Smoking Behavior on Public and Vocational High School Students in Indonesia: Modified Theory of Planned Behavior

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Abstract
This study examines attitudes towards smoking, peer reference, self-efficacy towards smoking behavior with the intention of smoking as an intervening variable, and academic achievement as a moderating variable in public and vocational high school students in Indonesia. The analysis of data used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method. The results show a person who has high academic achievement, the attitude towards smoking does not affect smoking intention. Peer reference does not affect smoking intention, self-efficacy influences smoking intention and attitude towards smoking does not affect smoking behavior. Peer reference does not affect smoking behavior, self-efficacy does not affect smoking behavior and smoking intention affects smoking behavior. Attitude towards smoking and peer reference respectively have no effect on smoking intention. Likewise, the attitude towards smoking, peer reference, and self-efficacy have no effect on smoking behavior. The academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens both indirect and total effect between self-efficacy and smoking behavior through smoking intentions. In other words, the academic achievement can weaken intention to smoke. Academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the influence of the attitude, smoking, peer reference and self-efficacy on smoking behavior mediated by intention.

Keywords: Attitudes towards smoking, peer reference, self-efficacy, smoking intentions, smoking behavior, and academic achievement.

DOI: 10.7176/EJBM/11-27-02
Publication date:September 30th 2019

1. Background of the Study
The first part of study background is identify the problems from theoretical aspects, and the second part is to explore problems empirical phenomena of proving theoretical models in this study. High school or vocational students in this study are teenagers. These two terms will be used interchangeably. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a theory used to predict behavior, both behaviors related to human resources, marketing, social, and health and even later it is widely used to understand and predict health behavior (Conner and Sparks, 1996 in Millan and Conner, 2003). Some various predictors which until now still consistently affect behavioral intentions are the model developed by Ajzen and Fishbein (1991). Exogenous variables of TPB, namely attitudes, subjective norms, and behavioral control perceptions are superior predictors of intention and behavior (Armitage and Conner, 2001; Quine et al., 1990, Dzewaltowski, Noble and Shaw, 1990 in Moan, 2005).

Researchers use TPB as a grand theory. But the researchers modified the exogenous variables of the TPB to increase the predictive ability of smoking intentions toward smoking behavior. Especially, the relationship of teenage smoking behavior, namely attitudes toward smoking, peer reference, self- efficacy, as exogenous variables, smoking intentions as intervening variables and smoking behavior as endogenous variables then academic achievement as a moderating variable. Most smokers start and develop smoking behavior in adolescence (Brown et al., 1996 in Pennanen, 2012). Children and adolescents are most vulnerable as experimental smokers, smoking one or two puffs of cigarettes (Li et al., 2001 in Zhu et al., 2013). The smoking experiment among school children starts from the age of 13-15 years (Zhu et al., 2013), and even Grover (2011) states teens start smoking aged 10 to 15 years. This trend is worrying because smoking at a young age is highly predictive of the continuous consumption of smoking tobacco (Chassin et al., 1996 in Moan, 2005).

