

Passive smoking behaviour and individual productivity in Indonesia = Perilaku perokok pasif dan produktivitas individu di Indonesia

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menguji pengaruh perilaku perokok pasif di level rumah tangga di Indonesia dengan berfokus pada hubungan perilaku merokok suami terhadap produktivitas istri yang bekerja dan tidak merokok yang diukur dengan pendapatan dan jumlah jam kerja. Secara statistik, prevalensi merokok pria di Indonesia sekitar 67% sedangkan prevalensi merokok wanita hanya 2.1%. Penelitian ini menggunakan data panel yang bersumber dari Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) 4 dan IFLS 5, dengan membandingkan hasil dari tiga metode statistik: OLS, Fixed Effect, dan metode IV. Secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perilaku merokok suami berhubungan negatif dengan pendapatan istri mereka dan tidak ada korelasi dengan jumlah jam kerja istri mereka. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bukti bahwa peningkatan jumlah perokok dalam komunitas istri secara signifikan berkorelasi negative dengan pendapatan mereka.

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This research tries to examine the effect of passive smoking behavior at the household level in Indonesia by focusing on the association of smoking behavior of husbands on productivities of their working and non-smoking wives measured by income and number of working hours. Statistically, smoking male prevalence in Indonesia is around 67% while female smoking prevalence is only 2.1%. To do so, this research uses the panel data sourced from Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) 4 and IFLS 5, and compares the results of three statistical methods: OLS, Fixed Effect, and IV method. Overall, the results show that the smoking behavior of husbands is negatively associated with the income of their wives and that there is no correlation with the number of working hours of their wives. This research also finds evidence that the increase of smokers in wives' community significantly and negatively correlates with their income pointing to community-wide spillover effects.