

Factors Associated with Smoking Behavior in Male Students at SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh in 2024

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ABSTRACT

Smoking behavior has become a widespread health issue in almost all countries of the world. WHO states that tobacco use causes more than 8 million deaths each year, of which 7 million are active smokers and 1.2 million are victims of second-hand smoke. The increase in the number of active smokers in Indonesia, especially among teenagers, continues. According to Deputy Health Minister Dante Saksono, Indonesia currently ranks third in the number of active smokers in the world, after China and India. The total number of smokers worldwide reached 70.2 million people, or about 34.5 percent of the global population, which is 33.8% with the prevalence of youth smokers at 12.8%. This type of research is quantitative research with a cross sectional study design. The total population of this study was 708 respondents. The sample in this study was selected through proportional random sampling technique, namely 92 respondents. The dependent variable is smoking behavior and the independent variables are knowledge, attitude, parents, peers, and cigarette advertising. There is a relationship between attitude (p value = 0.000), peers (p value = 0.000) and cigarette advertising (p value = 0.000) with smoking behavior. There is no relationship between knowledge (p value = 0.549) and parents (p value = 0.049) with smoking behavior.

INTRODUCTION

A global issue that continues to attract attention is cigarette consumption. Various efforts have been made to reduce the number of smokers through the implementation of smoking bans. Smoking has become a significant health challenge that needs to be addressed globally (Ridwan et al., 2023). Smoking behavior has become a widespread health issue in almost all countries in the world. Tobacco use causes more than 8 million deaths each year, of which 7 million are active smokers and 1.2 million are victims of secondhand smoke (WHO, 2020a). The increase in the number of active smokers in Indonesia, especially among adolescents, continues. According to Deputy Minister of Health Dante Saksono, Indonesia currently ranks third in the number of active smokers in the world, after China and India. The total number of smokers worldwide reaches 70.2 million people, or about 34.5 percent of the global population, which is 33.8% with a youth smoking prevalence of 12.8% (Kemenkes, 2023).

A major public health problem remains smoking, which is one of the leading causes of death worldwide (Jannah & ., 2022a). Nowadays, the tendency to smoke is not only limited to adults, but has also become a habit among adolescents (Purnamasari & Prehananto, 2023). Smoking has a detrimental impact on health, both for the smoker himself and the surrounding environment (Jannah & ., 2022b). Adolescents tend to use cigarettes more often at a young age without considering the consequences that may arise from this behavior. Strictly speaking, a student should not smoke in the school environment, community, or any other place as this action can have a negative impact on his/her health, education, and other aspects. Generally, students do this due to their emotional instability which drives them to seek an outlet. The rate of smoking in adolescence is very high (Sitorus et al., 2020).

The highest percentage of first-time smokers was recorded in the age range of 15-19 years, reaching 52.1%. Other findings show that some adolescents started smoking while still in primary and junior high school, with 2.5% having smoked since they were 5-9 years old. This data indicates that Indonesia is often referred to as "Baby Smokers Countries" due to the high number of young smokers in the country (TCSC-IAKMI, n.d.). Smoking behavior in adolescents is influenced by various factors. Smoking habits can stem from internal individual factors as well as environmental factors (MWN et al., n.d.). The increasing trend of smoking behavior in adolescents is associated with the transition phase to adulthood. At this stage, adolescents are searching for identity and are interested in trying new things. Smoking among adolescents is considered a sign of maturity, virility, and the ability to attract the attention of the opposite sex (Mirnawati et al., n.d.).

Adolescents often start smoking as a way to show maturity, and this habit often starts in adolescence through smoking experiments which then develop into a continuous habit. Smoking is more common among males than females, partly due to significant differences in beliefs about the harms of smoking, resistance to smoking behavior, and smoking frequency. Lack of knowledge about the health effects and diseases caused by smoking, as well as adolescents' lack of information about the risks of smoking, lead to their attraction to the habit. The influence of peers and parents plays an important role in adolescent smoking

behavior, although peer influence tends to be more dominant than parental influence(Lina Dewi Anggraeni et al., 2021).

