

## Conference Paper

# Factors Related to Napza Abuse among Adults in the Narcotics and Drug Abuse Foundation (YKPN2N) Makassar

Kens Napolion<sup>1</sup>, Weni Siatang<sup>2</sup>, and Nofianti Idris<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Nursing Profession Program (Ners), School of Health sciences Panakkukang Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>Vocational Nursing Program, School of Health sciences Panakkukang Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

## Abstract

**Background :** NAPZA is substances affecting the structure or function of some parts of ones' body who consumes them. **Objective:**This study examined factors related to NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drug Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar. **Methods:**The design of this research was analytic survey using *cross sectional study* approach. The data obtained were analyzed using the *fisher* test. Sample In this research, total sampling method was used. Therefore, the number of samples in this study were 30 people. **Result:**The result of this research revealed that there is correlation between personal factor and NAPZA abuse with the score of  $p=0,031 \leq (p, \alpha = 0,05)$ ; the correlation between family factor and NAPZA abuse scored  $p = 0,02 \leq (p, \alpha = 0,05)$ ; while the correlation between peer factor and NAPZA abuse scored  $p=0,031 \leq (p, \alpha = 0,05)$ . **Conclusion:** Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between personal factor, family factor, peer factor and NAPZA abuse among adults.

**Keywords:** Drugs Abuse, Family Factor, Peer Factor, Personal Factor

Corresponding Author:

Kens Napolion

daeng\_kens1@yahoo.com

Received: 22 September 2019

Accepted: 4 October 2019

Published: 10 October 2019

Publishing services provided by  
Knowledge E

© Kens Napolion et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICHT 2019 Conference Committee.

## 1. Introduction

NAPZA is an abbreviation for narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances, including natural or synthetic substances which, if consumed, cause changes in physical and psychological function, and could cause dependency [1]. NAPZA is a substance affects the structure or function of several parts of the body of those who consume them. The benefits and risks of drugs use depend on the amount, the frequency, the method, and the mixture with another drugs consumed [2].

Based on the above, researchers are interested in examining the factors related to drugs abuse in the for the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar. Drug abuse in Indonesia is in big cities, South Sulawesi is ranked 7th highest out of the 10 provinces with the most drug abuse in Indonesia. In 2008 it was estimated that the

## OPEN ACCESS

number of drug abuse in South Sulawesi was 103,849 people with an increase of 1.8%. While in 2011 it was estimated that the number of drug abuse increased to 124,444 people with an increase of 1, 95%, and continued to increase in 2014 the estimated number of drug abuse in Sulsel to 125,643 people with an increase of 2.08%. [2]

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Study Design

The research design applied in this study was an analytic survey. This research is named observational research because researchers merely observe the research subject and search for data related to the research without giving any treatment to the research subjects. This study uses a cross sectional study design.

### 2.2. Population and Sample

The population in this research amounted to 30 people in the last 3 months, from October to December at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar. Sample in this research, total sampling method was used. Therefore, the number of samples in this study were 30 people. This research used total sampling in which the technique of sample determination is by examining all populations obtained. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is equal to the population.

### 2.3. Instrument

Data collection tools were designed by researchers in accordance with the conceptual framework that was created. The instrument used was a questionnaire sheet and an observation sheet containing 4 questions for the respondent's identity and for the Independent variable questions (personality factor) 17 items with a guttman scale which were rated as true (2) and false (1), for family factor variables 14 items of questions with a guttman scale where the value of the criteria is true (2) and false (1) and the third independent variable is the peer factor using the guttman scale where the value of the criteria is true (2) and false (1).

## 2.4. Data Collection Procedures

In obtaining primary data, it is done by direct observation and reading out questionnaires that will be filled or answered by respondents with the following steps: Before the questionnaire was submitted to the respondent, the researcher gave an explanation of the purpose of the study. After the respondent understands the purpose of the research, the respondent is asked to be willing to fill in the questionnaire, If the respondent has agreed, the questionnaire is read by the researcher and the respondent is asked to answer the question on the questionnaire. After the questionnaire is completed by the respondent, it is then collected and prepared to be processed and analyzed.

## 2.5. Data Analysis

Univariate test is used to make a description of the frequency distribution of each research variable. Frequency distribution is done to describe or show the number of times a measurement result value occurs in all sample measurements. Univariate analysis was carried out on factors relating to drug use in adolescents at the Foundation for the Care of Drug and Drug Abuse (YKP2N) Makassar Foundation. Bivariate analysis is used to analyze the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Bivariate analysis calculations on the two variables using chi-square, see the magnitude of the p-value with a degree of significance ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05. If the value of  $p < \alpha$  (0.05) means that the relationship is significant.

