

Peer Conformity, Drug Abuse Intentions, and Gender Against Drug Abuse Behavior in Adolescents in Tebo Ilir District, Jambi

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of conformity, intention, and gender toward drug abuse behavior in Tebo Ilir Jambi District. The subjects of this study were 360 adolescents aged 15-21 years old, who live in Tebo Ilir District, Tebo Regency, Jambi Province. The data analysis in this study used multiple linear regression with the dummy method of the SPSS 26.0 for windows application. The hypothesis proposed is conformity, intention, and the influence of gender on drug abuse behavior. The results of this study indicate that conformity, intention, and gender affect drug abuse behavior with an R Square value of 0.752 with a significance value of ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$). In addition, conformity has significant positive role toward drug abuse behavior ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$), intention has significant positive role toward drug abuse behavior ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$) and gender has significant positive role toward drug abuse behavior ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$). The male was involved in drug abuse behavior higher than the female with a mean value of 24.27, while the female was 12.39. Drug abuse behavior in adolescents is included in the moderate category with 296 adolescents out of 360 adolescents. The next result stated that 64 teenagers were in the highest category. This means that from 360 research respondents tend to use drugs.

Keywords

adolescence; conformity;
drug abuse behavior
gender; intention



I. Introduction

Drug trafficking in Southeast Asia is increasing. The Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam stated that the increase in drug use in 2019 was 1.3% compared to 2018, from 689 people to 698 people. Meanwhile in 2019 as many as 350,000 Myanmar residents are drug users. In 2019, there was an increase of 30% of drug users in Cambodia, which was 20,490 people. In 2019, the number of drug users in Vietnam is estimated at 35,151 people. The number of drug users in 2019 in Laos was 5,682 people. The number of drug users in Singapore has decreased from 6000 in the 1990s to 3,526 in 2018 (AIPA, 2020).

Drug abuse in Indonesia is widespread and occurs in all social settings so that many areas have been exposed to drugs, this happens because Indonesia has become a producer of narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances (BNN, 2012). The Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN RI), Commissioner General of Police Heru Winarko said that drug abuse among teenagers is increasing every year, the increase reaches 24-28% of juvenile cases involved in drug abuse (BNN, 2018). According to Law No. 35 of 2009, narcotics are defined as substances or drugs that are derived from plants or not plants, both synthesis and semisynthesis, which can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which is classified into 3 (three) groups. While Psychotropic according to Law No. 5 of 1997, means as a substance or natural good drug or synthesis, not narcotics that have

psychoactive properties through selective influence on the central nervous system that causes typical changes in mental activity and behavior.

Drug abuse among adolescents in Jambi Province is quite high. This is known from the Jambi Police's arrest data related to juvenile drug cases ranging from the age of fewer than 6 years to 24 years. In 2017 there were 119 teenagers involved in drug abuse, in 2018 there were 193 teenagers and in 2019 there were 160 teenagers (Jambi Police, 2019).

The phenomenon of drug abuse does not only hit the city of Jambi but also in sub-districts in Jambi province, one of which is Tebo Ilir District, Tebo Regency. Based on the news reported from *jambiseru.com*, April 22, 2020 edition, it was stated that the police managed to arrest 4 teenagers who used shabu from Betung Bedarah Timur Village, Tebo Ilir District, Tebo Regency. The 19-20-year-old teenager was arrested in Betung Bedarah Timur Village with evidence of four packages of methamphetamine weighing a gross of 2.03 grams and one package of methamphetamine weighing a gross of 0.67 grams (Kusnandy, 2020). Previously, the news reported from *Tribatanews.polri.go.id* edition January 19, 2017, stated that in Sungai Bengkal Village, Tebo Ilir District the police managed to arrest 2 drug dealers with evidence of 277 methamphetamine packages that were ready to be circulated (Dian, 2017).

Drug abuse among adolescents has negative impacts which include physical, psychological, and environmental impacts (Eleanora, 2011). The adverse effects of drug abuse also have an economic and social impact (Juanda, Fauzan, Satrianda, & Yusnianti, 2017). Drug abuse threatens survival, the future of users, the future of the country, regardless of social status, economy, age, or education (Amanda, Humaedi & Santoso, 2017). Drug abuse can lead to crimes such as theft, rape, murder, and other crimes (Gukguk & Jaya, 2019). The impact of taking drugs on adolescents is the desire to lie to parents, angry, thieves, and manipulative (Adam, 2012). Research conducted by Pulungan (2015) on 1,635 junior and senior high school students in Kutainegara, shows that the negative impacts of drug use are forgetfulness, lazy learning, impaired concentration, not caring about family, easy to get sick, and a friendly environment.

