoring and tabulating. Then analyzed data using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution of Student Frequency at SMPN 1 Bangsal Kabupaten Mojokerto on 22-26 April 2017

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency of Work of Parents of Students at SMPN 1 Bangsal Kabupaten Mojokerto on 22-26 April 2017

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Religion Students in UPT. SMPN 1 Bangsal Kabupaten Mojokerto on 22-26 April 2017

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Student Perceptions about Consumption of UPT Cigarette. SMPN 1 Bangsal Kabupaten Mojokerto 22-26 April 2017

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Smoking Intentions in UPT. SMPN 1 Bangsal Kabupaten Mojokerto 22-26 April 2017

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| Does not work | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4. | 1 | 4. |
| Farmers | 2 | 9. | 5 | 3. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3. |
| Factory Employee | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Employers | 2 | 9. | 2 | 9. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9. |
| Civil servant | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4. |
| Entrepreneur | 1 | 4. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4. | 2 | 9. |

Frequency Distribution of Religion Students

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|
| Moslem | 4 | 1 | 9. | 1 | 2. | 2 | 9. | 2 | 6 |
| Christian | 1 | 4. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4. | |

Frequency Distribution of Student Perceptions about Consumption

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|
| Good | 1 | 4. | 4 | 1 | 9. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Enough | 2 | 9. | 8 | 3 | 8. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Less | 2 | 9. | 2 | 9. | 2 | 9. | 6 | 8. | |

Frequency Distribution of Smoking Intentions

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Strong | 2 | 9. | 3 | 4. | 1 | 4. | 6 | 8. |
| Medium | 1 | 4. | 9 | 4 | 2. | 1 | 4. | 1 |
| Weak | 2 | 9. | 2 | 9. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

DISCUSSION

1. The perception about Consuming cigarettes.

Measurement results in table 4.5 perceptions about taking smoking of 21 respondents (100%) obtained data that as much as 5 respondents (23.8%). it has a good perception of consuming cigarettes, most of the 10 respondents (47.6%) had the perception of cigarettes intake, and as many as 6 (28.6%) of respondents have a negative perception of less/consume smoking.

| Type of care | Age Groups (Years) | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|----|---|----|---|---------|---|
| | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | All Age | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | n | % |
| Distribution of Frequency of Work of Parents | | | | | | | | |

According to Dede (2009), stated that the factors which affect the perception there are two internal and external factors such as the experience of, e.g., friends with friends who behave like stray smoke, booze, crime and race on the road. external factors such as the home environment, mass media such as advertising of cigarettes. Advertising in mass media is displayed in an interesting and creative by combining images, sound, and motion so that people always remember the words in the ad.

The results of this study showed less than half of the respondents have a good perception, while most respondents are on the perception. that is simply meaning that can fulfill the desire it is likely influenced by factors of perception like 1) factors on perception (attitude, experience, and motifs), 2) factor on the situation (time, State/place of work, and the social circumstances). This is in line with the theory of Maya (2015), in the results of the study stated that the first factor that affects IE smoking habit factors parents where most of the parents if the smoking behaves. then does not close the possibility of emulating students the Customs bad parents, respondents are likely to assume that smoking is a symbol of maturity. The second factor influenced factors of friends where the majority of friends is also an active smoker so that respondents are very easily influenced by his lover who is a smoker. The third factor influenced the personality factor and most of the students who smoke because of curious and want to free themselves from boredom and becomes a habit that does most of the respondents. The fourth factor is influenced by advertising which is affected from the incessant advertising in mass media and electronic displays a wide range of products,

pictures of smoking so that most of the respondents think as a symbol of virility; it is the make respondents triggered to follow the behavior that is in the ad.

There are still students who still have the perception in the category of less/consume negative in smoking; it does show that students are reluctant not to smoke. These things can be said of the students to know smoking can cause diseases that will have an impact in the future, so that the students will tend to be less negative perception Increasingly negative perceptions of smoking than most likely the lower intentions to behave contrary to smoke and the perception of good/positive the higher, the higher performing intentions to behave.

2. Teen smoking on Intense

Table 4.6 on the results obtained from 6 respondents (28.6%) have a strong category in doing the smoking behavior, while as many as 11 respondents (52.4%) have moderate levels of smoking behavior in conducting, and in a weak category four respondents (19%).

Factors that support the intense according to Aizen (1975), namely attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm and the third perceived behavior control. The third factor is a perception or feeling of a person about the ease or difficulty faced by the desired behavior for most benefits. The greater support on attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm, and the stronger the perceived behavior control intense embody higher behavior.

The results of this study showed that less than half of the respondents have strong intense it can also influence weak, strong determinant, namely intense attitude toward the behavior,

subjective norm, and perceived behavior control (PBC). This indicates that the student has a motivation that will establish a behavior of smoking. Thus students have confidence/intent to perform the behavior of smoke. As for the students who have weak due to intense students convinced that if smoking leads to results (comes out) are negative, then he will consider it as a behavior that is not favored, so did the opposite.