Smoking behavior in adolescents if left unchecked, can produce negative impacts such as impaired concentration in learning, decreased achievement, and health problems. The continuous increase in the number of adolescent smokers also poses a significant threat of non-communicable diseases in Indonesia. In addition, smoking behavior causes a high cost burden due to smoking-related diseases in Indonesia, with an estimated cost of between IDR 17.9 to 27.7 trillion(Y et al., n.d.).

Based on a report published by the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 1.1 billion individuals worldwide are known to be smokers. According to data from WHO in 2020, around 21 million adolescents aged 13-15 years were recorded as smokers, with 15 million of them being adolescent boys and 6 million adolescent girls. Globally, the prevalence of male smokers in the 13-15 age group reached 7.9% during the 2010-2020 period. In contrast, the prevalence of female smokers in the same age group was lower, at around 3.5%. When viewed by region, the highest prevalence rate of male smokers aged 13-15 years was recorded in Southeast Asia, reaching a level of 9.2%. Meanwhile, the European region took second place with a rate of 8.8%, followed by the Americas with a rate of 7.4%(WHO, 2020b). The participation rate of adolescents who smoke actively in Indonesia reached 18.8% according to the 2019 Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), and increased to 22.04% according to BPS data in 2022(Statistik, 2022).

The prevalence of smokers in Indonesia is expected to continue to increase to 90 million people, equivalent to 45% of the total population by 2025. The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) projects that the number of smokers aged 10-18 years will also continue to grow to 16%, or around 6.8 million adolescent smokers by 2030. This condition causes the target of reducing the prevalence of smokers aged 10-18 years to 5.4% in the 2020-2024 Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) to be further away from expectations(*Badan Khusus Pengendalian Tembakau*, 2020).

When considered in terms of education level, the highest proportion of individuals smoking daily was recorded among secondary school students (SMA/SMK) compared to all other education groups. Many survey participants tried smoking for the first time on a whim (3.1%) or because they had the ability to buy their own cigarettes (90.2%). In Jambi Province, the prevalence of active smokers reached 22.9%, with daily cigarette consumption reaching 158,928 cigarettes. Based on data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the proportion of individuals who smoke every day in Jambi Province reached 21.54%. A report from the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) of Jambi Province stated that the percentage of individuals who smoked daily in Jambi City reached 17.19%, with the highest age level of first-time smoking occurring in the age group of 15-19 years, reaching 54.05%(Kementrian Kesehatan, n.d.). Data published by the Jambi Province Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2022, the percentage of smokers among the population aged ≥ 15 reached 28.62%(Dasar, 2018).

Based on previous research by Irka Setiawati SST., M.KM in 2020 regarding the factors that influence smoking behavior in students of SMK Negeri 1 Mazo, South Nias Regency, with 43 respondents, concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and smoking behavior in students at SMKN 1 Mazo, South Nias Regency in 2020 with a p value = 0.007, there is a relationship between attitudes and smoking behavior in students at SMKN 1 Mazo, South Nias Regency in 2020 with a p value = 0.006, and there is a relationship between environmental factors and smoking behavior in students at SMKN 1 Mazo, South Nias Regency in 2020 with a p value = 0.036 (Kebidanan, 2023). Research conducted by Salmi Alvia in 2022 regarding the determinants of smoking behavior in students of SMK 4 Banda Aceh City, showed that there was a relationship between knowledge (P-value 0.001), attitude (P-value 0.001), the role of parents (P-0.041), with smoking behavior in students of SMK 4 Banda Aceh City in 2022. While there is no relationship between the implementation of KTR (P-value 0.081), the role of teachers (P-value 0.081) with smoking behavior in students of SMK 4 Banda Aceh City in 2022 (Alvia, 2023a).

Recent research conducted by Solihin et al. on factors influencing smoking behavior in adolescents in SMA 2 and SMK 8 Muhammadiyah Tanjung Sari Medan Selayang District in 2023 that there is an influence of knowledge, trust exposure to cigarette advertising, availability of cigarettes, the role of parents, the role of teachers and the role of peers while the most dominant variable is knowledge on smoking behavior in adolescents in SMA 2 and SMK 8 Muhammadiyah Tanjung Sari Medan Selayang District (Solihin et al., 2023).

SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh, located in Sungai Penuh City, Jambi, Indonesia, is a public vocational secondary education institution. It is located on Jalan Kapten Muradi Kilometer three, Sumur Gedang Village, Pesisir Bukit District, Sungai Penuh City. The education period at SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh lasts for three years, starting from grade X to grade XII, in accordance with the general standards of vocational high school education in Indonesia. SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh is well-known as one of the leading vocational high schools in Sungai Penuh City that provides seven fields of expertise. The majority of students in this school are male with a total of 708 students, while there are 26 female students. Despite the implementation of the smoking ban in school, there are still students who smoke during break time around the school environment.

Based on the results of the initial survey on Monday, November 13, 2023, the researcher found several students smoking in the canteen around the school and the teacher also confirmed that there were still many students smoking. Based on the information and problems that have been described, the authors are interested in conducting research aimed at analyzing the factors that influence smoking behavior in male students of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Smoking

Smoking involves the process of burning tobacco that is designed to be lit, inhaled, and smoked, especially white cigarettes, clove cigarettes, cigars sourced through plants. Burning tobacco smoke contains tar and nicotine. Apparently, smoking behavior is not only limited to adults in Indonesian society, but also reaches adolescents. Generally, men and women begin to adopt smoking

behavior when they enter adolescence (Juniati et al., 2019). Smoking behavior, when viewed from various perspectives, carries adverse consequences, for the person who carries it out as well as the individuals around him. When smoking, a person consumes about 4000 harmful chemicals, including tar, nicotine, other chemicals and carbon monoxide. Nicotine can cause addiction, tar has carcinogenic properties, and carbon monoxide has a high tendency to bind to hemoglobin so that it can reduce oxygen levels in the blood (Munir, 2019).

At the secondary education level in Indonesia, smoking tendencies are often seen in high school students. Due to evidence that at this age, they are experiencing a phase of change from children to adults. Adolescence is considered a critical period in which many changes occur, both in terms of psychological and physical. This transformation can cause confusion among adolescents, causing emotional fluctuations and mental stress, which makes them more vulnerable to behavior that violates applicable social rules and norms (Fransiska & Firdaus, 2019).

Predisposing Factors

Knowledge is the result of understanding an object after individuals make observations using the five human senses, such as sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of the information obtained by humans is usually through the eyes and ears (Notoadmojo, n.d.).

Attitude has a crucial role in the context of smoking behavior, because in principle, attitude determines a person's response to an object, either consciously or unconsciously, and is influenced by knowledge, beliefs, and emotions. Adolescent attitudes have a significant impact on smoking behavior, which can be positive or negative. Negative attitudes tend to be associated with smoking behavior, while positive attitudes are more inclined towards non-smoking behavior (Azwar, n.d.).

Reinforcing Factors

Parents refer to family elements formed by father and mother through legal marriage bonds, forming a family entity (Junaidi, 2011). Studies reflect that adolescents who engage in smoking often come from disharmonious family environments, where parental attention to children is lacking, and the application of harsh physical punishment is inconsistent. They tend to start smoking at a younger age compared to their peers who come from harmonious family environments (Prabawati, 2016a).

Peers refer to young individuals or adolescents who are similar in age or maturity level. Interaction with peers usually occurs naturally, although the school environment does not always base its system on age. Adolescents are given the freedom to discover their own social dynamics. Its significance is seen when one can learn and grow as a strong individual through interactions with peers. The main role of peers is as a source of knowledge about the world outside the family environment (Prabawati, 2016b).

Advertising, or often referred to as advertising, comes from the Latin *ad-vere*, which refers to conveying thoughts and ideas to others (Widyatama, 2007). Although the term originates from Latin, in various countries the term has

evolved according to the local language. For example, in America and England, the term *advertising* is used to refer to advertisements, In France, the act of voicing something repeatedly is known as “*reclamare*,” while in the Netherlands, the term used for advertising is “*advertentie*.” In various Latin-speaking countries, they use the word “*advertere*” which means to go forward to refer to the concept of advertising. In the Arab world, the term used for advertising is “*T'lam*”(Prabawati, 2016b).

