

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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# Analysis of Adolescent Intention Factors in Drug Abuse Prevention in Tuban District

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**ABSTRACT** Drug abuse among adolescents was currently increased, it's important to prevention. Tuban district in 2018 trend of drug cases a significant increased. Data from the Tuban Police, there was an increased in cases up to 173.68 percent when compared to similar cases in 2017. The purpose of this study was to determine the determinant factors that influence adolescents' intentions to prevent drug abuse, which will contribute to policy making related to drug prevention among adolescents. Methods: Design of this study used descriptive correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The population were all students in junior high schools in Tuban, an affordable target population of 1880 students. Sample were 200 students, taken by quota sampling according inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data collected by questionnaire. Data collected was tabulated, analyzed using frequency and percentage distributions and presented in distribution table. Bivariate and multivariate analysis used logistic regression test to analyzed the determinants factors. Results of this study show that attitudes and gender were factors that influenced adolescents' intention to prevent drug abuse, attitude (p value=0.001) and gender (p value=0.034). Conclusion: From this study, we can be concluded that the attitude and gender were factors that influence adolescents' intention to prevent drug abuse. Implication: Increased intention to prevent drug abuse requires efforts to lead to a more positive attitude of youth by providing training; health education, the formation of anti-drug ambassadors among young men and women an early age in a planned and periodic manner with the relevant agencies.

**KEYWORDS:** drug abuse, adolescent, prevention, intention

## I. INTRODUCTION

Substance abuse and related health problems are of growing concern worldwide [1][2][3], it is important to pay attention to the adverse effects experienced by adolescents related to drug abuse [4][5][6]. The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) Survey (2018), stated that as many as 275 million people in the world or 5.6% of the world's population (aged 15-64 years) have used drugs. In the United States, nearly one million adolescents aged 12 to 17 meet the diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder [7][8].

East Java Province in 2010-2019 ranks first in the number of drug cases and the number of suspected drug users, the results of a survey conducted by LIPI in collaboration with the East Java BNN Data and Information Research Center obtained data, that for students, the prevalence showed 7.5 % of 4,638,297 students in East Java. This means that 347,872 students in East Java are involved

in drug abuse (BNN, 2019).

Tuban district during 2018 the trend of drug cases experienced a significant increase (Report of the Narcotics Unit, 2019). Based on Tuban Police data, there was an increase in cases in the Tuban district of up to 173.68 percent when compared to similar cases in 2017. It was recorded that in 2018, the number of drug cases handled by the Tuban Police Narcotics Unit was 52 cases, a significant increase when compared in 2017 which only 19 cases.

There are various factors contributing to drug abuse globally, regionally and nationally [9][10][11]. The National Institute on Drug Abuse or NIDA (2018) states that the reasons for using drugs are to feel comfortable, feel happy, increase abilities, curiosity, social pressure, childhood abuse [12]. In addition, the influence of friends, releasing stress, easy access to drugs, cultural factors, and increased stamina are the reasons for the increase in drug abuse [1][10].

In general, drug abuse can have a detrimental impact on physical health conditions, mental health, social and economic consequences for adolescents, families and communities [1][13][14][6]. Twenty-five potentially significant health problems were assessed to be related to drug abuse, such as attempted suicide, sexually transmitted diseases and others [1].

After two decades of efforts made by the government and NGOs to meet the challenges of young people's rising drug abuse, it is time to look for ways to escalate drug strategies to new heights [5]. The right effort to determine the right choice of intervention is to find out the dominant factors that influence prevention behavior, as a follow-up effort to minimize the Drug Emergency in Tuban district.

There are several studies related to drug abuse among adolescents such as of drug abuse predictor causes and correlates of adolescent drug abuse [3][15], predictors engagement in adolescent drug abuse [13], etiology of drug abuse implication for prevention [16], preventing adolescent drug abuse [17], prevention effort of adolescent drug abuse [18][19][20], and all kinds of therapy, treating for adolescent drug abuse prevention [21][22][23][24][25][26], but there is no study that examines the most dominant factors that can prevent drug abuse among adolescents with Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) approach, which includes background factors, personal factors, social factors and information factors, and it is very important for us to know as basic data to determine the initial step in preventing drug abuse among adolescent.

Based on this, the purpose of this study are determine the dominant factors that influence adolescent intentions in preventing drug abuse in Tuban district. The results of this study are expected to be used as a basis for determining policies and interventions to reduce the incidence of drug abuse among adolescents in Tuban district.

## II. METHOD

### A. RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

Target population this study were all junior high school students in Tuban district, and the target population reached in this study were all adolescent who were registered as students at State Junior High Schools 2 and 3 in Latsari Village, Tuban district as many as 1,880 students. Sampling in this study was done by taking 10-20% of the total population, because the population is more than 1000. The sample size in this study 10% of the total population is 188 = 200 respondents.

Participants were 200 students in grades 2 and 3 at SMPN 2 and 3 in Tuban Tuban district who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria specified. Inclusion criteria includes: registered as a Junior High School Student in Tuban, domiciled in Tuban, cooperative and willing to sign the informed consent. And exclusion criteria; having a mental disorder.

