

THE STUDY OF SMOKING EFFECT ON WORK PERFORMANCE AMONG STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF MALACCA, 1996

KAJIAN KESAN AMALAN MEROKOK KE ATAS PERFORMANS KERJA DIKALANGAN KAKITANGAN JABATAN KESIHATAN NEGERI MELAKA, 1996

Masran Mohamad, Syed Mohamed Aljunid

ABSTRACT

A study on prevalence of smoking and its effect on job performance was undertaken among male staff working in Health Department in all districts in the state of Melaka, in March 1996. It is a cross-sectional study, using self-administered questionnaires. Universal sampling technique was employed in this study. A total of 344 questionnaires were distributed where 313 were completed and returned (91.27%). The findings of the study show that prevalence of smokers is 45.5 %, while 14.1% are ex-smokers. There is significant relationship between smoking status with age of respondents, ethnicity, educational status, years of service and income. The findings of this study also show performance is significantly related to age of respondents, ethnicity, years of service and income. However there is no significant relationship between smoking and job performance. In conclusion, this study shows that prevalence of smokers among male staff is high but it is not an important factor influencing their job performance.

ABSTRAK

Satu kajian keatas prevalens amalan merokok dan kesan amalan merokok ke atas performans kerja telah dijalankan di kalangan kakitangan lelaki yang berkhidmat di Jabatan Kesihatan di semua daerah di Negeri Melaka B.B. , pada bulan Mac 1996. Kajian dijalankan secara irisan lintang menggunakan borang soal-selidik yang diisi sendiri. Persampelan dilakukan secara universal meliputi populasi seramai 344 orang. Sebanyak 313 borang soal-selidik yang telah diisi dikembalikan (91.27%). Hasil kajian menunjukkan prevalens merokok adalah 45.4%, manakala 14.1% adalah bekas perokok. Terdapat hubungan yang bererti di antara status amalan merokok dengan umur, kumpulan etnik, taraf pendidikan, tempuh lama bekerja dan pendapatan. Kajian juga menunjukkan hubungan bererti di antara performans kerja dengan umur, bangsa, tempuh lama bekerja dan pendapatan. Nannun begitu tiada hubungan bererti di antara status amalan merokok dengan performans kerja. Kesimpulan yang dapat dirumus dari kajian ini adalah prevalens amalan merokok adalah tinggi di kalangan kakitangan lelaki dan amalan merokok bukanlah suatu faktor yang penting yang mempengaruhi performans kerja.