

The Prediction of Influence Factors for Smoking Behavior of Private Vocational Students in Thonburi Side Bangkok

By

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study smoking behavior and prediction of influence factors for smoking behavior of private vocational students in Thonburi Side Bangkok. It was mixed methodology design. There were 2 steps: 1) Qualitative research: the key informants were selected by purposive sampling. The key informants were 20 persons together with teachers 5 persons, students who smoke 10 persons and friends of students who smoke 5 persons. Analyze data was the triangulation method. 2) Quantitative research: The samples were students who smoke 425 persons which were randomly selected by *multistage* random sampling. Analyze data were mean, standard deviation, coefficients, and stepwise multiple regression analysis. The results of the research found that 1) the smoking behavior of most students smoked less than 10 cigarettes per week. 2) Factors influencing the smoking behavior of students: 2.1) school (X_1) 2.2) access to the source of purchasing cigarettes (X_2), 2.3) family influence (X_3) 2.4) cigarette graphic warning labels (X_4) 2.5) support from friends who smoke (X_5) 2.6) smoking attitudes (X_6) and 2.7 Measures to prevent smoking in public places (X_7). 3) the linear regression equation for predicting score of influence factors for smoking behavior of private vocational students in Thonburi side Bangkok was $Y = 2.19 - 0.27x_4 + 0.21x_3 - 0.20x_1 + 0.13x_2$ with standard deviation of 0.996 and adjusted coefficient of determination with the percentage of 12.30.

Index Terms: Prediction, Smoking Behavior, Private Vocational Students, Thonburi side, Bangkok

Introduction

Cigarettes are addictive substances that can be easily bought in stores. Smoking causes many diseases such as cancer, the circulatory system, heart disease, and stroke conform to [1] said to Tobacco kills humans more than deaths from HIV illegal drug use drinking alcohol Motor vehicle injuries, suicides and combined homicides. Smokers die 14 years earlier than nonsmokers because smoking is the leading cause of cancer and human mortality.

Currently, smoking among the population aged 19-24 is increasing and this group is divided according to the study. It was found that vocational students smoked more than ordinary students conform to [2] found High school students who smoked had an 8.2 % while vocational students who smoked had a rate of 13.3%.

For the above reasons, the researcher was interested in studying this topic. To be important information to reduce youth smoking further.

Research Objectives

1. To study the smoking behavior of private vocational students on the Thonburi side Bangkok

- To predict factors influencing smoking behavior of private vocational students in Thonburi side Bangkok.

Research Methods

A. Research Design

It is a mixed research study divided into 1) Qualitative research using interview tools

The main informant is the teacher. Students who smoke and 20 friends from 5 schools

Quantitative research uses questionnaires. The sample consisted of 425 smoking students. The process of implementation consisted of 1) Studying the research papers related to smoking factors 2) Collecting qualitative data through in-depth interviews 3) Synthesize data to create a questionnaire. 4) Collect quantitative data through questionnaires 5) Data analysis was by regression analysis and 6) Research finding

B. Research Process

Research process of this research has 4 steps consisted of to analyze concept, created research tools, conduct the experiment, and to assess experimental results. Steps were shown in Fig. 1.

