

An Analysis the Factor of Wife Support Toward Smoking Behavior of the Husband in a Boarding Room RT 14 Ketegan Timur Taman District Sidoarjo Regency

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ABSTRACT

Cigarettes are still one of the main health problems in the world. Cigarette smoke is not only harmful to the smoker himself, but also affects the people around him. In Indonesia number of smokers are quite high which is potentially harms the other people's health. Mental support from the sibblings are take important role toward smoking behavior and effort to push down the smoking desire. Thus, this study aims to analyze the effect of wife's support on behavior in the boarding house RT 14 Ketegan Timur, Taman District, Sidoarjo Regency. The study was conducted in July 2020 with a research design using a cross sectional method. A sample of 55 housewives who live in the boarding rooms with their husbands who have a smoking habit were taken using purposive total sampling technique. The research was conducted by filling out a questionnaire and the data were processed using the Ordinal Regression Test. The results of this study indicate that the wife's support for the husband's smoking behavior is mostly in the moderate category, namely 35 respondents or 64% of the total respondents. Meanwhile, the husband's smoking behavior in the moderate category was 30 respondents or 55% of the total respondents. There is an influence between the wife's support on the husband's smoking behavior. This can be seen from the significant value of 0.000 (<0.05) and the coefficient value of the wife's support variable is positive, this shows that the wife's support has an undirectional relationship with smoking behavior. By giving support from the wife for the husband can change his smoking behavior in their boarding house and reduce the smoking intensity of smoking cigarette and in case probably to stop.

Keywords: Behavior, Smoking, Support, Wife's

INTRODUCTION

Now adays concerning about smoking harmness for the people health is in miserable level. Cigarettes are still one of the main health problems in the world. *World Health Organization* (WHO) reported that the disease cause of smoking cigarettes has killed half of the rest smokers in the world. Cigarette smoke contains more than 4000 dangerous chemical substances and more than 43 substances are chemical substances that cause cancer. Cigarette smoke is not only harmful to the smokers theirselves, but also affects the people around them.

According to Riskesdes in 2018 prevalence of smokers is 33.8%. The rising number of smokers in Indonesia cause 97 million non-smoker people regularly directly exposed the harmful of cigarette smoke and this number is increasing toward smoker anhancement. Cigarette smoke in a room is dangerous and the effect is higher than 90% person that spend their time in a room (Haris, 2012).

In Indonesia there are many people directly exposed cigarette smoke because 91,8% smokers are smoking in their house where the children and wife are around them. The most smokers in Indonesia are from the middle and low economic level that spend 7,4% to 12% of



their salary to buy cigarettes. About 82% cigarette that consume by smokers are cigarette *kretek* product from Indonesia (Zulkifli, 2010)

Social supports are take important role in order to persuade or guiding individual behavior. Social supports could be achived from some ways, one of them is family, wife even children. Kind of that supports that can be given are giving good advise, trust, chance to be happy, ask for some advise, and any helping hand in order to solve the problem together (Laksono, 2008)

According to the research of Laksono in 2008 found that there is significant correlation between social support and smoking intensity. The higher social support so the higher intensity to stop smoking cigarette. Therefore, the role of a wife as an *agent of change* of the smoking behavior of the husband has quite high succeed possibility. Researchers of cigarette also said that increasing social support of the partner, sibblings, and colleagues will help the smoker to stop smoking easily.

METHOD

This research is an analytic research that aims to reveal the correlation of two correlative variable which is correlate between independent variable (wife's support) and dependent variable (smoking bahvior). Research design use cross sectional method that compile data between two variables with analytic descriptive to find out how far the effect between variables.

Population in this research is housewives at Suningrat street RT14 RW3 Ketegan Timur Taman District Sidoarjo Regency and live in a boarding rooms that has active smoking husband and recorded there are 63 husbands. Sample in this research is citizens who fulfill the criteria of inclusion and exclution use Purposive Sampling there is 55 citizens.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. General Data

1. Characteristic of Respondent based on age

Table of distribute frequency of respondent characteristic based on the age of respondent that live in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo regency

Karakteristik Responden	Kategori	F	Persentase
Usia	≤ 30 Tahun	17	31%
	31 – 40 Tahun	24	44%
	≥ 41 Tahun	14	25%
	Total	55	100%

Based on the table characteristic of respondent shows that 44% of the total respondent are in range 31 – 40 years old, and respondent above 41 years old only 25% of total respondent.

2. Characteristic of respondent based on Occupation

Table of distribute frequency of respondent characteristic based on the occupation of respondent that live in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo regency.

Karakteristik Responden	Kategori	F	Persentase
Pekerjaan	IRT	20	36%
	Swasta	29	53%
	Wirausaha	6	11%
	Total	55	100%

Table of respondent characteristic show that the most occupation of respondent is general employers with total percentation 53% from total respondent.

3. Characteristic of respondent based on Amount of the family members.

Table of distribute frequency of respondent characteristic based on amount of the family members that live in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo regency.