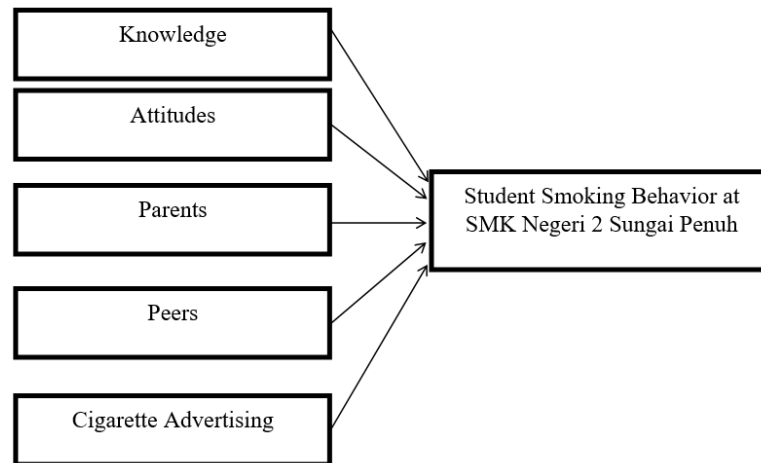


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive quantitative methods with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were 708 respondents who were all male students in grades X, XI, XII who attended SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh and 92 samples were used using the Proportionated Random Sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate. Variables of knowledge, attitude, parents, peers, and cigarette advertising as independent variables with smoking behavior variables as dependent variables.

RESEARCH RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Sex			
	Male	92	100
	Female	0	0
Age			
	14	1	1,1
	15	14	15,2
	16	42	45,7
	17	25	27,2
	18	9	9,8
	19	1	1,1
Class			
	X	31	33,7
	XI	28	30,4

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Based on Table 1, it shows that of the 92 respondents, the majority are male (100%), the age of the respondents is mostly at the age of 16 years, namely (45.7%) and the smallest age is at the age of 14 years, namely (1.1%) and comes most from class XII, namely (35.9%) and the smallest class is from class XI (30.4%).

Univariate Analysis

Table 2. Univariate Analysis

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Smoking Behavior		
Smoking	55	59,8
Not Smoking	37	40,2
Knowledge		
Less	37	40,2
Good	55	59,8
Attitudes		
Negative	47	51,1
Positive	45	48,9
Parents		
Not Support	52	56,5
Support	40	43,5
Peers		
Not Support	47	51,1
Support	45	48,9
Cigarette Advertising		
Not Support	36	39,1
Support	56	60,9

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Based on table 2. variable smoking behavior of respondents who smoke by (59.8%) while those who do not smoke by (40.2%). knowledge of respondents who have good knowledge by (59.8%) while those who have poor knowledge by (40.2%). The attitude of respondents who have a negative attitude is (51.1%) while those who have a positive attitude are (48.9%). Parents of respondents whose parents did not support were (56.5%) while those whose parents supported were (43.5%). Peers of respondents who had unsupportive peers amounted to (51.1%) while those who were supportive amounted to (48.9%). Cigarette advertisements respondents who choose cigarette advertisements do not support (39.1%) while those who support are (60.9%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 3. Bivariate Analysis

Variable	Smoking Behavior				PR (95% CI)	P-value		
	Smoking		Not Smoking					
	n	%	n	%				
Knowledge								
Less	31	56,4	24	43,6	55	100	0,869 (0,623-1,211)	0,549

Good	24	64,9	13	35,1	37	100		
Attitudes								
Negative	38	80,9	9	19,1	47	100	2,140	0,000
Positive	17	37,8	28	62,2	45	100	(1,435-3,193)	
Parents								
Not Support	12	30,0	28	70,0	40	100	0,742	0,124
Support	25	48,1	27	51,9	52	100	(0,533-1,033)	
Peers								
Not Support	39	83,0	8	17,0	47	100	2,334	0,000
Support	16	35,6	29	64,4	45	100	(1,542-3,531)	
Cigarette Advertising								
Not Support	39	83,0	8	17,0	47	100	2,009	0,000
Support	16	35,6	29	64,4	45	100	(1,445-2,794)	

