Indicators Survey Of Non-Smoking Area Implementation On School Facilities In Ternate City 2018

Nani Supriyatni, Suharto, Andiani, Imam Rifial Arazy

Abstract: Non-Smoking Area (KTR) is a room or area that is declared prohibited for smoking activities or activities to produce, sell, advertise and promote tobacco products. Therefore all places designated as KTR must be free from cigarette smoke, sales, production, promotion, and sponsorship. Indonesia government through Law No. 36/2009 concerning Health and government regulation (PP), No. 109/2012 concerning the Safeguarding of Materials Containing Addictive Substances in Tobacco Products for Health, has obliged regional governments to establish KTR in their respective regions through Regional Regulations (Perda). This KTR includes health service facilities, teaching and learning space; children play space, worship space, public transportation, workspace, public space and other designated spaces (Aditama, 2016). This study aims to determine the implementation progress of non-smoking areas (KTR) in Ternate City. This research was school observational survey in elementary (SD) and high school (SMP and SMA) in Ternate City. The school sample was 34 from 113 schools in Ternate City. The results of observations and interviews found that there were 21 (80.8%) schools that had implemented the KTR, but sometimes the regulation was ignored by the teacher or student, and as many as 5 (19.2%) schools did not have KTR implementation status in schools.

Index Terms: Public health, healthy lifestyle, save our future.

1. INTRODUCTION
Smoking is hazardous to human health. On the wrapper, it is clearly stated various dangerous diseases caused by a cigarette. Because there are too many dangers of smoking for human body parts health are very deadly, it must be avoided. Smoking can cause several dangerous diseases such as cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and heart disease, impotence, and even cause premature death. According to the United States (CDC) disease control and prevention center, more than 440,000 people in the United States and 100,000 in the UK die from smoking every year [1-3]. Besides, more than 92 billion dollars (USD) are lost every year due to lost productivity due to premature death related to smoking [4]. It is necessary to know that some other cigarette ingredients are known to have detrimental effects on bones and skin. You might be surprised to find the names of some chemicals in cigarette smoke. The following will explain the content and substances of cigarettes that have adverse effects on health [5].

According to the Tobacco Consumption Agency in the world, more than 65 million Indonesians are active smokers, and this number will continue to increase every year [4]. Cigarette consumption in Indonesia rose from 182 billion cigarettes in 2002 to 260 billion cigarettes in 2012 [6]. Cigarettes make 1,127 people die every day where 14.5 percent of them come from adolescents [7]. A person's reasons for smoking are very diverse; stress and addiction are the main factors among adults [8]. In adolescents, friends are the primary influence for a teenager to smoke. The notion that cigarettes are cool makes young people tempted to try cigarettes. Besides, the prestige and invitation of friends make someone affected to try cigarettes. These assumptions arose due to cigarette advertising. In Indonesia, cigarette advertising is designed as fresh and creative as possible so that adolescents, whose notables are still easily influenced, swallow these advertisements outright and close around 91.7 percent of adolescents aged 13-15 years who start smoking due to ads.

2 METHODOLOGY
The type of research conducted in the non-analytic cross-sectional survey. Survey research is a study that collects information from a sample by asking through questionnaires or interviews to later describe various aspects of the population. The sample is a portion of the population which is representative. In this study sample was 34 of 113 population schools in Ternate City. But observations and interviews results were only obtained from 26 schools and the remaining eight schools because they had not been observed and interviewed by those given responsibilities, furthermore, the number of samples obtained was only 26 samples or schools. Data processing is carried out as follows; editing; coding; entry; and data tabulation. While the analysis uses a statistical analysis method for each variable and displayed in table form.

3 DISCUSSIONS
The survey results on the school level taken as samples are illustrated to show schools distribution in Ternate City as seen in Figure 1.
Based on Figure 1, it is known that primary schools dominate the distribution of sample schools by 73%, senior high school 19.23%, and junior high schools 7.69%. This condition is in line with expectations, where non-smoking area must protect elementary school children who are vulnerable to smoking dangerous. Furthermore, from school samples distribution it is known the number of schools that have smoking areas as shown in Figure 2.