The government continues to reduce the number of novice smokers through Government Regulation number 109 of 2012. This regulation is the beginning of how the Indonesian government controls tobacco, especially for novice smokers. In the yer of 2015 to 2019, it is targeted to reduce (the number of new smokers) from 7% to 5.2%. But in 2016 alone the figure rose to 8.8%. The data is a warning for the government as to how
to control cigarette consumption. Cigarettes are still a big problem that cannot be released. Indonesia is the
number three country with the most smokers in the world after China and India (Ministry of Health, 2017).
Previously, in 1990 and 2001 Indonesia ranks fourth after Pakistan, Turkey, and Bulgaria (Ramadhani and
Hidayat, 2009).
There were five main concerns to overcome these problems. One of the problems is the increasing number
of child smokers. Smoking is the beginning of moment for children to commit acts of violence. Initially, children
smoked cigarettes, tried alcohol, used drugs to pornography, and finally committed violence. A smoking habit
can harm child development. Protecting children from smoking is an effort to realize the future of Indonesia and
the world for the better. According to Higgins and Conner (2003), efforts to reduce smoking among adolescents
are very important to prevent the long-term adverse consequences of smoking on health. Smoking causes many
health risks, including various forms of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory disease, and creates a
financial and social burden that significant in society Therefore, smoking prevention remains an important public
health priority (Pepler and Atlas, 2000 in Su et al., 2015). According to Budijanto (2014), many programs aimed
at reducing the prevalence of smoking have focused on smoking prevention among adolescents, but interventions
aimed at preventing this group from starting smoking are often unsuccessful (USDHHS, 1994, 2000).
Based on several relevant previous research, theoretically, there is still a need to modify the exogenous
variables of planned behavior theory (TPB), especially for specific phenomena. Another consideration,
empirically, the government's efforts to reduce smokers have not been succeeded as expected, especially for
teenagers.

From the background of the study, the question of the research are as follows:
1. Does the attitude towards smoking influence smoking intention?
2. Does peer reference influence smoking intentions?
3. Does self-efficacy affect smoking intentions?
4. Does the attitude towards smoking influence smoking behavior?
5. Does peer reference influence smoking behavior?
6. Does self-efficacy affect smoking behavior?
7. Does the intention to smoke influence smoking behavior?
8. Is the intention of smoking a mediator of the effect between attitude towards smoking and smoking
   behavior?
9. Is the intention to smoke a mediator between peer reference and smoking behavior?
10. Is the intention of smoking a mediator of the effect between self-efficacy and smoking behavior?
11. Does academic achievement influence smoking behavior?
12. Does the interaction of smoking intentions with academic achievement influence smoking
    behavior?

2. Research Authenticity
The TPB model, has been mostly carried out by researchers in almost all contexts. After a simple meta-analysis,
several variables in TPB could be replaced by other variables that were equal in position as predictors of
intention. In addition to conducting meta-analyses from various journals, researchers have also discussed with
various existing theories. The researchers concluded that peer reference replaces subjective norm variables.
Researchers do not use subjective norms because the effect of subjective norms on intention are inconsistent.
While a self-efficacy replaces the perceived behavioral control (PBC), researchers use the self-efficacy instead of
PBC, according to Armitage and Conner (1999a, 1999b), self-efficacy shows internal ability while PBC shows
external ability. Self-efficacy is more concerned with cognitive perception of control based on control factors
internal, whereas PBC is more common, external factors. The researcher has added another variable as a
moderator of the influence between intention and behavior, namely academic achievement. This additional
variable complements TPB as a novelty of this research.

3. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development
Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)
The TPB is an extension of the theory of reasoned action (Ajzen and Fishbein, 1980). The central factor in the
theory of planned behavior is the intention of individuals to carry out certain behaviors. Intention is assumed to
capture motivational factors that influence behavior, an indication of how hard people want to try, how much
effort they plan to carry out the behavior. TPB has been successfully applied in predicting various behaviors,
including smoking (Moan, 2005) and TPB helps predict smoking behavior among adolescents or young adults
(Higgins and Conner, 2003; Millan and Conner, 2003; Wilkinson and Abraham, 2004 in Kamimura et. al, 2018),
as well as TPB provide predictions of good intentions because they combine social influence and personal
factors as predictors. TPB says that a more positive attitude towards smoking (eg 'Smoking today will be fun'),
supporting subjective norms (eg 'Most people who are important to me think that I should smoke today') and
Academic achievement is the extent to which students, teachers and institutions have achieved short-term or long-term goals, which are usually benchmarks of average grades, GPA (GPA) and Diplomas. Indicators of student academic achievement include verbal, quantitative and general assessment (Steinmayr et al., 2017). According to Haustein and Groneberg (2010) smoking does not only affect physical health alone, the habit of smoking tobacco for many years also affects the health of brain and psychological function. One of the cigarette content, nicotine, has an effect on the brain, among others, causing dependence and toxicity on cognitive functions that cause symptoms of concentration difficulties, this nicotine dependence effect which results in continuous exposure of cigarettes to smokers will later lead to cognitive decline. Decreased cognitive function will have an impact on the learning process and the acquisition of final grades (Haustein and Groneberg, 2010).
An academic performance level was found to be inversely related to smoking behavior (Xu et.al, 2017).