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Based on table 3. it can be seen that the proportion of respondents who have smoking behavior in good knowledge is (56.4%) smaller than respondents who have poor knowledge of (64.9%). The results of the analysis obtained a p value of 0.549 which means that there is no significant relationship between knowledge and smoking behavior in students of SMKN 2 Sungai Penuh. Statistical tests using PR 95% CI (0.869 (0.623-1.211)) which means good knowledge has a risk of 0.869 times to have smoking behavior compared to respondents who have poor knowledge. The proportion of respondents who have smoking behavior in a negative attitude of (80.9%) is greater than that of respondents who have a positive attitude of (37.8%). The results of the analysis obtained a p value of 0.000 which means that there is a significant relationship between attitude and smoking behavior in students of SMKN 2 Full River. Statistical tests using PR 95% CI (2.140 (1.435-3.193)) which means a negative attitude has a risk of 2.140 times to have smoking behavior compared to respondents who have a positive attitude. The proportion of respondents who had smoking behavior in supportive parents was (30.0%) smaller than that of respondents who had parents who did not support (48.1%). The results of the analysis obtained a p value of 0.124 which means there is no significant relationship between parents and smoking behavior in students of SMKN 2 Sungai Penuh. Statistical tests using PR 95% CI (0.742 (0.533-1.033)) which means that the parent variable is a variable that protects for the creation of smoking behavior.

The proportion of respondents who have smoking behavior in supportive peers of (83.0%) is greater than that of respondents who have unsupportive peers of (35.6%). The results of the analysis obtained a p value of 0.000 which means that there is a significant relationship between peers and smoking behavior in students of SMKN 2 Sungai Penuh. Statistical tests using PR 95% CI (2.334 (1.542-3.531)) which means that supportive peers have a risk of 2.334 times to have smoking behavior compared to respondents who have unsupportive peers. The proportion of respondents who have smoking behavior in cigarette advertisements that support (57.1%) is greater than the respondents in cigarette advertisements that do not support (13.9%). The results of the analysis obtained a p value of 0.000 which means that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and smoking behavior in students of SMKN 2 Sungai Penuh. Statistical tests using PR 95% CI (2.009 (1.445-2.794)) which shows that cigarette

advertisements that support have a risk of 2.009 times to have smoking behavior compared to respondents who have cigarette advertisements that do not support.

DISCUSSION

Relationship between Knowledge and Smoking Behavior

Knowledge is the result of understanding that is formed after individuals receive stimulus through their five senses, such as sight, smell, touch, hearing, and taste. Most of the information understood by humans is obtained through sight and hearing. The role of knowledge is very important as the basis for various individual actions (Surdin et al., 2023). The results of the study did not prove that the knowledge variable was related to smoking behavior in adolescents at SMKN 2 Sungai Penuh with a p value of 0.549. Poor knowledge has a risk of increasing smoking behavior in adolescents. In line with the research of Surya et al. (2020), which shows that the knowledge variable is not related to smoking behavior in adolescents based on statistical tests obtained a p value of $0.700 > 0.05$ which means it is not related. According to the results of the study this can occur because students of SMK 2 Banjarmasin, both those who smoke and do not smoke, both only know about the dangers of smoking, but in applying in their lives they have not been able to (Surya et al., 2020).

In line with research by Julaecha et al. (2021), which shows that there is no relationship between knowledge variables and smoking behavior among teenagers at SMKN Jambi City. Based on the results of statistical tests, there is no significant relationship between knowledge and smoking behavior. Based on the research results, this could happen due to environmental factors, friends who can influence smoking behavior in teenagers, and teenagers who have started smoking in their early teens where their psychological condition is still unstable (Julaecha & Wuryandari, 2021). Not in line with research by Nyorong et al. (2023), which shows that based on the results of research statistical tests using chi square analysis, knowledge is related to smoking behavior in teenagers at SMA 2 and SMK 8 Muhammadiyah Tanjung Sari, Medan Selayang District with a p-value = $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$.