Karakteristik	Kategori	F	Persentase
Responden			
Σ Anggota Keluarga	2	20	37%
	3	24	44%
	4	10	19%
	Total	55	100%

Table of respondent characteristic show that 44% of total respondent have 3 members of the family that live together in a boarding room they are contain of husband, wife and children.

4. Characteristic of respondent based on how long the husband smoking cigarette.

Table of distribute frequency of respondent characteristic based on how long husband smoki cigarette that live in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo regency

Karakteristik	Kategori	F	Persentase
Responden			
Lama Suami Merokok	1 - 10 tahun	14	25%
	11 - 20 tahun	21	38%
	>20 tahun	20	36%
	Total	55	100%

Table characteristic of respondent based on how long the husband smoking cigarette the most of them are 38% husband who smoking cigarette for 11-20 years of total 21 respondent.

B. Spesific Data

1. Wife support

Table of distribute frequency of wife's support that live in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo regency

Dukungan Istri	Interval	F	Persentase
KURANG	$\leq 55\%$	20	36%
CUKUP	56 - 75 %	35	64%
BAIK	76 -100 %	0	0%
	TOTAL	55	100%

Based on the table there is no support from the wife in *Good* catagory, but 25 respondent or 64% of total respondent are in *Enough* catagory.

2. Smoking behavior

Table of distribute frequency of husband smoking bahavior that live in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo regency.

Perilaku Merokok	Interval	F	Persentase
RINGAN	1 - 3	1	2%
SEDANG	4 - 6	30	55%
BERAT	7 - 9	24	44%
	TOTAL	55	100%

Based on the table smoking bahavior of husband there is 30 repondent or 55% in *Medium* catagory, while there is only 1 responden or 2% of total respondent in *Low* catagory.

C. Ordinal Regretion Test Analysis

1. Test of Model Fitting Information

This test will analize the effect of each independent variable which is wife support toward husband smoking bahvior.

Model Fitting Information

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	32.004			
Final	8.432	23.572	1	.000

This table is *Model Fitting Information* table of the result calculation of the research. From this table shows -2LL first (*Intercept Only*) at number 32.004. While the value -2Log Likelihood (*Final*) there is reduction value into 8.432. This changing value is Chi-Square value

23.572 and significancy on real level 5% (0.000). Therefore, model with wife support variable is better to determine its effect toward smoking bahvior compare to the *Intercept* only. In other word this model is also called as Fit Model.

2. Goodnest Of Fit Test

Goodness Of Fit Test is used to examine comformity of the data and the model, then the model could be claimed fit with the data. As can be seen in the table:

Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Pearson	.026	1	.871
Deviance	.051	1	.821

Table of *Goodness of Fit* shows the test of comfromity model with the data. *Pearson* value 0,026 with significancy 0,871 (>0.05) and *Deviance* 0,05 with significancy 0,821 (>0.05). It is proven that the model is conform with the empiris data and the model is proper to use.

3. Pseudo R-Square

To find out how much the effect of independent variable toward dependent variable use *Pseudo R-Square*.

Tabel Pseudo R-Square	
Cox and Snell	.349
Nagelkerke	.445
McFadden	.280

Table of **Pseudo R-Square** shows that how much independent variable (wife support) can explain dependent variable (smoking bahvior). This value the same as determination coefficient in Regretion. *Nagelkerke* value 44,5%, while the rest of the data is explained by other variable outside the model.

4. Parallel Lines Test

Parallel Lines test is used to examine assumption that every catagory has the same parameter or relation between independent variable with logit is the same for the equation logit. The wanted value is unsignificant that is $P > \alpha 0,05$ (Ghozali, 2012)

Test of Parallel Lines^a

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Null Hypothesis	8.432			
General	8.380	.051	1	.821

The result of *Parallel Lines* shows that significant value or p value 0,821 ($P > \alpha$), so *Accept* H_0 means that the model which is produced has the same parameter or relate between independent variable with logit is the same for all equation logit, so chosing *link function* is fit. But otherwise if this assumption is not fullfilled, so chosing *link function* is not fit.

5. Ordinal Logit Regression

Tabel below will be shown the result of regrestion ordinal logit test :

Parameter Estimates

							% Confidence Interval	
		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Threshold	[Perilaku_Merokok = 1]	-3.552	1.014	12.260	1	.000	-5.540	-1.564
	[Perilaku_Merokok = 2]	1.390	.422	10.825	1	.001	.562	2.218
Location	[Dukungan_Istri=1]	3.126	.755	17.127	1	.000	1.646	4.606
	[Dukungan_Istri=2]	0a	.	.	0	.	.	.

On the table *Parameter Estimates* above, there is positive coefficient variable value of wife support it means that wife support has straight relation with smoking bahavior. In significancy value, wife support has significant value 0,000 ($p < 0,05$). It shows that wife support effect significant toward smoking bahavior.