Factors causing drug abuse are fast enjoyment, not knowing the impact of drug use, internal factors, family and other people, wide circulation so that drugs are easy to get, and fast drug marketing strategies (Partodiharjo, 2010). According to research conducted by Maharti (2015), there are three factors of drug abuse, namely the predisposing factor of age, gender, parents' economic status, lack of knowledge and attitudes about drug use, supporting factors, namely the amount of pocket money given, the availability of drugs and the amount of drug use. in the community and reinforcing factors, namely conditions in the family, individual attitudes, peers and school support. Teenagers who often use drugs will lead to greater dependence so that they cannot escape. At this stage, teenagers can commit crimes, or become sex workers to get money to buy drugs (Santrock, 2012). If the user is addicted to drugs, the user will force himself to obtain the item in various ways including stealing and looting (Murtiwiidayanti, 2018). Research conducted by Sitorus & Natalia (2015) found that of the 74 respondents who used narcotics, 82.4% had engaged in risky sexual behavior, the first known sexual intercourse was under the age of 17 years, which was 78.4%.

Researchers conducted interviews with four teenagers in Tebo Ilir District about drug abuse. Teenagers who become respondents are teenagers in Tebo Ilir District who have been involved in drug abuse cases. Based on these interviews, it can be concluded that peer persuasion has a major influence on adolescents' intention to use drugs. Apart from association and the environment, lack of knowledge about drugs is also the main reason

why teenagers in Tebo Ilir District use drugs. After they know about the pleasures of using drugs, they persuade other friends to use drugs.

Conformity is a condition for a person to adapt himself to the situation in the group because he feels there is pressure, demands, or an urge to conform in the group (Sears, 2004). High peer conformity can cause adolescents to become drug users (Kinasih, 2019; Asni, Rahma, & Sarake, 2013; Kumar, Kanchan, Unnikrishnan, Thapar, & Mithra, 2013).

According to Tololiu, et al (2012) in adolescents who use drugs, conformity behavior occurs due to two things, the first is *curiosity*, namely the individual's curiosity about something that has not been explained and the second is a positive perception of deviant peer group behavior. Peer pressure can determine the positive or negative choices of friends that influence it (Kumar et al., 2013; Zaman, Razzaq, Hassan, & Hanif, 2015).

Before adolescents use drugs, there is a process of experiences that adolescents experience, such as seeing friends or seeing people who use drugs (Ajzen, The theory of planned behavior, 2012). Research conducted by Suryani, Hardika, & Rini (2020) shows that teenagers gather with friends who are using drugs so that teenagers see and are finally interested in using them. According to Suwanchinda, Suttharangsee, & Kongsuwan, (2018), this process can affect their attitudes and perceptions towards drugs, then the influence of peer views if the teenager uses drugs, eventually the teenager may have the intention to use drugs. *The Theory of Planned Behavior* considers that aspects of cognition such as attitudes and social norms can predict the intention to start using drugs (Bashirian, Hidarnia, Allahverdipour, and Hajizadeh, 2012; Collins et al., 2011; Todd and Mullan, 2011). This can be seen when teenagers have the intention not to use drugs but in the end, the teenager uses drugs. This is supported by findings (Ito, Henry, Cordova, and Bryan, 2015; Malmberg et al., 2012) showing positive attitudes, norms as well as perceptions that positively affect the intention to use drugs.

Based on the final report of the National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse for Fiscal Year 2004 released by the National Narcotics Agency, it is shown that men have a higher prevalence of drug abuse than women at 7.78%, while women have 2.14%. Men are often attached to masculine circumstances, for example, brave, strong, rational, hard, rude, dashing, active, and firm so that they use practical clothes such as wearing shorts and short hair (PKBI, 2016). Leman, Ahmad, and Ozarow (Santrock, 2007) if teenagers are not able to show masculine behavior in the environment, the teenager will show masculine behavior to be aggressive.

There has never been a study related to drug abuse behavior in Tebo Ilir District. Only one study has been conducted by Sirly (2018) regarding the description of drug abuse intentions in Sungai Bengkal Village. Previous research only looked at the description of drug abuse intentions and carried out in Sungai Bengkal Village, while this study looked at the effect of peer conformity, drug abuse intentions, and *gender* on drug abuse behavior in adolescents and was carried out in Tebo Ilir District which consists of 1 Kelurahan and 10 Villages.