Students' poor knowledge will have dominant smoking behavior compared to good knowledge (Nyorong et al., 2023). Knowledge has a very important role in directing a person's actions or behavior in improving their health, because having good knowledge will generally result in good actions. Even though teenagers may be aware of the risks of smoking, they can still continue to smoke because they are influenced by many factors. Researchers assume that teenagers who continue to smoke even though they know the risks of smoking may indicate that their understanding of the dangers of smoking is inadequate, or perhaps they are still unable to overcome cigarette addiction.

Relationship between attitudes and smoking behavior

Attitude is an individual's personal response to behavior. Individual opinions about smoking behavior are defined as attitudes towards smoking, which is a willingness that is influenced by one's emotions. Attitude formation in adolescents is influenced by several factors, including perception and knowledge. Although adequate knowledge about the dangers of smoking does not always change the frequency of adolescent smoking, as seen in this study.

Apart from that, attitude is also a key factor in individual behavior, which can influence a person's intention to engage in smoking behavior (Atmasari et al., 2020).

The results of the research prove that the attitude variable is related to smoking behavior in adolescents at SMKN 2 Sungai Full with a p value of 0.000. Adolescents' negative attitudes have a risk of smoking behavior compared to positive attitudes. In line with research by Surya et al (2020), which shows that attitude variables are related to smoking behavior in adolescents. Based on statistical tests using the chi square test, the p value = 0.0-- which means the p value $< \alpha$ (0.05). Based on the results of the analysis, students who have negative attitudes will tend to have smoking behavior compared to students who have negative attitudes at SMK 2 Banjarmasin (Surya et al., 2020).

In line with research by Mantiri et al. (2021), which shows that attitudes towards smoking behavior are significantly related to adolescent smoking behavior. Based on statistical tests, it was found that the p value was $0.000 < 0.005$ and the factor that influenced the attitudes of students at the Manado State Vocational High School 2 was the lack of concern for mutual support for the implementation of smoke-free areas in the Manado State 2 Vocational High School environment (Mantiri et al., 2018). In line with research by Alvia et al. (2023), which shows that attitude is related to smoking behavior in SMK 4 students in Banda Aceh City in 2022 with a p-value of 0.001. Negative attitudes tend to have dominant smoking behavior compared to students who have positive attitudes (Alvia, 2023b). Not in line with research by Elpasa et al. (2021), which shows that based on the results of the Kendall's Tau B test, a P value of 0.866 (> 0.05) was obtained, which means there is no relationship between attitudes and smoking behavior among vocational school teenagers in Nanga Bulik (Elpasa et al., 2021).

A teenager's attitude towards smoking behavior includes the view that smoking can increase their level of self-confidence and make them look cool, even though this view is actually wrong. In general, teenagers' attitudes towards smoking tend to increase over time according to their developmental stage, which is characterized by an increase in smoking intensity and the development of dependence on the nicotine contained in cigarettes (Elbands & Noviansyah, 2020). A positive attitude towards smoking will generally lower a person's intention to quit smoking, while a negative attitude towards smoking will increase a person's intention to quit smoking (Elpasa et al., 2021).

Relationship between Parents and Smoking Behavior

One of the factors that influences a person's tendency to smoke is the influence of parents. Individuals who come from families with conservative parenting patterns, where their parents tend to look after and pay attention to their children, are more difficult to engage in smoking habits. On the other hand, individuals who come from permissive families, where parents do not pay much attention to their children's behavior and tend to accept all behavior, tend to be more easily involved in smoking (Mu'tadin, 2002). In research published in the Journal of Consumer Affairs by Aliyah (2011), it was stated that parents who smoke can influence their children to start smoking when they are teenagers. It is estimated that this parental influence can increase the likelihood of someone

starting to smoke 1.5 times in boys and 3.3 times in girls. Psychologically, parental tolerance for exposure to cigarette smoke at home can form children's perception that smoking is acceptable behavior and they feel they have the freedom to do it, because there are no moral sanctions given by parents (Surdin et al., 2023).