### B. INSTRUMENTATION

Data collection in this study used a questionnaire. The questionnaires used include: Instrument A (questionnaire background factors; questionnaire personal factors, questionnaire social factors and questionnaire information factors) and Instrument B (Questionnaire Intention) that instruments are modified the theory of planned behavior (TPB) theory, which has been tested for the validity and reliability of the instrument.

### C. PROCEDURES

The research was conducted after obtaining a research permit from the relevant agencies such as the Tuban district education office, Tuban district health office, Tuban district BNN office, the location of the research site (SMPN 2 and 3 Tuban) and others, also taking care of a research ethics permit at the Surabaya Ministry of Health Poltekkes ethics committee, after getting permission and an ethical statement came out the researcher determined the research sample in accordance with the established criteria. After being selected as respondents, the researcher gave an explanation of the research procedures, research objectives and the nature of participation in the research (voluntary). The participants were recruited on the basis of the Ethical Approval of Health Research Ethics Committee from Tuban district government.

### D. ANALYSIS

This study used a descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach. Descriptive correlation research aims to explain the relationship between variables. Examine the relationship that exists in a situation. The cross-sectional approach is to make observations or measurements at a certain time, so in this not used to show causality, only to explore the relationship between variables at one time.

Univariate analysis on each dependent variable and independent variables used frequency and percentage distributions. Bivariate analysis was used with logistic regression test to analyze the dominant factor.

## III. RESULTS

### A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS of RESPONDENT

The research subjects were students in Senior High School 2 and 3 Tuban totalling 200 respondents. Based on the results of the study, the characteristics of the respondents are known as follows. From [TABLE 1](#) shows that the characteristics of respondents based on age, all of respondents have ages 14-16 years (middle teens) as many as 200 respondents (100%). Characteristics of gender, most of the respondents are male, as many as 104 respondent (52%). Characteristics respondents based on etnis; all of the respondents were java's etnis as many as 200 respondents (100%).

**TABLE 1**  
**Respondent Characteriss**

Respondent's characteristics		n	%
Age	Early teens (11-13 years)	0	0
	Middle teens (14-16 years)	200	100
	Total	200	100
Gender	Male	104	52
	Female	96	48
	Total	200	100
Etnis	Java		
	Non Java		
	Total		

## B. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION of RESPONDENTS BASED ON INFORMATION FACTORS

Based on the results of the study, the distribution of the respondents based on information faktor are known as follows. **TABLE 2** shows that the experience factor most of respondent are no experience as many as 171 respondents (85.5%), and knowledge factors most of the respondent have good knowledge as many as 182 respondents (91%) and media exposure factor most of the respondent seldom of media exposure as many as 103 respondents (51,5%).

**TABLE 2**  
**Distribution of Information Factors**

Variabel		n	%
Experience	Inexperienced	171	85.5
	Experienced	29	14.5
	Total	200	100
Knowledge	Good knowledge	182	91
	Lack of knowledge	18	9
	Total	200	100
Media exposure	Seldom	103	51.5
	Often	97	48.5
	Total	200	100

## C. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION of RESPONDENTS BASED ON PERSONAL FACTORS

Based on the results of the study, the distribution of the respondents based on personal factor are known as follows. **TABLE 3** shows that the attitude of respondent most of negative attitude as many as 104 respondents (52%), and most of the personality respondent have conscientiousness type as many as 143 respondents (71,5%).

**TABLE 3**  
**Distribution of Personal Factors (=200)**

Variable		n	%
Attitude	Negative	104	52
	Positive	96	48
	Total	200	100
Personality	Neurotic type	57	28.5
	Conscientiousness type	143	71.5
	Total	200	100

## D. ANALYSIS of BACKGROUND FACTORS WITH ADOLESCENT INTENTION

Based on the results of the study, the analysis of background factor with adolescent intention are known as follows.

**TABLE 4**  
**Analyses of Background with Adolescent Intention to Prevention Drug**  
95,5% C.I for EXP (B)

Variabel	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig	Exp (B)	Lower	Upper
Attitude	-1.22	.367	11.13	1	.001	.294	.143	.604
Personality	-.33	.361	.88	1	.348	.713	.351	1.446
Gender	-.74	.352	4.49	1	.034	.474	.238	.945
Experience	-.14	.461	.10	1	.749	.863	.350	2.129
Knowledge	.22	.539	.17	1	.673	1.256	.437	3.608
Media exp	.25	.339	.54	1	.460	1.285	.661	2.499
Constant	.68	.778	.78	1	.376	1.992		

From **TABLE 4** shows that the attitude variable obtained a regression coefficient of -1.224 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.001 < 0.05. Because the significance is smaller than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is accepted. This means that attitudes have a significant effect on efforts to prevent drug abuse. The personality variable obtained a regression coefficient of -0.339 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.348 > 0.05. Because the significance is greater than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is rejected. This means that personality does not significantly influence drug abuse prevention efforts.

Gender variable obtained a regression coefficient of -0.746 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.034 < 0.05. Because the significance is smaller than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is accepted. This means that gender has a significant effect on efforts to prevent drug abuse.