Based on the description above, this research will focus on examining peer conformity, drug abuse intentions, and *gender* as factors that influence drug abuse behavior. This is very important to be explored further so that it can be useful for society and the development of science. Therefore, the researcher will conduct a study with the title "The Effect of Peer Conformity, Drug Abuse Intentions and Gender on Drug Abuse Behavior in Adolescents in Tebo Ilir District, Jambi.

II. Research Method

This study uses a quantitative approach method with a data collection tool in the form of a Likert scale. This type of research is survey research. The sample of this research is teenagers in Tebo Ilir District, Jambi, aged 15-21 years, male and female, at risk of being involved in drug abuse behavior seen from adolescents who have been persuaded to use drugs and adolescents who have significant other drug users. Participants in this study amounted to 360 adolescents. Sampling technique using the incidental. The validity used is logical validity and content validity, while reliability uses Cronbach's Alpha.

The data collection tool is in the form of a questionnaire that the researchers compiled based on the theoretical concept. There are three instruments in this study, namely the scale of drug abuse behavior measured by theory (Twiford, 1998), namely frequency, duration, and intensity. The reliability index of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.993. Examples of items used are the dose of drugs that I use is always higher from day to day, I often use drugs to calm my mind and I accept drugs even though I have used drugs before.

The peer conformity scale is based on aspects of (Sears, 2004) which were adapted by (Jessica, 2017) which have aspects, namely cohesiveness, agreement, obedience. The reliability index of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.865. An example of an item on the peer conformity scale is that I try to equate my thoughts and behavior with the group, I have a fear if my group friends stay away from me and I will firmly reject things that are not following my principles even though I will be shunned by my group.

The drug abuse intention scale is based on aspects of (Ajzen, 2005) namely attitudes towards behavior, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavior control. The reliability index of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.970. The drug abuse intention scale is used to measure adolescents' intention to use drugs based on adolescents who have been persuaded to use drugs and adolescents who have significant other drug users so that it can be seen its influence on drug abuse behavior. The item on the drug abuse intention scale is that in my opinion drugs can make you feel calm, using drugs is considered normal by my friend, and my interest in using drugs is great.

III. Results and Discussion

This study examines whether there is an influence between peer conformity, drug abuse intentions, and gender on drug abuse behavior. Multiple linear regression analysis using the method was dummy used to test the proposed hypothesis. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant influence between peer conformity on drug abuse intentions and gender on drug abuse behavior.

The effective contribution of peer conformity variables, drug abuse intentions, and gender to drug abuse behavior is 75.2%, the remaining 24.8% is explained by other factors outside these three variables.

Table 1. Results of Regression Test

V	SE	SR	P
Conformity	10,2	13,5	0,000
Intention	54,6	72,6	0,000
<i>gender Male</i>	7,68	10,2	0,000

Source Table. SPSS 26.0

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that peer conformity affects drug abuse behavior 10.2% ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). The intention of drug abuse affects the behavior of drug abuse 54.6% ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). Gender affects the behavior of drug abuse 7.68% ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). Based on the results of the descriptive analysis test, the drug abuse variable is in the moderate category with a total of 296 adolescents from 360 adolescents. The next result stated that as many as 64 teenagers were in the high category.

Knowledge about drug use is obtained from various sources, namely information acquisition, high crime environment, parents using drugs, peer group influence, and low education level (Kristjansson, Sigfusdottir, & Allegrante, 2013; Singh, Bhattacharjee, Goyal, Munda, & Nizamie, 2012). Ease of access and availability of drugs in the community are factors that support adolescents to be involved in drug abuse. Adolescents who lack information about drugs and drug users are factors that cause adolescents to be involved in drug abuse behavior (Zaman, Razzaq, Hassan, & Hanif, 2015). According to Maharti (2015), teenagers abuse drugs because the surrounding environment tends to be indifferent or even accept the drug abuse.

Peer conformity has a significant influence on drug use in adolescents. In line with research conducted by Asni et al., (2013) that peer conformity has a relationship with drug use. Research conducted by (Rahmadona & Agustin, 2014) that as many as (66.7%) respondents who use drugs have friends who introduce drugs. Peer pressure can determine the positive or negative choices of friends that influence it (Kumar et al., 2013). Studies conducted in India by Malhotra, Malhotra, Kakkar, Das, & Singh (2009), Magoob, Wani, Ab, & Arshad (2004), Kumar et al., (2013) and (Zaman, Razzaq, Hassan, Qureshi, et al., 2015) stated that peer pressure is a major factor influencing adolescents to engage in substance use. High peer conformity causes teenagers to become drug abusers (Kinasih, 2019; Asni, Rahma, & Sarake, 2013).