The results of the research prove that parental variables are related to smoking behavior among students at SMKN 2 Sungai Full with a p value of 0.049. Parents have a role to protect teenagers from smoking during school. In line with research by Nyorong et al. (2023), which shows that parental variables are related to smoking behavior among teenagers at SMA 2 and SMK 8 Muhammadiyah Tanjung Sari, Medan Selayang District with a p value of 0.039 ($p < 0.05$). If parents play a role, teenagers will have more dominant smoking behavior compared to parents who do not support it (Nyorong et al., 2023). In line with research by Alvia et al (2023), which shows that parental variables have a relationship with smoking behavior in students at SMK 4 Banda Aceh City in 2022. Based on statistical tests using the chi square test, the p value = 0.041, which means the p value $< \alpha$ (0.05), respondents without the role or assistance of parents tend to have smoking behavior compared to respondents who are accompanied by parents (Alvia, 2023b).

In line with research by Violita et al (2023), which shows that parental variables have a relationship with smoking behavior among students at SMKN 1 Kerom. The results of statistical tests obtained a p value of 0.007 (< 0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parental influence and smoking behavior. Respondents who have less parental influence tend to have dominant smoking behavior compared to those with sufficient parental influence (Violita et al., 2023). Not in line with research by Putri et al. (2021), which shows that based on the results of statistical tests, the results obtained are P value: $0.185 > \alpha$ (0.05), so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between parental support and smoking behavior among teenagers at SMKN 1 Soreang, Bandung Regency (Putri et al., 2021).

According to King (2016), inappropriate parenting methods can cause children to fall into deviant behavior such as smoking, using illegal drugs, and engaging in promiscuity. Parents are examples and role models for teenagers, but for parents who lack understanding about health, they indirectly teach unhealthy behavior or lifestyles. The large number of teenagers who smoke can be caused by poor parenting patterns from their parents, such as the smoking habit being imitated by children from generation to generation. In the context of the family environment, parental supervision is very important. Parents who provide leeway and freedom to their children have the potential to influence the surrounding environment (Surdin et al., 2023).

Relationship between Peers and Smoking Behavior

Peer groups are social groups whose members consist of people of the same age, including children, adults, the elderly, as well as those of advanced age. They have similarities in thinking, acting and dreaming. Peer groups are thought to be a group that plays an important role in the socialization process among them. Santorck in Rezeki (2021) suggests that peers refer to individuals who are the same in age or level of maturity, even though they may be in different classes at

school. One of the main roles of this peer group is to provide information about the world outside the family environment. Therefore, all information circulating among peer groups can influence changes in behavior among teenagers, because for them, interacting with peers is an important aspect of their lives (Surdin et al., 2023).

The results of the research prove that the peer variable is related to smoking behavior among students at SMKN 2 Sungai Full with a p value of 0.000. Unsupportive peers play a role in increasing the risk of smoking behavior in students. In line with research by Riza et al. (2019), which shows the relationship between peers and smoking behavior in adolescents. The results of statistical tests obtained a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the influence of friends and smoking behavior. From the research results, it was found that bad peers will trigger smoking behavior in students compared to good peers (Riza et al., 2019).

In line with research by Nyorong et al. (2023), which shows that the peer variable has a relationship with smoking behavior in teenagers at SMA 2 and SMK 8 Muhammadiyah Tanjung Sari, Medan Selayang District with a p-value of 0.000. The influence of peer roles will be dominant in creating smoking behavior in students compared to peers who do not play a role (Nyorong et al., 2023). In line with research by Violita et al (2023), which shows that peer variables have a relationship with smoking behavior among students at SMKN 1 Kerom. Based on statistical tests using the chi square test, the p value = 0.000, which means the $p < \alpha (0.05)$, means that there is a relationship between the role of teenagers' peers and smoking behavior. Respondents who have peers who have less influence on students' smoking behavior compared to those with sufficient peer influence (Violita et al., 2023). Not in line with research by Khalisa et al. (2024), which shows that based on the chisquare statistical test, the p value was 0.794 ($p > 0.05$), which means that peers have no relationship with smoking behavior in adolescents (Aura Kharisma et al., 2024).

