

Analysis of Age Starting Smoking towards Cigarettes Consumed Per Day in Tanggungan Village of Bojonegoro District

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Abstract: The number of smokers in Indonesia that is growing increasingly which made increasing the number of people who are sick because of the smoke. This is due to the factor of age beginning smoking and also because of the number of cigarettes that factors in use in a day. This research aims to find out the relationship of early age smoking and amount smoked per day with the issue of the increase in the price of cigarettes. Type of this research is descriptive data collection technique is interviews and observations. With a population of 169 people who smoke than the number of citizens as much as 230 residents. The interview was done to all the residents in the hamlet of dependents. Obtainable right characteristics age of smokers and also the number of cigarettes that was spent in a day. Many smokers in the hamlet of Dependents regardless of age ranging from < 15 years until age > 25 years. The amount of smoking in a day spent also around < 5 rods until > 10 cigarettes per day hanging indent of 2-centimeter.

1 INTRODUCTION

The tobacco-related tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats facing the world today. Cigarettes become an interesting phenomenon because in addition to death the rest is the result of non smokers exposed to smokers (indirect). About one person dies every six seconds from smoking, accounting for one in 10 adult deaths (WHO, 2013)

Smoking is an unhealthy, both for the physical body and for one's economy. Nevertheless, tobacco consumption increased worldwide (1.3 billion smokers) and greatly increased in bulk 82% of smokers in the world (Lian, et al, 2014). world tobacco consumption data by region, Asia Pacific has the highest percentage of smokers by 56%. In ASEAN alone there are 121 million adult smokers, or 10% of the world's smokers are in ASEAN.

Approximately one billion men in the world are smoker, with 35% of them comes from developed countries and 50% comes from developing countries. There was an average of 435.000 U.S. populations per year died caused by smoking habit with 1:5 ratio.

From the research of The Asean Tobacco Control Report Card data at 2008, 30,1% adult population of

South East Asia are smoker. In Indonesia, 57.563.866 adult population are smoker, places it in the fifth rank of the highest cigarette-consuming country worldwide. This condition is compounded by the number of adolescent smokers in Indonesia, thus 80% of smoker in Indonesia is still under 19. Moreover, in East Java, there were 23.9% smokers under 25.

According to The Tobacco Atlas 5th edition (Eriksen, et al, 2015), Indonesia ranks 4th in the world in terms of cigarette consumption. While at the ASEAN level, Indonesia was ranked first with the number of smokers 50.68% of total smokers in ASEAN. Currently, smoking is not only consumed by adults, but the start of the children have started to smoke. Based on data from Infodatin in 2013, the trend of smoking is ranging from 5-9 years. From the data it is found that the trend of age to start smoking is aged 15-19 years.

East Java is a province that always ranks first in the case of cigarette consumption and diseases caused by cigarettes from 2007 until the year 2013. The achievement of cigarette case invention is always increasing every year (Riskasdas, 2013). Teens are always the target of the tobacco industry.

Reported from the data and information center (2013) the prevalence of tobacco consumption in the

population over the age of 15 continues to increase, both men and women. The increase is not only experienced by men, but also women. However, men tend to start smoking more at a young age.

Bojonegoro is one of the regencies in eastern Java with livelihood activity as farmers. One of the most dominant farms in the district is tobacco farmers. The existence of tobacco farmers has existed since the Dutch colonial era. It is known from the presence of Dutch heritage in the form of information tobacco in Sumberrejo. This hall was built by the Dutch colony through cooperation with Krosok Centre Company at 1938.

Based on the high number of cigarettes smoked per day and the initial age of starting smoking, the aim of this research is to analyze the amount of cigarettes smoked per day and the average initial age of starting smoking at tanggungan village, ngraho subdistrict, Bojonegoro.

The increasing price of cigarette from 15.000 rupiah up to 50.000 rupiah is considered as effective to reduce the number of smoker. This is confirmed by demography researcher from Universitas Indonesia, Abdillah Ahsan, through The Jakarta Pos.

2 METHODS

The type of this research is descriptive. Data collection technique is conducted by interview and observation. Interviews were selected on the basis of convenience considerations of communication between researchers and respondents. Because researchers only observed and no attempt treatment of the respondents. Based on the time and design of this research is Cross Sectional study because this research is done at a certain time to describe a situation and activity (Susila & Suyatno, 2015). The population taken in this research is RT 1, 2, 3, 4 members at Tanggungan village and RT 17 Ngori Village, ngraho subdistrict.

The data collected use population as mentioned above as data variable. Sampling in this study was chosen using simple random sampling technique because the number of population has been known by the researcher and so that every individual has equal opportunity to become respondent. Research subjects were observed once and analyzed to the independent variables of smoking age towards dependent variable is the number of cigarettes spent in a day to describe the condition and the phenomenon that occurs in depth. Then the data that have been obtained will be analyzed by applying simple logistic regression test analysis. That is

because independent variables and dependent variables are both ordinal scale.