The experience variable obtained a regression coefficient of -0.147 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.749 > 0.05. Because the significance is greater than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is rejected. This means that experience has no significant effect on efforts to prevent drug abuse. The knowledge variable obtained a regression coefficient of 0.228 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.673 > 0.05. Because the significance is greater than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is rejected. This means that knowledge has no significant effect on efforts to prevent drug abuse. Variable media exposure obtained a regression coefficient of 0.251 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.460 > 0.05. Because the significance is greater than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is rejected. This means that exposure has a significant effect on efforts to prevent drug abuse.

## III. DISCUSSION

From **TABLE 4** the results of this study indicated that attitudes and gender affect the intention of adolescents in prevent drug abuse in Tuban district. The attitude variable obtained a regression coefficient of -1.224 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.001 < 0.05 and Gender variable obtained a regression coefficient of -0.746 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.034 < 0.05. Because the significance is smaller than  $p = 0.05$ , the hypothesis is accepted.

Intention is an indication of how strong a person's belief will be to try a behavior, and how much effort will be used to perform a behavior [27]. Attitude presents a readiness for action that leads to behavior, because attitude is a closed response that a person produces to the stimulus he receives, involving the opinion and emotion factors concerned to agree or disagree with a behavior.

Attitude towards behavior is a positive or negative evaluation in performing a behavior. Attitudes towards behavior indicate the degree to which a person has a good or bad evaluation of certain behaviors, which in this case is drug abuse prevention behavior [28]. Attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control will affect the formation of intention, and these three things are influenced by background factors, one of which is attitude as an element in personal factors [27].

Intentions play a distinctive role in directing behavior, namely connecting deep behaviors that are believed and desired by a person with certain behaviors [28]. Intention is a determinant that the attitude that is believed will be displayed or not displayed as behavior. Attitude towards behavior is a function based on behavioral beliefs, namely one's belief in the positive and/or negative consequences that will be obtained by a person when performing a behavior (salient outcome beliefs). Attitude toward behavior is defined as the level of an individual's positive or negative assessment of a behavior. Attitude toward the behavior is determined by a combination of individual beliefs about the positive and or negative consequences of the behavior (behavioral beliefs) with a person's subjective value of the consequences of that behavior [27].

Attitudes towards behavior that are considered positive will later strengthen the individual's intention to perform a behavior in his life [29]. Therefore, attitude is a vehicle in guiding and strengthening an individual's intention to do or not do something behavior, so that with a good attitude will strengthen the intentions of adolescent in drug prevention efforts in Tuban district.

The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between gender and adolescent intention in preventing drug abuse. In this study, female respondents had greater intentions in the good category compared to male respondents, this is not in accordance with the results of the study that the rates of drug use among early adolescent girls meet or exceed rates of their male counterparts. Girls are also vulnerable to differential risk factors for drug use [6][30]. Adolescent boys have a tendency of 1.6 times greater than adolescent girls to abuse drugs (IDHS, 2017). This is in accordance with the results some studies one of the factors of drug abuse is influenced by gender [6][31][12][32][33]. Teenage boys are more ambitious and have a higher level of aggression than teenage girls [20]. Some studies result also emphasized that the male gender is more at risk for drug abuse. One of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency is gender.

Some opinions of scientists such as Hawari (2009) states that in the Javanese and Sundanese communities, from the point of view of parents and the general public, it is normal for boys to make mistakes and misbehavior, in contrast to girls who are required to stay at home more and are not tolerated to doing things like boys do is like mischief. According to Erikson, that men and women have different personalities where it is influenced by the structure of sex. Associated with intention in preventing drug abuse, boys are more likely to have intentions with low scores compared to girls, because boy prefer to be annoying and aggressive, while girls are more inclusive and passive so that boy experience more problems with their social environment.

Based the result of this study, the role of the family in reducing drug abuse among adolescent is very important. So family based therapy as the right choice to reduce the incidence of drug abuse among adolescent [21][34][35][36]. School in collaboration with parents will increase awareness of the signs and symptoms of drug abuse among adolescent as an effective and efficient prevention effort, in addition to increasing promotional effort to increase positive attitudes towards drug prevention.

The implication of this study is to provide data on the dominant factors that influence adolescent intentions in preventing drug abuse, so that the data from the results of this study can be used as a basis for determining policies and interventions to reduce the incidence of drug abuse among adolescents, especially in Tuban district.

The limitations of this study are the short research time and the COVID-19 pandemic conditions, so in this study, the data collection method only used a questionnaire without other methods such as deep interviews which will further validate the results.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to determine the determinant factors that influence adolescents' intentions to prevent drug abuse with the Theory of Planned Behavior approach. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the attitude and gender factors are factors that influence the adolescent's intention to prevent drug abuse.

Based on the results of the research, efforts can be made to help adolescents to lead to a more positive attitude towards preventing drug abuse by providing training; health education, formation of anti-drug ambassadors among youth and women from an early age in a planned and periodic manner with relevant agencies and increasing promotions related to the dangers of drugs in schools. For further researchers, it is hoped that research in this field can be developed with more respondents, wider coverage, more complete aspects and with different variables, so that it is more comprehensive and more representative.

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