In research by Backhaus, et al (2017), peers have an important role in determining smoking behavior. Multinomial analysis shows that peers are the most common source of first smoking information, and are often the ones who first introduce cigarettes to adolescents. In this context, teenagers join groups to feel accepted, see cigarettes as a symbol of freedom and maturity, and try to fit into their social environment. Adolescents who successfully adapt to positive peer groups can develop a positive self-identity as well. According to Munir (2018), adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood, often marked by doubt and emotional instability. The general age range for teenagers is between 12 and 21 years. As with human development in general, adolescents also have psychological demands that must be met, because the inability to fulfill these demands can have a significant impact on their development towards adulthood. Adolescents' smoking activities are often carried out in front of other people, especially in front of their group, because they tend to be attached to their peer group and want to gain approval from their group (Surdin et al., 2023).

Relationship between Cigarette Advertising and Smoking Behavior

Cigarette advertising as a media for cigarette promotion has the potential to shape the attitudes and smoking behavior of teenagers. Knowledge about

cigarettes is often obtained through cigarette advertisements, both the newest types of cigarettes and the dangers of cigarettes themselves. In conveying information as its main task, the mass media also carries messages containing suggestions that can direct someone's opinion. The suggestive messages carried by this information, if strong enough, will provide an affective basis for assessing something so that certain attitudes and behavior are formed (Surdin et al., 2023).

The research results prove that the cigarette advertising variable is related to smoking behavior among students at SMKN 2 Sungai Full with a p value of 0.000. Cigarette advertisements that do not support have a risk of having smoking behavior in students compared to advertisements that support. In line with research by Nyorong et al. (2023), which shows that the cigarette advertising variable has a relationship with smoking behavior among teenagers at SMA 2 and SMK 8 Muhammadiyah Tanjung Sari, Medan Selayang District with a p-value of 0.000. Students who are exposed to cigarette advertising will have dominant smoking behavior compared to students who are not exposed to cigarette advertising (Nyorong et al., 2023). In line with research by Fitria et al. (2023), which shows that the cigarette advertising variable has a relationship with smoking behavior among students at SMK X Jati Agung South Lampung. The results of statistical tests obtained a p value of 0.013 (p value < 0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between advertising and smoking behavior. From the results of the analysis, the OR (Odds Ratio) value was 5.159, meaning that students who said the influence of advertising was strong were 5.1 times more likely to smoke compared to students who said the influence of advertising was not strong (Fitria et al., 2023). Not in line with research by Mia et al. (2022), which shows that based on the results of statistical tests obtained a value of $p=0.816$, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between exposure to cigarette advertising and respondents' smoking behavior (Pratiwi & Yuliwati, 2022).

Cigarette advertisements always show that smokers are a symbol of masculinity which makes teenagers often triggered to follow behavior like these advertisements. Teenagers are vulnerable to being influenced by advertising because cigarette advertising can be an instrument in the initiation period for teenagers to smoke. The initiation period is a critical stage for an individual because it is a trial and error stage where he thinks that by smoking he looks mature so he will start by trying several cigarettes. Smoking advertisements have succeeded in persuading teenagers so that teenagers feel that smoking is a common, natural and very normal thing to do. Adolescents who are in the period of forming their identity will certainly be attracted to the positive image offered in cigarette advertisements. Exposure to cigarette advertising will encourage teenagers to smoke as a form of identity that they want to form (Damang et al., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is hoped that the teaching staff at SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full will be stricter about the regulations on the prohibition of smoking in the school environment and carry out preventive efforts by providing regular education to students about the dangers of smoking and collaborating with the nearest

Community Health Center to provide cigarette therapy to students who want to quit smoking.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

It is hoped that future researchers can expand the scope of respondents and increase the number of variables that have not been studied previously.

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