As shown in Figure 2, seven interview schools have a smoking area in the school rooms and around the school environment, with a percentage of 26.9%, and as many as 19 schools that have not a specific place or location for the smoking area with a rate of 73.1%. This condition shows that the implementation of the non-smoking regions in Ternate City is unoptimal at school. Evaluation of these regional regulations needs to be carried out immediately to the resulting impact is in line with expectations. Non-smoking areas according to applicable regulations must be given a symbol or sign to readily known. Based on the results, Figure 3 shows the distribution of schools found non-smoking area sign.

Based on Figure 3, the results of observations and interviews revealed that there were 8 schools which had banned smoking signs with information in the schoolroom, on the school wall and at the school post, with a percentage of 30.8%, and as many as 18 schools that have not yet had a sign are prohibited from smoking with a rate of 69.2%. It is necessary to socialize the non-smoking area as a whole to rule implementation properly.

As shown in Figure 4, the results of observations and interviews revealed that there were 4 schools which found the smell of cigarette smoke in the school environment with information found in the schoolroom, with a percentage of 15.4 %, and as many as 22 schools found no smell of cigarette smoke in the school environment with a rate of 84.6%. This shows that awareness smoking dangerous in schools is getting better, even though there are still schools that find the smell of cigarette smoke. Other indicators illustrate non-smoking areas regulations implementation are several things related to the habits of people smoking — the survey results on this indicator as shown in Table 1.
Based on Table 1, it is known that the indicators show the habits of people smoking in the school environment are found to be significant for the number of sample schools, which is an average of 81%. This means that the school environment is very insecure from smoking habits and dangerous school environment. These indicators indicate that the implementation of regulations on the non-smoking area is unoptimal. This result explains that the rule of non-smoking areas has not been well socialized and control has not yet been explicitly done in the school area. Besides, several indicators related to the implementation of non-smoking friends who focus on understanding the applicable regulations have been surveyed, and the results are shown in Table 2. Based on Table 2, it can be explained that the results of observations and interviews regarding indicators of non-smoking area regulation in school average well with more than 50% schools. Besides, the implementation of a non-smoking area in school has more than 80%. This means that the actual rules socialization has been carried out, and almost all schools already know and understand. There are still schools that have not obeyed the laws due to sick people smoking behavior, especially at school. Government regulations are made to bind the entire community in the interests itself. In-depth study of smoking dangerous effects is a crucial thing why these regulations are made [9, 10]. Policies that have been made cost a lot starting from the process of assessment, preparation, discussion, and implementation. Therefore, if the regulations are not implemented correctly, the losers are the people themselves [11, 12]. In line with the results of this survey, Ternate City government must further intensify socialization of non-smoking areas in all levels of society, in addition to comprehensive, structured and systemic supervision. Public interests must be prioritized over individual interests, to create Ternate City following its vision and mission. Bad behavior people smoking habits can be prevented by applying sanctions according to applicable rules; besides that appreciation must also be given to agencies that have implemented the regulation properly. Learning from many developed countries that have implemented this rule also needs to be done. How a useful implementation model is carried out so that it can prevent and trace smoking hazard level to humans [13, 14].

### Table 1. Indicators related to people’s smoking habits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Have Not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Found ashtrays or matches in the school environment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found cigarette butts in the school environment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seen people who smoke in the environment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found tools/items related to smoked cigarettes/POSTERS/BANNERS/ASHTRAYS in the school environment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found places/people who sell cigarettes in the school environment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Indicators related regulation implemented

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Have Not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of the Indonesia Minister of Education and Culture regulation No.64 of 2015 concerning non-smoking area</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of the Regional regulations/Governor/Mayor/Regent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 CONCLUSIONS

The survey results show that in general the sample schools already know and understand the regulations regarding the non-smoking area. However, the bad behavior of people smoking habits in the school environment is still high. This condition means that awareness of smoking hazard on human health is still low. The rules socialization of non-smoking area has been carried out but needs to be improved including structural, continuous and systemic supervision. Besides, appreciation for schools that have implemented regulations properly and effectively should be given, once sanctions under applicable provisions need to be enforced.

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