4. Hypothesis

\( H_1 \): Attitudes towards smoking have a positive effect on smoking intentions

\( H_2 \): Peer reference has a positive effect on smoking intentions.

\( H_3 \): Self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking intentions

\( H_4 \): Attitudes towards smoking have a positive effect on smoking behavior

\( H_5 \): Peer reference has a positive effect on smoking behavior

\( H_6 \): Self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking behavior

\( H_7 \): The intention to smoke positively influences smoking behavior

\( H_8 \): Attitudes towards smoking have a positive effect on smoking behavior by mediating smoking intentions

\( H_9 \): Peer reference has a positive effect on smoking behavior by mediating smoking intentions

\( H_{10} \): Self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking behavior by mediating smoking intentions

\( H_{11} \): Academic achievement has a negative effect on smoking behavior

\( H_{12} \): The interaction of smoking intention with academic achievement has a positive effect on smoking behavior

The theoretical framework of the study:

Note:

Hypothesis 8, 9 and 10 are indirect effects that are not drawn in the diagram, but will be tested statistically in the analysis of data.

5. Population

The population in this study were all students of class XI and class XII both from general and vocational high school (SMA / SMK) in Indonesia. In order to make the generalization area clear, then the population needs to be given a border or frame, so the population in this study is individual male students of class XI and XII in high schools / vocational schools in Indonesia. With these criteria or population frames, according to data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2017/2018, it is informed that the number of SMA / SMK in 2017/2018 is 27,205 (twenty seven thousand two hundred five) schools and the number of male students in class XI and class XII as many as 3,201,331 (three million two hundred and one thousand three hundred thirty-one people) students (Data and Statistics Center for Education and Culture, 2017), a sample of 217 students.

6. Results and Discussion

Data processing is divided into two, namely the first explains the testing of the quality of the instrument (questionnaire), namely the requirements that must be met, namely validity and reliability, the second explains the analysis of data, descriptively and inferentially. Proof of hypothesis is performed using structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis.

The results of data processing for SEM are complete without moderator variables, at first they still cannot meet the requirements as a fit model. Therefore modifications are made to the model until the model is declared fit. The full model of SEM without moderating variables that has been declared fit can be seen in Figure 1.
Table 1. Goodness of Fit Test Result Without Moderated Variable.

| Goodness of Fit Index | Initial Model | Modified Model |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Chi-Square (X²)       | 1068,765      | 140,625       |
| Signifikansi (≥ 0.05)| Not-significant | Significant |
| GFI (≥ 0.90)          | 0.756         | 0.933         |
| AGFI (≥ 0.90)         | 0.716         | 0.903         |
| CFI (≥ 0.95)          | 0.892         | 0.991         |
| TLI (≥ 0.95)          | 0.883         | 0.989         |
| CMIN/DF (≤ 2.00)      | 2.35          | 1.19          |
| RMSEA (≤ 0.08)        | 0.079         | 0.030         |

Table 2. Hypothesis Testing Result of Regression Model Without Moderated Variable.

| Hypothesis                        | Coefficient | Sig   | Conclusion |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Attitude toward smoking → smoking intention | 0.164       | 0.048 | Significant |
| Peer reference → smoking intention   | 0.164       | 0.042 | Significant |
| Self-efficacy → smoking intention   | 0.683       | 0.001 | Significant |
| Attitude toward smoking → smoking behavior | -0.097      | 0.221 | Not Significant |
| Peer reference → smoking behavior   | -0.083      | 0.276 | Not Significant |
| Self-efficacy → smoking behavior    | 0.154       | 0.357 | Not Significant |
| smoking intention → smoking behavior | 0.877       | 0.001 | Not Significant |