## 3. Results

### Demographic Characteristic

TABLE 1: Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Foundation of the group concerned with Narcotics abuse and illegal drugs (YKP2N) Makassar in 2017.

No	Age level	n	%
1	13 – 17 year	22	73,3
2	18 - 22 year	5	16,7
3	23 - 27 year	3	10,0

Tabel 1. Shows that from 30 respondents aged 13-17 years as many as 22 respondents (73.3%), aged 18-22 years as many as 5 respondents (16.7%) and aged 23-27 as many as 3 respondents (10.0%) who abuse drugs.

TABLE 2: Distribution of Respondents by Education Level at the Foundation group concerned with narcotics abuse and illegal drugs (YKP2N) Makassar in 2017.

Level of education	n	%
Elementary school	7	23,3
Middle School	11	36,7
High school	8	26,7
Bachelor	4	13,3

Table 2. Shows that the education of junior high school respondents is 11 respondents (36.7%), who abuse drugs. While the bachelor were 4 respondents (13.3%) who abused drugs.

TABLE 3: Distribution of Respondents by Gender at the Foundation for the group concerned with narcotics abuse and illegal drugs (YKP2N) Makassar in 2017.

No	Gender	n	%
	Man	30	100,0

Table 3. Shows that the gender of male respondents is 30 respondents (100.0%) who abuse drugs.

TABLE 4: Respondent Distribution based on Personality Factor at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

No	Personality factor	n	%
1	Poor	25	83,3
2	Good	5	16,7

Table 4 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 25 individuals with poor personality factors (83.3%) and 5 respondents indicated with good personality factor (16.7%).

TABLE 5: Respondent Distribution based on Family Factor at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

No	Family factor	n	%
1	Good relationship	9	30,0
2	Poor relationship	21	70,0

Table 5 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 9 individuals with good family (relationship) factors (30,0%) and there are 21 respondents indicated with poor family (relationship) factor (70,0%).

Table 6 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 12 individuals with good peer factors (40,0%) and there are 18 respondents indicated with bad peer factor (60,0%).

Table 7 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 20 individuals with severe NAPZA abuse (66,7%) and there are 10 respondents indicated with mild NAPZA abuse (33,3%).

TABLE 6: Respondent Distribution based on Peer Factor at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

No	Peer factor	n	%
1	Good	12	40,0
2	Bad	18	60,0

TABLE 7: Respondent Distribution based on NAPZA Abuse at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

No	NAPZA Abuse	n	%
1	Severe abuse	20	66,7
2	Mild abuse	10	33,3

TABLE 8: Correlation of Personality Factor with NAPZA abuse at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

Personality Factor	NAPZA Abuse				Amount		p
	Mild Abuse		Severe Abuse		n	%	
	n	%	N	%			
Poor	6	20,0	19	63,3	25	83,3	0,031
Good	4	13,3	1	3,3	5	16,7	

Based on the data analysis above, correlation of personality factors with NAPZA abuse among teenagers at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) seen from table 5 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 6 individuals with poor personality encountered with mild NAPZA abuse (20,0%), and 19 individuals with poor personality encountered with severe NAPZA abuse (63,3%). In contrary, there are 4 individuals with good personality encountered with mild NAPZA abuse (13,3%) and there are 1 individual with good personality encountered with severe NAPZA abuse (3,3%).

Based on data analysis results using *Fisher's Exact Test*, p values = 0.031 < (p, α = 0.05) were obtained. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation exist between personality factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar.

TABLE 9: Correlation of Family Factor with NAPZA abuse at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

Family Factor	NAPZA Abuse				Amount		p
	Mild abuse		Severe abuse		n	%	
	n	%	N	%			
Poor relationship	3	10,0	18	60,0	21	70	0,002
Good relationship	7	23,3	2	6,7	9	30	

Based on the data analysis above, correlation of family factors with NAPZA abuse among teenagers at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) seen from table 6 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 3 individuals with poor family relationship encountered with mild NAPZA abuse (10,0%), and 18 individuals with poor family relationship encountered with severe NAPZA abuse (60,0%). In contrary, there are 7 individuals with good family relationship encountered with mild NAPZA abuse (23,3%) and there are 2 individual with good family relationship encountered with severe NAPZA abuse (6,7%).

Based on data analysis results using *Fisher's Exact Test*, p values = 0.002 < (p, α = 0.05) were obtained. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation exist between family factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar.

