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

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Abstract

Background: NAPZA is substances affecting the structure or function of some parts of one's 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

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
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 (α) 0.05. If the value of p <α (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Age level</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13 – 17 year</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>73,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18 - 22 year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>23 - 27 year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 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.
Tabla 2: Distribución de Respondentes según el Nivel de Educación en la Fundación para el grupo concerniente a la adicción a la drogas (YKP2N) Makassar en 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nivel de educación</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachillerato</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liceo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundaria graduada</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primaria</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabla 2. Muestra que la educación de los estudiantes de bachillerato es de 11 estudiantes (36.7%), que abusan de drogas. Mientras que los estudiantes de bachillerato fueron 4 estudiantes (13.3%) que abusaron de drogas.

Tabla 3: Distribución de Respondentes por sexo en la Fundación para el grupo concerniente a la adicción a la drogas (YKP2N) Makassar en 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sexo</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varón</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabla 3. Muestra que el sexo de los estudiantes masculinos es de 30 estudiantes (100.0%) que abusan de drogas.

Tabla 4: Distribución de Respondentes según el Factor de Personalidad en la Fundación para el abuso de drogas (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Factor de personalidad</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pobre</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bueno</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabla 4 muestra que de 30 estudiantes, hay 25 individuos con un factor de personalidad pobre (83.3%) y 5 estudiantes indicados con un factor de personalidad bueno (16.7%).

Tabla 5: Distribución de Respondentes según el Factor de Familia en la Fundación para el abuso de drogas (YKP2N) Makassar 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Factor de familia</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Buena relación</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pobre relación</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabla 5 muestra que de 30 estudiantes, hay 9 individuos con un factor de familia bueno (30,0%) y 21 estudiantes indicados con un factor de familia pobre (70,0%).

Tabla 6 muestra que de 30 estudiantes, hay 12 individuos con un factor de relación de amistad bueno (40,0%) y 18 estudiantes indicados con un factor de relación de amistad pobre (60,0%).

Tabla 7 muestra que de 30 estudiantes, hay 20 individuos con una severa adicción NAPZA (66,7%) y 10 estudiantes indicados con una adicción NAPZA ligera (33,3%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Peer factor</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>NAPZA Abuse</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Severe abuse</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mild abuse</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personality Factor</th>
<th>NAPZA Abuse</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mild Abuse</td>
<td>Severe Abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Factor</th>
<th>NAPZA Abuse</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mild abuse</td>
<td>Severe abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor relationship</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good relationship</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p = 0.002
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Factor</th>
<th>NAPZA Abuse</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mild Abuse</td>
<td>Severe Abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 isolating 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