From Table 2, it can be concluded that:

1. Hypothesis 1: "Attitude towards smoking has a positive effect on smoking intention" can be accepted (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.048 (less than 0.05). This means that if a teenager addresses smoking as a positive thing (beneficial), then their intention to smoke will be high. Conversely, if a teenager treats smoking as a negative thing (detrimental), then their intention to smoke will be low.

2. Hypothesis 2: "Peer reference has a positive effect on smoking intentions" is acceptable (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.042 (less than 0.05). This means that if a teenager makes a peer reference as a reference, then their intention to smoke will be high. Conversely, if a teenager responds to peer reference not as a reference, then their intention to smoke will be low.

3. Hypothesis 3: "Self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking intentions" is acceptable (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.001 (less than 0.05). This means that if a teenager feels capable of becoming a smoker, then their intention to smoke will be high. Conversely, if a teenager feels...
unsure of being a smoker, their intention to smoke will be low.

4. Hypothesis 4: "Attitude towards smoking has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted or rejected (not supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.221 (greater than 0.05). In other words, that the attitude towards smoking has no effect on smoking behavior, this means however the adolescent's attitude towards smoking will not affect smoking behavior.

5. Hypothesis 5: "Peer reference has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted or rejected (not supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.276 (greater than 0.05). In other words, that peer reference has no effect on smoking behavior, this means that however teenage smoking behavior is not due to peer reference.

Smoking is traditionally seen as a badge of 'coolness' among teenagers. 'Coolness' is still identified by young people as one of the reasons why some of their peers smoke, (Eureka Strategic Research, 2005) research conducted in Western Australia for the Smarter than Smoking project shows that the reverse is increasingly true, with those who smoke often seen as 'loser' or 'trying too hard to be cool' (Wood et.al, 2005). Refusing an offer of cigarettes or stating that 'I don't smoke' is increasingly socially and normatively accepted among many youth groups (Wood et.al, 2005). Among groups with negative attitudes that apply to smoking, peer influence can certainly prevent the use of cigarettes. (Turner et.al, 2004; Kobus, 2003; Simons-Morton and Farhat, 2010)

6. Hypothesis 6: "Self-efficacy has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted or rejected (not supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.357 (greater than 0.05). In other words, that self efficacy does not affect smoking behavior, this means that the level of self efficacy does not affect smoking behavior.

7. Hypothesis 7: "Smoking intention has a positive effect on smoking attitude" can be accepted (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.001 (less than 0.05). This means that if a teenager has a high intention to smoke then smoking will become their lifestyle (becoming a smoker). Conversely, if a teenager has a low intention to smoke, then they will avoid smoking in the future (non-smokers).

The next analysis result is to include moderating variables in the model. The inclusion of moderator variables in the model makes the new model not meet the criteria for a fit model, therefore modifications are made until the model becomes fit. The full model of SEM that has been declared fit can be seen in the following image with the moderated variable.

Figure 2. The fit full model of SEM with the moderated variable.
behavior that they consider detrimental to themselves. High achievers will rationally choose who will be used as a patron or model in their behavior. So if they will continue to try not to enter into groups that have a positive attitude towards smoking. Students who have high academic achievement will continue to respect the group, but also people around him. Thus by ignoring academic achievement, they are more likely to behave emotionally (irrational), but when academic achievement is interacted with intention, they become more rational towards smoking with the intention of smoking, explains that they understand that smoking is self-defeating both for health and financially. In fact they also say that the impact of smoking not only on him, but also on others. Therefore it can be concluded that academic achievement interacts with smoking intentions is significant level of the test results (p) = 0.432 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has high academic achievement then the attitude towards smoking does not affect smoking intentions. This can be explained that when the intention is interacted with academic achievement, the emergence of the intention to smoke becomes something that is more common sense, not just an emotional feeling (irrational). If related to the findings from the research results, it can be explained that first the attitude towards smoking influences the intention but it turns out the attitude towards smoking no longer influences the intention when the intention is interacted with academic achievement. This means that academic achievement becomes a moderating variable that inhibits or weakens the influence of attitudes towards smoking with intention.