DISCUSSION

1. Identification wife support toward smoking bahavior of the husband in a boarding room at RT 14 Ketegan Timur Sidoarjo Regency.

According to distribute frequency table of wife support it can be shown that there is none of the wives has support in *Good* catagory but more than half of total respondent has support in *Enough* catagory from 35 respondent or 64% and 20 respondent or 36% in *Low* catagory. It can be concluded that wife support toward smoking bahavior of the husband in a boarding room RT 14 Ketegan Timur is in *Medium* catagory.

There is 53% or 29 respondent said that frequently tell their husband not to smoke in the room, but the intonation is not good and sometimes the husband does not listen, they offended instead. It is fit with the research of Mahardika in 2017, rejection of the informan to the husband is by not support their smoking bahavior at all.

There is 53% respondent who work as general employees so less communication frequency between wife and husband. Less communication could be one of main factor of less wife support toward smoking bahavior of the husband. Communication is a little thing but it impacts much for marriage couple life, also about smoking bahavior of the family members (Bala, 2015).

The result of the research there is 24% respondent that never give any advice to the husband in order to make the husband smoking outside the room. According to the research of Mahardika in 2017 said that the wrong understanding of a wife about the danger of cigarette smoke for the family members and take it as normal if husband smoking in a room with good

ventilation it will not endanger for the family members as passive smokers.

According to Harnilawati in 2013 said that family support especially from wife could be strengthen each person, maintain family strenght, increase self award, and potentially could be as a main prevention strategy for whole family member to solve the problems everyday. But in this research, there is only 4 respondent that always support the husband to stop smoking cigarette.

2. Identification of smoking bahavior the husband in a boarding room RT14 Ketegan Timur Sidoarjo Regency.

According to distribute frequency table of smoking bahavior there is only 1 responden who has *Low* smoking bahavior of the family, while there is 30 respondent is in *Medium* level, and in *High* level there is 24 respondent.

The result of a research that has been done to 55 respondent taken from smoking behavior questioner shows that there is 21 respondent smoking cigarette more than 20 years. The earlier someone starts smoking the harder to stop it. Cigarette known as a fat burner, but it also cause central obessity, inflammation, damage pankreas β shell, and cause damage to endotel (Change, 2020). While in a day 24 respondent consume 12 cigarette rods, and 37 respondent consume 1 rod cigarette and last in 10 minutes. How long the smoker can finish 1 rod cigarette is one of indicator to determine smoker level. The faster time to finish 1 cigarette so the smoker will catagorized as high level smoker.

According to characteristic of respondent based on Amount of the family members live in the same room shows 44% of total respondent has 3 family members consist of husband, wife and 1 child, according to research (Patonah, 2013). Smoking cigarette in a boarding room is not suggested for the parent who have litte baby when they around them, or there is a pregnant women. Cigarette smoke may cause *bronchopneumonia* disease for the baby.

3. Analyze wife support toward smoking bahavior in a boarding room RT 14 Ketegan Timur Sidoarjo Regency.

According to *Ordinal Regression* test and *Parameter Estimates* table shows that coefisien value with positive sign means that wife support has straight relation to smoking bahavior of the husband. While the significancy number, wife support has 0,000 significancy value or $\text{sig} < \alpha$ (0,05%) so the result of interpretation is *H0 reject* and *H1 accept*. It shows that wife support effect significant toward smoking behavior. It fits to the research by Ispandiyah in 2018 that the role of family significantly effected smoking behavior.

In the research by Sutikno in 2018 said that wife support effect toward smoking behavior of the husband. Wife support is one of factor in order to stop smoking behavior. Wife support need to be done to reduce smoking bahavior.

The result of the research that has been done by Suriyandi in 2013 said that smoker hard to not smoke cigarette if there is not support from internal and external factors. Support from family members or wife who anti cigarette smoke could be strong motivation to reduce smoking behavior.

There are so many ways that can be done to reduce smoking behavior as substitute of cigarette with candies, do some good activities and stay away from cigarette. But only 29% of total respondent which often to provides replacement food. Impact of cigarette smoke not only take by the smoker itself, but also the people arround them. The souch of support that has gotten by ex-smokers come from their family. Ex-smokers also need support from the close people such as family (Ardini, 2012).

CONCLUSION

According to the research and discussion about wife support toward smoking behavior of the husband in a boarding room RT 14 Ketegan Timur Taman Districts Sidoarjo Regency. This research shows that wife support toward smoking behavior of the husband in *Enough*

category there are 35 respondent or 64% of total respondent. While smoking behavior in *Medium* category there are 30 respondent or 55% of total respondent. There is relation between wife support and smoking behavior of the husband. It can be seen from the significant number 0,000 ($<0,05$) and coefficient variable value of wife support in positive sign, it shows that wife support has relation toward smoking behavior. By giving support from the wife for the husband can change his smoking behavior in their boarding house and reduce the smoking intensity of smoking cigarette and in case probably to stop.

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