TABLE 10: Correlation of Peer Factors with NAPZA abuse at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

Peer Factor	NAPZA Abuse				Amount		p
	Mild Abuse		Severe Abuse		n	%	
	n	%	N	%			
Bad	2	6,7	16	53,3	18	60,0	0,003
Good	8	26,7	4	13,3	12	40,0	

Based on the data analysis above, correlation of peer factors with NAPZA abuse among teenagers at the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) seen from table 7 shows that out of 30 respondents, there are 2 individuals with bad peer encountered with mild NAPZA abuse (6,7%), and 16 individuals with bad peer encountered with severe NAPZA abuse (53,3%). In contrary, there are 8 individuals with good peer encountered with mild NAPZA abuse (26,7%) and there are 4 individual with good peer encountered with severe NAPZA abuse (6,7%).

Based on data analysis results using *Fisher's Exact Test*, p values = 0.003 < (p, α = 0.05) were obtained. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation exist between peer factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar.

#### 4. Discussions

Based on data analysis results using *Fisher's Exact Test*. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between personality factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar. Prasetyo

2013 in Hakim,2002, strengthened this research by revealing traits that appeared in individuals who lacked of self-confidence, such as being anxious easily in dealing with problems with a significant level of difficulty, nervous, and sometimes stuttering, often reacting negatively in dealing with problems, for example by avoiding responsibility or isolate oneself, which causes one's self-confidence to get worse [3].

Based on data analysis results using *Fisher's Exact Test*. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between family factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar. There are also numbers of teenagers whom involved in drugs abuse, apparently not caused or came from broken-home families, instead of harmonious family life [4]. In this case, researchers assume that it was strongly influenced by other significant factors, namely personality disorders, because based on additional analysis it was seen that generally, respondents admit to use drugs for curiosity [5]. The curiosity indicates that he/she has a personality disorder because it was common assumption that everyone is definitely clear and obvious about the adverse effects of drugs abuse. This makes teenagers who are abusers experience a personality disorder in him [6].

Based on data analysis results using *Fisher's Exact Test*. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation exist between peer factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar. The phrase has a very clear meaning that conformity among teenagers is inevitable, however, it can be prevented by associate (or hang-out) with peer whose behavior is far from negative because teenagers who associate (or hang-out) with drugs abusers are very easy to get involved as drugs abusers too [7]. Conversely, teenagers who associate (or hang-out) with those with positive activities will also likely to have positive attitude [8].

## 5. Conclusions

There is a correlation exist between personality factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar on 2017, There is a correlation exist between family factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar on 2017; and, There is a correlation exist between peer factors and NAPZA abuse among teenagers in the Narcotics and Drugs Abuse Foundation (YKP2N) Makassar on 2017.

For venue and location of research; Can be used as material and data in efforts to prevent drug abuse in adolescents, For education institutions; Can be used as information material and material in the curriculum to develop science, especially the problem

of personality factors, family, peers and drug abuse in adolescents, For the researchers (of this research); Can be useful to increase the knowledge and understanding of researchers about the relationship between personality factors, family, peers and drug abuse in adolescents at the foundation of the group concerned with narcotics abuse and illegal drugs (YKP2N) Makassar and For the future researchers; Further research needs to be done on personality factors, family, peers and drug abuse in adolescents and continue to examine two factors that I have not examined, namely environmental factors and the availability of drugs.

## References

- [1] UNODC. World drug report 2012. Vienna: United Nation Publication, 2012: -10.
- [2] Kementerian Kesehatan, R. I. (2018). Pusat data dan informasi kementerian kesehatan RI.
- [3] Prasetyo, S. A., Astuti, Y. D. (2013). Adolescent Attitudes Toward Drug Abuse Judging from Confidence. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Islamic University.
- [4] Ardhi N, Sunu. 2011. Dangers of Drug Abuse in Adolescents. <http://duaribuan.wordpress.com/2011/04/11/danger-abuse-drugs-in-teens/>. Accessed December 16, 2012
- [5] Joewana, Satya. LusiMargiyani, et al. 2011. DRUGS Practical Guidelines For Families To Prevent Drug Abuse. Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.
- [6] Sumiati, et al., 2009, Nursing Care for NAPZA Abuse & Addiction Clients, Jakarta: Trans Info Media
- [7] Willis, s.s (2012). TEENAGERS AND THEIR PROBLEMS explore various forms of juvenile delinquency, drugs, free sex, and their solutions. Bandung: afabeta
- [8] Nursalam. (2014). Nursing Management: Application in Professional Nursing Practices. Jakarta: SalembaMedika.