Research Process Research Method

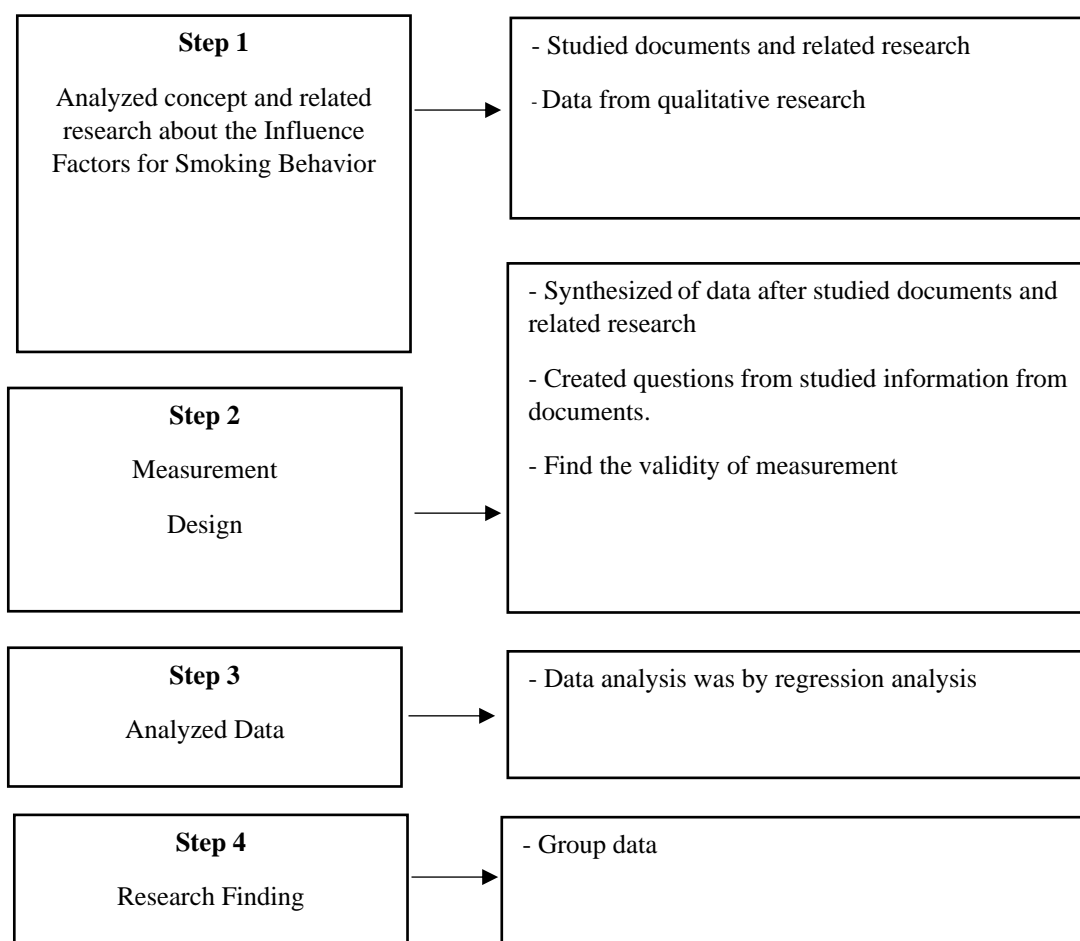


Fig.1 Research process for the prediction of influence factors for smoking behavior of private vocational students in the Thonburi side Bangkok

V. Results

The smoking behavior of private vocational students in Thonburi side Bangkok had fewer than 10 cigarettes per week, 58.10%, followed by 11 - 20 cigarettes per week, 18.10%, the least was 21 - 40 cigarettes per week, 11.8%. Most started smoking for the first time between the ages of 15-17 years old, 44.70%, followed by between 12-14 years old, 25.40% the lowest being 12 years old of age, 9.20%.

The factors influencing smoking behavior of Private vocational students consist of 1) Schools (X_1) are divided into 1.1) Measures to prevent smoking If there is, the student's smoking will be reduced. 1.2) Smoking places If there is, the student's smoking will increase. 2) Access to cigarette purchasing sources (X_2) is divided into 2.1) Cigarette purchase sources 2.2) Price of cigarettes 2.3) Taste, smell and brand. It is a factor that promotes student smoking will increase. 3) Family influences (X_3) are divided into 3.1) Family members is a smokers. 3.2) Family members use them to buy cigarettes. 3.3) Family members did not forbid to smoke. 3.4) get to share cigarettes from family members. 3.5) when they get home no parents are at home. It is a factor that promotes student smoking will increase. 4) Warning images on cigarette packs (X_4) are divided into 4.1) Warning on cigarette packs 4.2) Visual effects of smoking on cigarette packs, if it is evident, the students smoke less. 5) Support from friends (X_5) who smoke is divided into 5.1) Cigarettes are a means of intimacy within the group. 5.2) Get to share cigarettes with friends 5.3) Dare to refuse to smoke with friends. 5.4) Smoking builds trust among friends. If they have a friend who smokes, more students smoke. 6) Smoking Attitude (X_6) is divided into 6.1) Smoking relieves stress 6.2) Smoking expectations If they have a positive attitude, more students will smoke. 7) Measures to prevent smoking in public places (X_7) are divided into 7.1) The slack of the rules 7.2) The staff's indifference 7.3) The idea that smoking in public is normal

The prediction factors influencing the smoking behavior of private vocational students were shown in table 1.

Table 1 *the factors influencing smoking behavior of private vocational students*

Factors	b	Beta	t
Warning image on cigarette packs : (X_4)	-0.27	-0.28	-6.08**
Family influences : (X_3)	0.21	0.15	3.03**
Schools : (X_1)	-0.20	-0.13	-2.62**
Access to the source of purchasing cigarettes: (X_2)	0.13	0.10	1.99*

Constant (b) = 2.19 R = 0.36 R Square = 0.13 Adjusted R Square = 0.12 F = 15.87**

