

Economic Burden Analysis of Smoker and Non-smoker Urban Fishermen in Medan City

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Abstract: Working as a fisherman in Indonesia is a low-income job. Most fishermen are the poorest Indonesians. This low income will get worse if followed by the habit of consuming cigarettes. Family needs that should be prioritized will be neglected due to choosing cigarettes as a priority, especially for smokers who have been addicted. The purpose of this study was to analyze the economic burden of urban fishermen, and then compare it between smokers and non-smokers. This study also looked at the priority of household expenditure for smokers. The data used are primary data, obtained through an interview with a questionnaire. Respondents were 50 smoker fishermen and 50 non-smoker fishermen in Medan Belawan (fishermen's area in Medan City). The data were analyzed using t-test to find the difference between the economic burden of smokers and non-smokers. The result shows that respondents aged 36-45 years, junior high school education (SMP) and 76% of smokers believe that cigarettes damage health. The t test result shows a significant difference between the economic burden of smokers and non-smokers. The average consumption of fishermen cigarette is three packs per day. The economic burden of cigarettes is 42.8% or 846,400 Rupiahs of monthly income. Cigarettes are a second expenditure priority after basic needs for smokers. However, only 8% of fishermen have health complaints from smoking. It is recommended that the government never stop providing knowledge about the badness of smoking to fishermen and stop the entry of cigarettes in the fishing area to reduce the economic burden for low-income people.

1 INTRODUCTION

The smokers basically realize that tobacco is one of the potential sources of diseases that interfere with health. Basic Health Research in 2013 revealed that as many as 64.9% of men and 2.1% of women over the age of 15 are smokers (Ministry of Health, 2013).

Besides disturbing health, cigarette consumption has also become an economic burden for household expenditure of smokers, especially for farmers and fishermen. Urban farmers and fishermen are people with lower-middle income, spending on cigarettes will cost money for other needs such as basic needs, health, and education. Family needs that should be preferred, often overlooked, are caused by an addicted smoker.

The health costs incurred by Indonesia due to tobacco-related illness reached 18.1 billion USD or 5.1 times the state revenue from tobacco taxes in the same year (Kosen, S. 2007 Indonesia Report Card). Farmers and fishermen build an image that cigarette

consumption can provide calm, relaxation and more work skills, without thinking about the long-term effects of health, and the economy of the family. Based on data of Demography Institute of UI Economics Faculty of the Poorest Households Caught on Consumption of Cigarettes (2009), there are 68% or (7 of 10) households in Indonesia who have basic expenditure to buy cigarettes.

In 2010, the state's economic burden due to cigarettes reached Rp 231.27 trillion. In fact, state revenues from tobacco taxes in that year only Rp 55 trillion. By 2015, BPJS-Health should spend Rp 6.6 trillion just for heart and blood vessel disease (BPJS, 2015). Cigarettes also cause Indonesians to lose productivity due to morbidity, disability and early mortality. The productive time lost by cigarettes is estimated at 8.5 million by 2015. The length of the lost productive time is equivalent to a loss of Rp 374 trillion per year.

2 METHOD

This research is a survey research with analytic descriptive approach and independent T test. The data used in this study are primary data obtained through interviews using a questionnaire to the respondent. Respondents were 50 smoker fishermen and 50 non-smoker fishermen in Medan Belawan (as fishing area in Medan). The collected data is processed by t test to see the difference of the economic burden of smokers and non-smokers . The priority of smokers 'smokers' spending was done

using descriptive analysis with SPSS 16. The research time was conducted starting in July until September 2017.

3 RESULTS

Respondents in this study were smoker and non smokers fishermen, with the following characteristics:

Table 1: Characteristics of Respondents.

Characteristics	Respondents			
	Smokers		Non Smokers	
	n	%	n	%
1. Age				
a. <25	3	6	7	14
b. 26-35	7	14	11	22
c. 36-45	18	36	15	30
d. 46-55	20	40	12	24
e. >55	2	4	5	10
2. Education				
a. SD	8	16	9	18
b. SMP	24	48	18	36
c. SMA	16	32	14	28
d. PT	2	4	9	18

Table 2: Independent t test of smokers and non-smokers fishermen.

Variable	Normalitas Test	T Independent	CI 95%
Produktivitas	P=0,706	0,001	(0,677-1,923)
Pengeluaran	P=0,355	0,001	(6,996-19,014)
Kerugian	P=0,161	0,007	(0,273-1,647)

Table 3: Income comparison of smokers and non-smoker fishermen.

Income Monthly	Group Statistics		
	Fishermen	N	Mean
Non Smoker		50	240,60
Smoker		50	241,80

Table 4: Outcome of smokers fishermen.

	Fishermen Smokers
Need Basic (Rice/food)	43.02
Smoke	42.8
Children education	14.01
Health	0.22

Table 5: Outcome of non-smokers fishermen.

	Fishermen Non Smokers
Need Basic (Rice/food)	47.98
Smoke	0
Children education	31.21
Health	3.87
Entertainment	8.98
Others	7.98

Table 6: Health Complaints of smoker and non-smokers fishermen from smoking.

Group Statistics			
	Farmers	N	Health Complaint
Non Smoker		50	4
Smoker		50	0

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

From the results in the table 1, it can be seen that the average age of the fishermen is 36-45 years old, aged average of fisherman is in the middle to late adult age range, this is because the work of fishermen requires a lot of energy and activity. Although it requires a lot of energy the work, fishermen not supported by good education, because the average education on fishermen only graduated from Junior High School (SMP).

From table 2 and 3, we can see that there is a significant influence between productivity, yield, and losses between smokers and non-fishermen with $p < 0.05$. Productivity for non-smokers is better than smokers, this is because of capital used by non-smoker fishermen can be replaced with monthly income from work, but for smokers, capital to work will not return completely because it has been used to smoke can damage health, increase the economic burden of individuals, households, and also the state.

From table 4 and 5 us can see that the income of smokers and non-smokers almost the same, the average income non-smoker fishermen are Rp 2,412,000 and smokers are Rp 2,140,000 every month, but this income actually not in accordance with the minimum regional income of Medan City is Rp2,528 .815. Spending on cigarettes is very harmful to fishermen because cigarettes are actually just provide temporary sensation for smokers , and cigarette consumption for a certain period of time will become an economic burden for individuals, households, and countries. Consumption of cigarettes for fishermen should be the government's attention, this is because cigarette consumption has ranked

second after the basic requirement, this beat other more actual needs important like child education and health. From table 4 it can be seen that basic needs such as food or rice has only 3.18% difference with cigarette consumption for farmers, and only has a difference of 0.22% with cigarette consumption for fishermen. Consumption of cigarettes on smokers is big wrong only because the fishermen work on sea, start from night to early morning, and only 8% from smoker fishermen that having complaint with their health from smoking.

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