3 RESULTS

Table 1: Frequency of cigarette amount per day at Tanggungan village and Ngori village in 2016

Total cigarette (per day)	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
<5 cigarettes	20	40.0
6-10 cigarettes	10	20.0
>10 cigarettes	2	4.0
No smoking	18	36.0
Total	50	100.0

Table 1 shows the amount of cigarettes smoked per day, which the highest is more than 5 pieces of cigarettes a day, which is 40%.

Table 2: Frequency of the initial age of starting smoking in Tanggungan village and Ngori village in 2016

Early Age of Smokers	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
<15 years old	3	6.0
15-20 years old	5	10.0
20-25 years old	21	42.0
>25 years old	3	6.0
No smoking	18	36.0
Total	50	100.0

Table 2 shows that the highest range of the initial age of smoking is between 20-25 and 42% percentage. The initial age of start smoking <15 is 6%, age 15-20 10%, age 20-25 42%, The results of this research, acquired of age smoker <15 years old as much 6%, 15-20 years old as much 10%, 20-25 years old as much 42 % and >25 years as much 6% and who do not smoke as much 36%. In this study resulted in no effect between the age of smokers and the number of cigarettes spent per day. That is because the majority of respondents assume that they smoke when they have income in order not to become a burden on the family.

According to observation, they smoke in the age around 15 to 25 because they have already made money from their job as a farmer, and also the other reason is because their parents allow them to smoke or in other word they are not forbidden to smoke. Overall, respondents thought that their decision to smoke was based on the income they had had when they started smoking. From this research it can be seen that the number of cigarette smoked per day by

smokers is <5 pieces/ day as 40%, 6-20 pieces/day as 20%, >10 pieces as 4% and no cigarette at all as 36%.

From this research, the result shows that the number of non-smoker (36%) people is lesser than smoker people (54%). Therefore, even the earlier the age a person start smoking, there is no correlation between the initial age of starting smoking and the cigarette smoked per day. This is because the earlier a person start smoking, the more cigarette consumed since he started.

4 DISCUSSION

Smoking delivers many effect related to healthcare, such as wrinkles, stained teeth and halitosis, polluting environment, respiratory disorders (asthma, asphyxiate, lung cancer). Furthermore, smoking can be a bad figure for adolescents. The government not only stay silent in responding this smoking case, but also issuing regulations aiming the reduction of smoker amount and its consequences. Here are government regulations to reduce and/or prevent smoking risks: issuing PP Number 109 Year 2012 about pacification addictive material due to tobacco product for healthcare, FCTC (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control), society protection from cigarette smoke, support to stop smoking, and society education about risks of smoking.

There are some government roles to implement regulations: issuing public policy and legislation product that pro towards health and wealth of citizens due to controlling cigarette consumption in every stage of government administration, applying and enforce the law and also guarantee its implementation. Second, in order to educate society, the government organize KIE to enhance society's awareness, especially youth, beginner smokers. Also, there is also stop smoking program. Third, due to society protection from cigarette smoke risk, there is controlling network development of cigarette consumption impact, and controlling cigarette consumption impact to district and also the establishment of KTR in every district. Fourth, due to stop smoking support, there is integrated effort in controlling cigarette consumption impact to reduce non-contagious risk factors.

Finally, the government is expected to realize the policy-making plan to raise the price of cigarettes and cigarette tax to reduce the number of smokers in Indonesia. Particularly in the dependent villages of the sub district of ngraho where the majority of the

sub-villages are low-income economic categories. It is expected that stakeholders in this case is the government not only do educational-based approach which has been running for so long but the results obtained tend to stagnate and even decline.

Another innovation is required in the case of smokers forced both economic categories low. Changes must be made in an effort to enforce a government cigarette case. For example, such as approaching through legally binding regulation with the aim of ensuring the right of the public to obtain the highest possible health. Other examples, such as restricting cigarette advertisements, isolating cigarettes from sponsorship of events and activities and raising prices of cigarettes and cigarette taxes. In the case of cigarettes need support from all participants, especially the community to succeed the government plan.

5 CONCLUSION

This study concluded that early age smoking has no effect on the number of cigarettes a day is spent directly in the Tanggungan Village, ngraho subdistrict, Bojonegoro. The earlier the age of smoking then the increase is the number of cigarettes spent since he smoked. This is because there are other variables that is the income earned by the respondent when making the decision to start smoking. The government has already contributed in decreasing the number of smoker and passive smoker along with its risks. However, the government is expected to focus more on the problem of cigarettes in the country. In an effort to guarantee the right of citizens to obtain optimal health. The government's attention to the problem of cigarettes can be done with a regulatory approach or a legal approach that is binding on all elements involved in production activities and consumption of cigarettes.

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