The Relationship Between the Family Environment and the Role of Friends with Drug Abuse re-Abuse at the Pamardi Putra Social Rehabilitation Center, Lembang, West Bandung Regency

Ahmad Zaelani ¹, Fikri Ardiansyah ³
Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat
Sekolah Tinggi Kesehatan Indonesia (STKINDO) Wirautama

Article Info

Article history:
Received August 18, 2023
Revised August 29, 2023
Accepted September 9, 2023

Keywords:
Drugs
Family Environment
Role of Peers

ABSTRAK

According to data in the Pamardi Putra Social Rehabilitation Lembang, the number of rehabilitated former drug users from May - July 2023 has fluctuated. The problem that often occurs is the tendency of former drug users to have difficulty avoiding their desire to stop using drugs. A preliminary study of the 10 respondents, shows that 7 people use drugs back due to the influence of friends, 2 people think using drugs can eliminate the problems in the family, and one person feels more confident when using the drug. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlations between family environment and the role of friends' social environment with repeated drug abuse. The method used is correlative analytics with the cross-sectional approach. The research population is 49 people and samples taken by total sampling technique are 62 people. Data obtained through questionnaires were analyzed through univariate tests and bivariate (chi-square). The results were obtained by respondents who experienced repeated drug abuse of 14 people (28,6%), respondents with a negative family environment of 25 people (51%), and respondents with the role of friends of 20 people (40,8%). There is no relationship between family environment with repeated drug abuse (p-value = 1), and there is no relationship role of friends with repeated drug abuse (p-value = 0.002). It is recommended that Pamardi Putra Rehabilitation Center Lembang consider making a counseling program for the former drug users to be aware of the various kinds of negative influences and can choose to get along with a good friend to avoid the repeated of drug abuse stemming from the influence of peers.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license.

Corresponding Author:
Ahmad Zaelani
Sekolah Tinggi Kesehatan Indonesia (STKINDO) Wirautama
Email: zaelaniahmad64@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Based on data from BNN drug users in 2010 there were 3.3 million people with an age range of 18-38 years, in 2011 as many as 4.3 million people with an age range of 17-38 years, and during 2012 to 5 million people with an age range of 16-35 years, so it can be known that the highest drug users are in the age range of adolescents and continue to increase by 500-900 thousand people over the last 3 years. Data in 2012 the
The number of victims died due to consuming drugs in Indonesia has reached an average of 50 people per day (BNN, 2013).

Data on victims of drug users in West Java Province in 2009 reached 12,088 people and in 2010 reached 7,929 people, although there was a decrease drug use is still a serious problem to be considered and drug users are highest in the adolescent age range. According to BNN, the prevalence of drug use in the student environment reached 4.7% of 921,695 people from the number of students (Pratiwi, 2014).

The causes of drug abuse are influenced by various factors, including individual factors, social environmental factors, and drug availability factors. The social environment is the biggest influence on drug use. The social environment factors in question include the family environment and the role of peers (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

Based on Rachmawati’s research (2008), environmental factors that influence drug abuse are family relationships and the influence of friends. Disharmonious families can trigger drug abuse, such as mothers who are too dominant, excessive protection, authoritarian fathers or indifferent to the family, parents imposing their will on children, poor quality of family relationships, and habits of other family members who also use illegal drugs. The influence of friends in the occurrence of drug abuse is enormous. Punishment by peers, especially exclusion for those who try to quit, is felt to be more severe than the use of the drug itself.

Another study conducted by Akifah (2014) on the relationship between social environmental factors and drug abuse in the Makassar City Police showed that drug abuse in adolescents was influenced by the role of peers and the ease of obtaining drugs.

The Pamardi Putra Lembang Social Rehabilitation Center is a Technical Implementation Unit of the West Java Provincial Social Service that carries out the Social Rehabilitation Service Program for victims of drug users. The Rehabilitation Center has a capacity of 100 drug victims per year, targeting the age group of 14 to 28 years.

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is correlation analytical research, which is a study that aims to explore how and why health phenomena occur and then analyze the dynamics of correlation between phenomena, both between family environment factors and peer roles with effect factors, namely re-drug abuse. The research design used is cross-sectional and only examines independent variables and dependent variables at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

RESEARCH RESULTS

1. Overview of drug abuse, family environment, and peer roles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency (F)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misuse Re-drug</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milieu Family</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The role of peers</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. The relationship of the family environment with drug abuse re-abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family environment</th>
<th>Re-drug abuse</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>PR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Already</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29,2%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>70,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25,8</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>74,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The relationship of peer roles with drug abuse re-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The role of peers</th>
<th>Re-drug abuse</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>PR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Already</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>89,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>71,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

1. The results of this study found that respondents experienced repeated drug abuse as many as 14 people (28.6%). Based on the results of this study, the amount of re-abuse can be reduced if rehabilitation is carried out, if rehabilitation is not carried out then the risk of re-drug abuse will increase. In this study, respondents who used drugs again tended to be more influenced by peer roles (55%) than by family environment (28%). For former drug users, usually, certain moments gather with friends, situations, sounds, smells, thoughts about drugs, or dreams about drugs can remind them to use again.

2. The results of the study found that a negative family environment had an incidence of drug abuse in as many as 25 people (51%). This happens because the respondent's family environment is the beginning of the formation of a person's character can be formed. The lack of harmony in parental relationships, children feeling neglected, and ineffective communication between parents and children are one of the causes of someone using drugs. Most respondents experienced a poor socialization process in their family life. Respondents sometimes become part of parents' anger when they fight, while other respondents feel neglected because parents are always busy outside the home. To vent this, respondents finally use drugs in the hope that the problems that occur in them can disappear.

3. The results of the study found that negative peer roles had an incidence of repeat drug abuse in as many as 20 people (40.8%). This happens because for teenagers friends are someone who can be trusted, friends have a great influence in this matter in drug abuse.

4. Based on the results of the study, it is known that a negative family environment has an incidence of re-drug abuse as many as 7 people (28%) while a positive family environment has an incidence of re-drug abuse as many as 7 people (29.2%). The results of further statistical tests obtained a p-value = 1.0 > α (0.05), meaning that H0 failed to be rejected thus there was no relationship between the family environment and re-drug abuse and obtained a PR value = 0.96 (95%CI) which means that the family environment is not a factor in the occurrence of re-drug abuse behavior.

5. Based on the results of the study, it is known that negative peer roles have a repeat incidence of drug abuse in as many as 11 people (55%), while positive peer roles have a repeat incidence of drug abuse in as many as 3 people (10.3%). The results of further statistical tests obtained p value = 0.002 < α (0.05), meaning that H0 was rejected thus there was a relationship between peer roles and re-drug abuse and obtained PR values = 5.317 which means negative peer roles were 5,317 times at risk for re-drug abuse compared to positive peer roles.
CONCLUSION
1. Respondents who re-abused drugs were 14 people (28.6%), respondents with a negative family environment as many as 25 people (51%), and respondents with negative peer roles as many as 20 people (40.8%).
2. There was no relationship between family environment and re-drug abuse (p-value = 1.0). Family environment is not a protective factor for re-drug abuse (PR = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.396-2.327).
3. There was a relationship between peer role and drug abuse (p-value = 0.002). Negative peer roles were 5,317 times more likely to reoccur drug abuse than positive peer roles (PR = 5.317, 95% = 1.696-16.67).

REFERENCES