

The Impact of Parent's Upbringing on the Social Identity of the Adolescents Used Vape in Pekanbaru

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ABSTRACT

Social identity is the conception of an individual's identity as part of his group compared with others. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of parenting style on social identity in young women who use vape in Pekanbaru. The subjects of this study were 139 people; the exact population is not known, and the criteria of young women who use vape aged 15-23 years. The sampling technique used is Snowball Sampling. This data was analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS) with smartPLS3.0 M3 software. The results of this study indicate that parenting style has a positive and significant effect on social identity, with a path coefficient value of 0.334, a value of $0.006 < 0.05$, and a value of 2.781. It means that the higher the parenting style, the higher the social identity of young women who use vape in Pekanbaru.

Keywords: Parent's Upbringing; Social Identity; Adolescents

INTRODUCTION

As time goes by, one of the trends that is currently in great demand is vaping (Hassan & Azeharie, 2019). Vaping has been loved by all groups, not only parents but teenagers too; it is no wonder many teenagers are already using it. According to Jahyadi (2023), there are several differences between vape and conventional cigarettes, namely, the mechanism of use of vape is not burning but using a battery, vape which is only evaporated as a liquid that has been heated, produces quite a lot of steam when inhaled, has many flavors in the liquid, and tube-shaped vapes. Meanwhile, conventional cigarettes require a match to light them, contain nicotine and tar, are made from tobacco, have a strong tobacco aroma, and the vapor produced is not as much as vape.

According to Republika (in Nugroho, 2017), WHO data states that 30% of teenagers worldwide are smokers. This behavior of using vape is not only used by teenage boys but now vape is also used by teenage girls (Ladesvita & Agustina, 2017). According to Toiaputri (in Valeta & Hamdan, 2021), women who use cigarettes are always labeled naughty by those around them, and cigarettes are usually a sign of a man's identity; it would be strange if a woman used them.

Pekanbaru City, especially vape users, created a community founded in December 2016. This vape community was only inaugurated in 2017 with 50 members, and 2 have one female member. All members are vape users (Febrina et al., 2021). Based on the prevalence of teenage smokers, namely 14-19 years in 2001, it increased to 12.7% and increased to 20.3% in 2010, and increased again by 8.8% in 2016 (Narcotics Control et al., 2017). Then, the percentage of smoking among teenagers aged >15 years in Riau, namely in 2020, reached 28.06%; in 2021, it increased to 28.34%, and in 2022, it decreased to 26.86% (Central Statistics Agency, 2023).

On January 28, 2023, researchers interviewed several subjects who used vapes in several coffee shops that the researchers visited. It was found that young women used vapes due to pressure from their parents, which made teenagers stressed when they were at home, which resulted in them wanting to find peace by using vape with friends. Some subjects only want to try because of environmental influences, and they always use vaping secretly so that their parents do not find out. Now, young women always show the public that they also use vape.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Young women who use cigarettes only want to try them; there is motivation from within because they see other people using them to relieve stress (Lestari & Demartoto, 2011). Adolescent girls have pressure from outside, namely the environment, for example, problems at school, relationships with other people, etc. Meanwhile, factors that can cause stress are health conditions and lack of adequate sleep. The reason why teenage girls use cigarettes or vape is to escape from problems, and they think that using cigarettes or vape can relieve the stress experienced by teenagers (Kosasi, 2018).

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood, with ongoing changes (Santrock, 2011). Adolescents have begun to experience cognitive changes and socio-emotional and biological development (Santrock, 2012). Teenagers usually form groups or gangs so that conditions are created to be accepted as members of the group, so the teenager must also smoke (Wulan, 2012). According to Karuniawati (2019), environmental conditions around teenagers who have the habit of using vape will encourage teenagers to follow the use of vape. This stimulus in the environment is strong enough so that a community can accept an individual who does not want to be considered a foreigner by his group. Which ultimately forms social identity.

According to Kurt Lewin (in Tristanti, 2016), Smoking or vaping behavior in teenagers is caused by several factors, namely personal factors and social-environmental factors. The influence of environmental factors will make a teenage girl a cigarette user. Teenagers choose ecological conditions that suit their comfort. The social environment is never directly realized because it can negatively influence teenagers (Sapara et al., 2020).

According to Joewana (2004), the motivation behind someone who uses cigarettes is that they get recognition to get rid of resentment, which can be interpreted as that a teenager who smokes does not want to be abandoned by his social group and to vent his problems by using cigarettes (Prasasti, 2017). Usually, teenagers use cigarettes in front of other people, especially their group, because they are more comfortable using cigarettes in front of their peer group (Nugroho, 2017).

The formation of a person's social identity relationships is determined by the group they join. Jackson and Smith (1999) say that social identity is an individual's conceptualization of their identity as part of a group and comparing it with others. According to Tajfel (in Abrams & Hogg, 1990), if an individual sees a social identity that is less pleasant, then that individual will leave the group and join a more positive group. According to Jackson and Smith (1999), the more positively the group is assessed, the stronger the social identity in the group that is owned indirectly and will strengthen a person's self-esteem.