Teenagers who are still in high school / vocational school or the equivalent start using their common sense when going to make certain decisions, especially for smoking. No matter how high the academic achievements of adolescents who are still attending high school / vocational high school, their age is relatively of the same age / equivalent, so that the level of academic achievement possessed is also relatively equal in the high category. The high enough category for adolescent level cannot be equated with the high academic achievement of adults whose thought concept is more mature more mature. The decreasing effect of even being non-influential towards smoking with the intention of smoking, explains that they understand that smoking is self-defeating both for health and financially. In fact they also say that the impact of smoking not only on him, but also on others. Thus by ignoring academic achievement, they are more likely to behave emotionally (think irrationally), but when academic achievement is interacted with intention, they become more rational students. So students who are still in high school / vocational school have high academic achievement can be used as an example or model of prevention of smoking intentions.

Second, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 2 (second) which says "peer reference has a positive effect on smoking intentions" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.432 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has high academic achievement, peer reference has no effect on smoking intentions. Students who are still in high school / vocational high school with high achievements generally keep more distance from their groups in terms of behavior that they consider detrimental to themselves. High achievers will rationally choose who will be used as a patron or model in their behavior. So if they will continue to try not to enter into groups that have a positive attitude towards smoking. Students who have high academic achievement will continue to respect the group, but they can think rationally more, so that their smoking intentions are not due to group encouragement but more towards other things. Thus it can be concluded that academic achievement interacted with smoking intentions is

### Table 3. Goodness of Fit Test with Moderated variable

| Goodness Of Fit Index | First Model | Modified Model |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
|                       | Results     | Conclusion     | Results     | Conclusion     |
| Chi-Square (X²)       | 240,656     | Not Significant| 209,734     | Significant    |
| Signifikansi (≥ 0.05) | 0.003       | Not Significant| 0.052       | Significant    |
| GFI (≥ 0.90)          | 0.909       | Significant    | 0.920       | Significant    |
| AGFI (≥ 0.90)         | 0.875       | Moderate       | 0.887       | Moderate       |
| CFI (≥ 0.95)          | 0.984       | Significant    | 0.991       | Significant    |
| TLI (≥ 0.95)          | 0.980       | Significant    | 0.988       | Significant    |
| CMIN/DF (≤ 2.00)      | 1.31        | Significant    | 1.18        | Significant    |
| RMSEA (≤ 0.08)        | 0.038       | Significant    | 0.029       | Significant    |

The impact of academic achievement as a moderated variable and the interaction between intention to smoke with academic achievement show the result:

### Table 4. Hypothesis testing with Significant (Probability) Test

| Hypothesis                        | Coefficient | Sig.   | Conclusion     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------|
| First, Attitude toward smoking → smoking intention | -.159       | .268   | Not significant|
| Peer reference → smoking intention | -.108       | .432   | Not significant|
| Self-efficacy → smoking intention | 1.270       | .001   | Significant    |
| Attitude toward smoking → smoking behavior | -.056       | .698   | Not significant|
| Peer reference → smoking behavior | .013        | .926   | Not significant|
| Self-efficacy → smoking behavior  | -.785       | .153   | Not significant|
| smoking intention → smoking behavior | 1.119       | .001   | Significant    |
| Moderated variable → smoking behavior | -.857       | .001   | Significant    |
| Smoking intention x Moderated → smoking behavior | 1.107       | .001   | Significant    |

From Table 4 above table it can be concluded that:

First, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 1 (first) which reads "attitude towards smoking has a positive effect on smoking intentions" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.268 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement then the attitude towards smoking does not affect smoking intentions. This can be explained that when the intention is interacted with academic achievement, the emergence of the intention to smoke becomes something that is more common sense, not just an emotional feeling (irrational). If related to the findings from the research results, it can be explained that first the attitude towards smoking influences the intention but it turns out the attitude towards smoking no longer influences the intention when the intention is interacted with academic achievement. This means that academic achievement becomes a moderating variable that inhibits or weakens the influence of attitudes towards smoking with intention.
an obstacle and even a barrier to the influence of reference groups on smoking intentions.

Third, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 3 (third) which reads "self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking intentions" can be accepted (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.001 (smaller than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement, self-efficacy will increase their intention to smoke. When academic achievement is high, students think more rationally so that he smokes not because of his positive attitude towards cigarettes and is not influenced by the reference group (his friends who smoke) but he smokes because he has the ability to smoke, both in terms of his belief in his ability to buy cigarettes and because of the ease of getting cigarettes so that self-efficacy actually increases. So academic achievement interacted with smoking intention has the role of increasing the effect of self efficacy on smoking intention.

Fourth, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 4 (fourth) which reads "attitude towards smoking has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.698 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement then the attitude towards smoking will not affect smoking behavior. This is consistent with the results of research that do not involve the academic achievement variable into the moderator variable. It is clear that the position of smoking intention is really an intervening variable (mediator) of the influence between attitudes towards smoking and smoking behavior.

Fifth, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 5 (fifth) which says "peer reference has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.926 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has high academic achievement, peer reference will not affect smoking behavior. This is consistent with the results of research that do not involve the academic achievement variable into the moderator variable. It is clear that the smoking intention variable is really an intervening variable (mediator) of the influence between peer references on smoking behavior.

Sixth, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 6 (sixth) which reads "self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.153 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement, self efficacy will not affect smoking behavior. This is consistent with the results of research that do not involve the academic achievement variable into the moderator variable. It is clear that the position of smoking intention is really an intervening variable (mediator) the effect of self efficacy on smoking behavior.

Seventh, if academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then hypothesis 7 (seventh) which reads "smoking intention has a positive effect on smoking behavior" can be accepted (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.001 (smaller than 0.05). This means that if someone has high academic achievement, the intention to smoke will encourage someone to become a smoker or a smoking lifestyle.

From the overall hypotheses outlined above, attitude towards smoking and peer reference respectively do not directly affect smoking intention. Likewise, attitude towards smoking, peer reference and self efficacy respectively did not directly affect smoking behavior. Thus the indirect effect and the total effect in the model can be explained as follows:

First, by moderating academic achievement, the attitude towards smoking does not affect smoking behavior even though mediating the intention to smoke. So academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the indirect effect between attitudes towards smoking with smoking behavior through smoking intentions.

Second, by moderating academic achievement, peer reference has no effect on smoking behavior even though mediating smoking intentions. So academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the indirect effect between peer reference and smoking behavior through smoking intentions. Students who have high academic achievement will generally be in groups with students who have equal academic performance, because their behavior will be the same. Thus they prioritize rational thinking rather than emotional to join in doing something that they think is less profitable (negative)

Third, with the moderator of academic achievement, self efficacy still influences smoking behavior by mediating the intention to smoke, with an indirect effect coefficient of 1.421 and a total effect coefficient of 0.636. This can occur because self-efficacy is cognitive, especially phenomena related to personal judgments about one's ability to follow through with plans. The coefficient of the total effect is smaller than before the moderator, it can be concluded that academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the total effect between self efficacy and smoking behavior through smoking intentions.

7. Conclusion

1. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then "attitude towards smoking has a positive effect on smoking intentions" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.268 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement then the attitude
towards smoking does not affect smoking intentions.

2. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, "peer reference has a positive effect on smoking intentions" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.432 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has high academic achievement, peer reference has no effect on smoking intentions.

3. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, "self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking intentions" can be accepted (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.001 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement, self-efficacy (confidence or self-ability) affects smoking intentions.

4. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then "attitude towards smoking has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.698 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement then the attitude towards smoking will not affect smoking behavior.

5. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then "peer reference has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.926 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has high academic achievement, peer reference will not affect smoking behavior.

6. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, then "self efficacy has a positive effect on smoking behavior" cannot be accepted (rejected), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.153 (greater than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement, self efficacy will not affect smoking behavior.

7. If academic achievement is played as a moderating variable, "smoking intention has a positive effect on smoking behavior" can be accepted (supported by empirical data), because the significance level of the test results (p) = 0.001 (less than 0.05). This means that if someone has a high academic achievement, the intention to smoke affects smoking behavior.

8. From the overall hypotheses outlined above, the variables X1 (attitude towards smoking) and X2 (peer reference) respectively do not directly affect Y1 (smoking intention). Likewise, the variables X1 (attitude towards smoking), X2 (peer reference) and X3 (self efficacy) respectively did not directly affect Y2 (smoking behavior).

9. By moderating academic achievement, the attitude towards smoking does not affect smoking behavior even though mediating the intention to smoke. So academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the indirect effect between attitudes towards smoking with smoking behavior through smoking intentions.

10. By moderating academic achievement, peer reference has no effect on smoking behavior even though mediating smoking intentions. So academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the indirect effect between peer reference and smoking behavior through smoking intention.

11. By moderating academic achievement, self-efficacy continues to influence smoking behavior by mediating the intention of smoking, with an indirect effect coefficient of 1.421 and a total effect coefficient of 0.636. The coefficient of the indirect effect and the total effect is smaller than before the moderator, it can be concluded that academic achievement is a moderating variable that weakens the indirect or total effect between self efficacy and smoking behavior through smoking intention.

12. The analysis shows that the price of $\text{AdjR}^2 = 0.725$ which can be interpreted that "72.50% change or variation in smoking behavior scores significantly explained by changes or variations in scores of attitudes towards smoking, peer reference, self efficacy, smoking intention, academic achievement and interaction of smoking intention with academic achievement simultaneously, while the remaining 27.50% is explained by other variables not included in the model ".

13. By comparing the price of $\text{Adj. R}^2$ before there is a moderating variable and the price of $\text{Adj. R}^2$ after there is a moderating variable, it can be concluded that the price of $\text{Adj.R}^2$ before there is a moderating variable = 0.807 is greater than the price of $\text{Adj.R}^2$ after there is a moderating variable = 0.725. So it is proven that academic achievement is a moderating variable which weakens the influence of smoking attitude, peer reference and self efficacy variables on smoking behavior mediated by intention. In other words the intention to smoke can be weakened (sorted) by academic achievement.

8. Research Contribution
Theoretical Contributions

Expanding the Implementation of Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) through several modifications as a novelty to explain smoking behavior among adolescents in Indonesia. The results of this study are expected to provide empirical evidence that the modification of TPB theory, especially by adding moderating variables will strengthen the TPB's effect on smoking behavior. Of the various predictors that can still be said to consistently affect behavioral intentions, there is a model developed by Ajzen and Fishbein consisting of attitudes, subjective norms and behavioral control, but in this study by integrating several studies related to smoking intentions and
behavior, researchers tried to modify exogenous variables, which are to strengthen the applicability of TPB in relation to adolescent smoking behavior that consists of attitudes toward smoking, peer reference, and self efficacy as exogenous variables, smoking intentions as intervening variables, smoking behavior as endogenous variables and academic achievement as a moderation variable.

**Research Methodology Contribution**

Questioners in this study were distributed online, due to the wide distribution of research subjects (respondents), the researchers designed the questionnaire in software so that it could be uploaded online, so that anyone including himself was welcome to fill in, with the aim that the level of spread could reach all of Indonesia, by setting certain criteria to filter out the appropriate answers so that they can answer the research problem.