3. The relationship between the perception of Consuming Cigarettes with Intense smoking on teenagers.

Based on the results of table 4.7 perceptions about taking smoking found data of 5 respondents (100%) have the perception in either category are against intensi 4 respondents (80%), whereas out of 10 respondents (100%). It has enough perception towards intensi in category is strong and medium, i.e. as many as 5 of the respondents (50%) of the category and the category are strong as much as 5 respondents (50%), and from 6 respondents (100%) have the perception of less negatively to weak intensi/4 respondents (67%).

According to the results of the statistical test analysis with a value of $\rho = 0.026$ where the real extent of pronounced $< = 0.05$ that the figures which showed the correlation between perception of consuming cigarettes with intense smoking on teenagers showed the existence of a relationship positively between perception of smoking intake with incense smoke, which means that students who have a good/positive perceptions about taking smoking then the teen smoking on intense is also good.

The results of this research line with Dina (2010) that there is a significant relationship

between the perception of bullying with intense do bullying students on high school students to the value of the correlation (r) count of 0.286 and the value of ρ is 0.044 ($\rho < 0.05$), in his research, also discusses the influence of three determinants intense, i.e., Attitude toward behavior, Subjective norms, and Perceived Behavioral Control.

Factors that support intensity according to Aizen (1975), namely attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm and the third perceived behavior control. The third factor is a perception or feeling of a person about the ease or difficulty faced by the desired behavior for most benefits. The greater support on attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm, and the stronger the perceived behavior control intense embody higher behavior.

According to Herri (2010) as for some factors that mempengaruhi perception i.e. 1) interest, meaning that the higher a person's interests against an object or event then, the higher interest, 2) interests, that is to say, the more important against the perceived an object or event for a person, the more sensitive he is habitual, 3), meaning that the more often people perceived the object or event, then get used in shaping perception, 4) konstansi, meaning the tendency of a person to see the object or Genesis constantly though vary in shape, size, color, kecermelangan.

From the explanation above can be concluded that every student has a different perception about consuming cigarettes as well as internal and external factors in intense smoking. On the results of this study, namely the positive perception by displaying a strong, intense behavior of smoke. Students with high

intensity in general plan, seek, keen to invite friends to smoke. Therefore there is a great possibility that the grade 2 students have high intensity tends to continue to smoke. This can determine the strength of intention students to smoke.

While on the results of the research there is a perception in the category of respondents and it is quite strong in the category of intense against and being, where students see only and only as intentions, so have yet to achieve a desired behavior therefore students class 2 can predict the decisions about whether students continue to smoke or not to smoke. As for those that are considered important in this research were friends, parents, and teachers, but in this study which was instrumental in the formation of the intensity is the role of a friend. Intense smoking on students is also influenced by the third determinant, namely normative belief, attitudes, and perceptions towards control behavior or PBC (Perceived Behavioral Control) in the determinant of students are on (come out) are positive or negative Depending on the strength of weak determinants intense. Then regarding the formation of the smoking behavior of the grade 2 students are the student regarding appreciation or no social impetus that expects students to smoke or Subjective Norms is considered by most students. Also, confidence in the positive consequences of smoking (Attitudes toward behavior) is also reinforcing the smoking, intense students.

But there is still some respondents also negative with intense precepting, namely through direct experience by the students in a situation so that students are aware of it or find out information about the smoking

behavior and its consequences are will be obtained, but students better see negative consequences which could be acquired. Both IE students got information through sources that exist outside of himself that smoking has certain consequences in the future. Seen from the nature of a stronger belief rooted in the minds of students that make it the attitude of students negatively to the behavior of smoke. Students who are convinced that if the smoking will lead to results (comes out) are negative, then he will consider it as a behavior that is not favored, so did the opposite. This indicates that the more good/positive perception students against smoking behavior it will be the stronger intensity for smoking. Vice versa, the less negative perception/students to smoke, then it will be increasingly weak him intention smoked.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of the study perception of consuming cigarettes in UPT. SMP 1st Ward Mojokerto is included in the category quite, i.e., amounting to 66.7%.
2. Based on the results of the research it is known that teen smoking on intense in UPT. SMP 1st Ward Mojokerto is included in the category high, i.e., amounting to 28.6% in the category are namely 61.9% 9.5% IE and weak.
3. Based on the results of the research indicates that there is a positive relationship between the perception of consuming cigarettes with intense smoke which means that teens who have the perception of good/positive then intense smoking on teenagers the high contrast and also teens who have the perception of less/negative then intense smoke will also

be weak (the value of the correlation (r) = 0.484 and $p = 0.026$ or < 0.05).

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