Family is The first environment that influences teenagers' social development (Utami & Fitriyani, 2019). The role of parents is vital during this development period. This relationship is essential in educating, protecting, disciplining, and guiding children toward maturity. According to Baumrind (in Hamdani, 2019), parenting is a model for parents to raise children by meeting their needs, teaching, and influencing children's behavior in everyday life. Every parent has a different parenting style in teaching, directing, and truly focusing on their children. According to Hurlock (in Tridonanto, 2014), the treatment of parents towards children will influence their attitudes and behavior. When parents always show their smoking habits at home, their children will follow the habits they see.

METHOD

This method uses a scale to collect data. This research uses a parenting style scale with a social identity scale. The measuring tool for this research uses data collection techniques, namely a psychological scale in the form of a Likert scale. According to Sugiyono (2017), the Likert scale measures attitudes, opinions, perceptions, and forms of social phenomena. This research scale consists of Favorable and Unfavorable questions. The Likert scale contains question items, with answer choices S.S. (Very Suitable), S (Suitable), T.S. (Not Appropriate), and STS (Very Unsuitable).

The parenting style scale used is based on Maccoby's theory, consisting of 2 dimensions, namely: Control dimension, there are 5, namely, 1) Restrictions, 2) Strict Attitudes, 3) Demands, 4) Interference, 5) Arbitrary power. There are five dimensions of warmth, namely: 1) Parental attention to the child's welfare, 2) Parental responsiveness to the child's welfare, 3) Making time for joint activities, 4) Showing enthusiasm for the child's behavior, 5) Sensitive to the child's emotional needs.

This research consists of 2 items, namely Favorable and Unfavorable. This scale uses a Likert scale consisting of 40 items. For the Favorable scale scores, namely Very Appropriate = 4, Appropriate = 3, Not Appropriate = 2, and Very Unsuitable = 1. While for the Unfavorable scale, they are Very Appropriate = 1, Appropriate = 2, Not Appropriate = 3, Very Unsuitable = 4.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research using Smart PLS3.0 showed that parenting style had a positive and significant influence on the social identity of 22 female adolescent vape users in Pekanbaru, with a coefficient value of 0.334 with a p-value of $0.006 < 0.05$ and a calculated t value of 2,781. This value is more than the t table for $n=139$ and $k=2$, namely 1.98 because the t calculated is $2.781 > t$ table 1.98. So, it can be concluded that parenting styles positively and significantly influence social identity. It can be interpreted that the higher the level of parental parenting, the higher the level of social identity among young women who use vape in Pekanbaru, and vice versa, the lower the level of parental parenting, the lower the level of social identity among young women who use vape in Pekanbaru.

This research is in line with research by Rudika and Putri (2023) that environmental factors and friendships cause smoking behavior in adolescents. The environment plays a vital role in shaping smoking behavior in adolescents. In the formation of smoking behavior in adolescents, there are different factors. Some children said that they knew about smoking from the influence of their parents, and there were also several teenagers who said that it was from the influence of their circle of friends.

According to Jackson and Smith (1999), social identity is an individual's self-conceptualization as part of a group member where they share, recognize, and compare with other groups based on the characteristics of their group and other groups. According to Turner and Hogg (1987), depersonalization is an essential process that underlies group phenomena such as social stereotypes, group cohesiveness, cooperation, and collective action. Depersonalization and individuality are different situations, which means they are dynamic and depend on context.

In the social identity dimension, according to Jackson and Smith (1999), this behavior will appear in adolescents if they are in the middle of a group. This research has the highest value on social identity, namely depersonalization. Depersonalization is when an individual has joined a group and already considers being part of that group. Then, the individual will tend to reduce the characteristics of the person's true self, adjusted to the values in a group. It can also be caused by feelings of fear of not being "regarded" by the group because they have ignored the values of that group. It is also in line with the opinion of Michael A. Hogg and Tindale (2003), where depersonalization is believing that other people are part of him and seeing himself as an example of a social category that can be replaced and

not a unique individual. This situation indirectly influences teenagers to use vape with their group.

Family is The first environment that influences teenagers' social development (Utami & Fitriyani, 2019). Family factors can also make children become cigarette or vape users. According to Maccoby and Martin (in Rosmala, 2021), parenting patterns include parental acceptance, discipline, not punitive action, and consistency in caring for children, each of which is related to positive developmental outcomes in children. The influence of parenting style on social identity in adolescents is also in line with research conducted by Utami and Fitriyani (2019), in which there is a significant relationship between parenting style and adolescent social development; this is because adolescents with democratic parenting have more opportunities for social development.

The results of research by Wijaya et al. (2021) state that a democratic parenting style has a greater chance of teenagers using cigarettes, while an authoritarian parenting style has a lower number of teenagers smoking. The conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and smoking behavior. This research still has several shortcomings. The research process, namely research with parental parenting patterns on social identity, is still limited, so it is not easy to find references for this research. The sampling technique uses snowball sampling. In this process, the sample is collected from informants who have a lot of information and connections regarding female vape users. Still, it is tough to respond to this research because not all vape users are willing to fill out the research questionnaire.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn from the research that has been conducted is that the influence of parental parenting on the social identity of young female vape users in Pekanbaru with a coefficient value of 0.334 with a p-value of $0.006 < 0.05$ and a calculated t value of 2.781. It has a positive and significant influence; the higher the parenting style, the higher the social identity. On the other hand, the lower the parenting style, the lower the social identity.

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