**p<0.01, *p<0.05

Vi. Discussions

1) the factors influencing the smoking behavior of Private vocational students consist of 1.1) School (X_1); Students will be in school for more than 6 hours per day. If the school rules and teachers are monitored. Will make students smoke less consistent with [3] found that schools have promoted knowledge, creating attitudes about smoking prevention and emphasized the dangers of smoking for students to know it is another factor that can prevent smoking? 1.2) Access to the source of purchasing cigarettes (X_2); If there is easy access to the source of cigarettes and convenience to buying. This resulted in more students smoking cigarettes, consistent with [4] found that the reason for still smoking is because cigarettes can be bought easily and there are many distribution channels. 1.3) Family influence (X_3); Family is the most important institution and closest to students. Therefore, it is an institution that can promote or prevent smoking for students. Consistent with [5] found that parents' smoking supports their

children's smoking behavior with a statistically significant level of .05 1.4) Warning image on packs (X_4); Pictures and warnings on cigarette packs. It can create fear and awareness of the effects of smoking. If there was a clear picture of the effect on cigarette packs, it would frighten smokers and reduce their smoking volume, consistent with [6] found that Warning images on cigarette packs affect smokers' feelings of fear and disgust with a statistically significant level of .01 1.5) Support from friends who smoke (X_5); Teenagers are very important to their friends. Friends are therefore important to promote smoking. Consistent with [7] found that friends had an influence and a driving force on smoking behavior 1.6) Smoking attitude (X_6); the students had a positive attitude towards smoking. There were more chances of smoking than non-smokers, consistent with [8] found that students with a positive attitude toward smoking more than students who had a negative attitude toward smoking would experiment with smoking. 1.7) Measures to prevent smoking in public places (X_7); At present, there are very few measures to prevent smoking, such as not checking ID cards of cigarette buyers. Especially at night causing more smoking, consistent with [9] found that most youths under 18 years of age have never been asked by a seller to see their ID card before buying cigarettes.

2) The prediction factors influencing smoking behavior of private vocational students consist of 2.1) Warning image on cigarette packs (X_4) had a negative influence on smoking behavior of private vocational students in Thonburi side Bangkok (Beta = -0.28), that is if adding more visual space and warning next to cigarette packs causing the smoking of vocational students to decrease because of seeing a clear picture Students are afraid, consistent with [6] found that the use of warning images on cigarette packs had a statistically significant effect on smokers' feelings of fear and disgust at 0.01.

2.2) Family influence (X_3) had a positive influence on the smoking behavior of private vocational students on the Thonburi side Bangkok (Beta = 0.15) that is, Students with family members who smoke are more likely to smoke than students from non-smokers, consistent with [10] found that adolescents with family members who smoked were at higher risk of smoking. then the family group without smokers. 2.3) Schools (X_1) had a negative influence on smoking behavior of private vocational students on the Thonburi side. Bangkok (Beta = -0.13), that is, if school increase the intensity of preventive measures or increase anti-smoking public relations campaigns the smoking behavior of private vocational students will decrease, consistent with [3] including emphasizing the dangers of smoking for students will be another factor that can be prevented smoking. 2.4) Access to cigarettes (X_2) had a positive influence on the smoking behavior of private vocational students on the Thonburi side Bangkok (Beta = 0.10), that is, if students had easy access to cigarette purchasing sources, the smoking behavior of private vocational students on the Thonburi side Bangkok would be more, consistent [4] found that the reason for still smoking is because cigarettes can be bought easily and there are many distribution channels. the linear regression equation for predicting score of influence factors for smoking behavior of private vocational students in Thonburi side Bangkok was $Y = 2.188 - 0.266X_4 + 0.208X_3 - 0.204X_1 + 0.125X_2$ with standard deviation of 0.996 and adjusted coefficient of determination with the percentage of 12.30.

Vi. Recommendations

A. Recommendations for Practices

- 1) Smoking prevention officers should be strict in compliance with the established laws.
- 2) The family should be loving and mentoring the youth. It will build immunity to youth smoking as well.
- 3) Schools should pay attention and strictly control smoking to make youths smoke less.

B. Recommendations for Further Research

- 1) Should study the causal factors of the students' smoking behavior to know the real cause and related factors leading to smoking behavior.
- 2) Should study the smoking control guidelines of private vocational students on the Thonburi side Bangkok.

Conclusion

Cigarettes are addictive and cause many diseases. Currently, smoking in the population aged 19-24 is increasing and vocational students smoke more than ordinary students. Most smoke less than 10 cigarettes per week. and started smoking for the first time 15-17 years. Factors influencing smoking among vocational students include School, Access to the source of purchasing cigarettes, Family influence, Support from friends who smoke, Smoking attitude and Measures to prevent smoking in public places. After that, prediction factors influencing smoking behavior of private vocational students, the equation predicted that $Y = 2.188 - 0.266x_4 + 0.208x_3 - 0.204x_1 + 0.125x_2$.

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