Research conducted by Tkalić, Sučić, and Dević (2013) states that peer conformity is one of the dominant motives for drug use compared to other motives. This happens because of social anxiety and rejection from peers which makes teenagers involved in using drugs. Research conducted by Kusumastuti and Hadjam (2017) states that the influence of high peer conformity and lack of useful activities can cause adolescents to be involved in the risk of drug abuse.

Peer conformity in this study is an external factor that contributes to drug abuse behavior in adolescents in Tebo Ilir District, Jambi. The results of the descriptive analysis test showed that peer conformity in adolescents in Tebo Ilir District, Jambi was in the moderate category with a total of 206 adolescents from 360 adolescents. The next result states that as many as 48 adolescents are in a low category and as many as 106 adolescents are in the high category.

Drug abuse intentions influence drug abuse behavior in adolescents in Tebo Ilir District, Jambi. These results are in line with several studies conducted by McMillan and Conner (2003); Ito, Henry, Cordova, and Bryan, (2015); Malmberg, et al (2012); Lee, Cerreto, and Lee, (2010); Haghighi, Rahrovv and Vaezi, (2012); Cruz, Suprapti, and Yasa (2015); Yakasai and Jusoh (2015) state that there is an influence of drug abuse intentions on drug abuse behavior which shows positive attitudes, norms as well as positive perceptions that determine intentions so that drug use behavior emerges. Attitudes, the influence of others, and perceptions of behavior control are factors that can trigger changes in adolescent behavior on drug abuse intentions (Haydon, Obst, & Lewis, 2017).

The results of the descriptive analysis test showed that the drug abuse intention variable was in the moderate category with a total of 257 adolescents from 360 adolescents. The next result stated that as many as 11 people were in a low category and as

many as 92 teenagers were in the high category. Research on drug abuse intentions conducted by Sirly (2018) in Sungai Bengkal Village, Tebo Ilir District, Jambi Province with the title "Description of drug abuse intentions in adolescents in Sungai Bengkal Village" shows that of the 70 adolescent respondents in Sungai Bengkal Village, as many as 42 respondents have the intention to use drugs. The results of this study indicate that as many as 49 adolescents have a positive attitude towards drug use, as many as 48 adolescents have a significant other who considers drug use reasonable and as many as 41 adolescents find it easy to use drugs.

Adolescent boys are known to be more dominantly involved in drug abuse behavior compared to adolescent girls. Based on descriptive analysis, the number of male adolescents who are in the high category is 115 adolescents, while female adolescents are 2 out of 360 adolescents. This is reinforced by the arrests of drug users in the Tebo Ilir sub-district who are male, more than female.

Research conducted by Muslihatun & Santi (2015), (Fitriani, Handayani, & Asiah, 2017), Sitorus (2014), and Riyadi (2015) state that male adolescents are more dominantly involved in drug abuse behavior compared to female adolescents. The higher the age of the research respondents, the higher the number of drug users (BNN, 2012). Research on drug abuse conducted in the United States, Australia, Spain, Pakistan, and Afghanistan City states that drug abuse is carried out by men more than women (UNODC, 2015).

The concept of gender is broader than the concept of sex. Gender tends to be a social category of women and men (Helgeson, 2012). Fichtner and Tiger, (2015) state that if a man does not have certain characteristics, he will be considered not a real man. From a gender perspective, masculine or feminine is a choice for each individual. Men and women have the right to freely choose the appearance they like (Widyatama, 2006).

IV. Conclusion

Peer conformity, drug abuse intentions, and gender have a significant influence on drug abuse behavior. There are differences between male and female adolescents in drug abuse behavior, where male adolescents have higher drug abuse cases than female adolescents.

Based on the results of the study, several suggestions can be given, namely, for the Tebo Ilir sub-district office, it is hoped that it can provide education about the dangers of drug abuse, especially for male youth. The Tebo Ilir sub-district office can, together with the community, limit teenage boys who do not have activities but gather with friends. The Tebo Ilir sub-district office can provide training on how to reduce the intention of drug abuse in adolescent boys, explanations related to peer conformity, and roles gender, especially masculinity in men so that it is hoped that teenage boys can stay away from drug abuse behavior. Boys are expected to have more knowledge about the dangers and impacts of drug use. Teenage boys are expected to be more selective in choosing friends so that they can distance themselves from risky behavior. Teenage boys are not supposed to show courage, success, leadership, power, and all forms of masculinity to look masculine and acceptable to the environment. Future researchers are expected to be able to conduct experimental research by compiling a module on the effectiveness of reducing drug abuse behavior in adolescents in Tebo Ilir District, Tebo Regency, Jambi Province.

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