**Practical Contributions**

From the results of this study, if TPB is able to work well, it is also a momentum for stakeholders to prevent teenagers from smoking, because in Indonesia in general the prevention of smoking among adolescents is not optimal so this research becomes very relevant and in accordance with research needs the smoking prevention sector among adolescents at this time. In this case it shows that:

a. The importance of the role of teachers and schools doing activities that can improve student academic achievement, such as the K-13 curriculum requires students to be active in the teaching and learning process and student independence is prioritized because of the research results obtained academic achievement can weaken the intention to smoke meaning that students with high academic achievement, have a low intention to smoke, create a curriculum that not only increases hard skills but can also increase soft skills such as outbound activities that aim to improve students' interpersonal and intrapersonal abilities and intensify extracurricular activities that benefit students so there is not much free time for students to hang out or gather with friends outside of school activities, socialize the dangers of smoking, applied No Smoking Area (KTR) and besides that there is a need to stop smoking clinics for students who have become smoking as well as supervision from the school the process of teaching teachers and students who smoke by making strict rules and actions for teachers and students who smoke in the school environment and building effective communication between teachers and students in order to increase student awareness not to smoke, in line with Nohair's research (2011) which suggests the most common reasons for smoking are: having free time (81.6%), relieving stress (63.2%) and seeing some teachers smoking (61.8%), research Poulsen et.al, (2002) in Pennanen, (2012), said that teachers who smoke during school hours have been found to be associated with adolescent smoking so that smoking bans for students and teachers have been shown to reduce the risk of teenage smoking (Piontek et.al, 2008 in Pennanen, 2012).

b. The importance of the role of government to prevent smoking for adolescents such as giving strict sanctions for smokers who violate the rules that have been established, for example those who smoke in Non-Smoking Zones (KTR) are subject to fines, as well as the application of government regulations that have been issued properly implemented such as Government Regulations Republic of Indonesia Number 81 of 1999 concerning Safeguarding cigarettes for health, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2003 concerning Safeguarding Cigarettes for Health, Republic of Indonesia Law no.32 of 2010 concerning smoking bans, Government Regulation (PP) number 109 of 2012 concerning Safeguarding Materials Containing Addictive Substances in the Form of Tobacco Products for Health.

c. The results of the study are expected to be an evaluation material in order to make the right policies in terms of smoking prevention for adolescents such as the existence of decisive action for cigarette sellers who are caught selling cigarettes to children and adolescents under the age of 18 years because if seen on cigarette packets that are allowed to smoke age 18 years and above, and more promoting public service advertisements about the dangers of smoking to compensate for cigarette advertisements and prevention measures should be done as soon as possible starting from the beginning of adolescence given the age of adolescents who start smoking getting younger.

9. **Future Research**

a. The interaction of academic achievement with smoking intention shows that academic achievement can strengthen or weaken students' smoking intention to continue to become smoking behavior, so academic achievement is referred to as a moderating variable. In further research it is necessary to deepen information about other indicators that are able to describe the ability of individuals to improve maturity so that it is more rational in thinking and making decisions, for example in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor which have an impact on improving academic achievement.

b. This research does not involve other variables that are suspected to affect the results of research such as addiction because in cigarettes there is nicotine that causes addiction, this addiction is not only on cigarettes, but usually also includes addiction to certain cigarette brands (for example someone who is used to smoking with clove cigarettes, then he will not feel satisfied if replaced with other cigarettes), variable public service ads (both in terms of intensity, valence and consequence recipients), previous smoking trial behavior and personality systems.
c. This study was only conducted on high school / vocational students throughout Indonesia by not including Madrasah Aliyah students, namely students in faith-based schools, so for further research it is better to include students in faith-based schools.

d. This study is only intended for tobacco cigarettes, for further research needs to be examined about adolescents who smoke with electric cigarettes (electric smoke).

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