

Analysis of Family Behavior, Community Environment, Motivation to Return Drug Users

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ABSTRACT

Drug usage affects practically everyone, from school-aged children to working-age adults. Drugs contain chemical ingredients that can create behavioral and psychological changes in users and damage the user's mind while also causing metabolic abnormalities in the body, resulting in discomfort. Drug addicts are a global issue that needs to be addressed right away. The number of drug users rehabilitated both medically and socially at the Mitra Husada Foundation Community Component Rehabilitation Institute shows that the prevalence of drug addicts is increasing every year. There are various barriers to preventing drug abusers from relapsing, including low-income family conduct, an unhealthy communal environment, and former drug users' lack of drive to rehabilitate or desire to use drugs. This study looks at the relationship between family conduct, community environment, and drug users' motivation to relapse. A cross-sectional study with a total sample of 86 drug addicts who were rehabilitated was used for this type of research. Total sampling was employed as the sampling method. The Chi-Square test was utilized to analyze the data in this study, and the tool used was a questionnaire. According to the findings of this study, there is a link between family conduct ($p = 0.005$), community environment ($p = 0.034$), and motivating variables ($p = 0.007$) and the likelihood of reusing drugs. Self-motivation is required to prevent drug reuse even in an unfavorable setting. Family support in the form of attention and help is required to prevent the recurrence of drug users.

Keywords: Drug Users; Family Behavior; Community Environment; Motivation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Drugs are natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals that can cause users to lose consciousness, experience hallucinations, or be stimulated [1]. If medications are misused, some of the material will harm users' behavior and health. Drugs are categorized into three types based on the effects of dependence, according to the law [2] governing narcotics. The difficulty in dealing with drugs, particularly in Makassar City, is caused by a variety of circumstances, including easy availability of narcotics via e-commerce, as well as ambient community characteristics that do not encourage drug usage. Unbalanced family environmental circumstances might be a catalyst for someone to revert to drug use. A person's drug-abusing behavior is influenced by several factors, one of which is familial behavior. Drug users' recovery is influenced by family harmony, and family social support has a significant positive association with motivation [3].

The greater the social support, the more motivated one is to recover from drug addiction. The lower the social support, on the other side, the weaker the drive to recover from drug misuse. According to the impact of drug abuse on family relationships, community

competitiveness, ability to work and do business, and the impact on the high crime rate [4], it is damaging family relationships, reducing community competitiveness, decreasing the ability to work and do business. The impact is hazardous for the high crime rate. Social rehabilitation strategies can be used in the process of helping a person stop using drugs. Rehabilitation treatment [5] is used to help people regain their health and psychological well-being and their self-confidence, drive, and desire to return to everyday social life [6]. The goal of this study was to determine the factors related to drug users' recurrence in the Community Component Rehabilitation Institute, Mitra Husada Foundation, Makassar City, based on the results of the literature review and observation.

2. METHODS

2.1. Data Collection

The sort of research used is observational with a cross-sectional study design, which is a study that approaches, observes, or collects data all at once to explore the dynamics of the link between cause and effect (point time approach). This study was conducted at the

Mitra Husada Foundation's Community Component Rehabilitation Institute in Makassar City. The complete sampling approach was used in this investigation, with a total sample size of 86 residents.

2.2. Data Analysis

The descriptive analysis and chi-square test were used to analyze the data in this study. Family behavior, community environment, and motivation are independent variables, while drug user recurrence is the dependent variable.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to the study results in table 1, as many as 60 persons are at risk of using drugs again (69.8 %), while there are only 26 people who are not in danger (30.2%). The analysis of family behavior revealed that 61 people (70.9%) were at risk of recurrence, whereas only 25 people were not (29.1%). Sixty persons are at risk for recurrence of the community environment variable, while 26 people are not (30.2%). There are 23 people (26.7%) who are motivated not to use drugs again, and 63 people who do not have the motivation (73.3 percent).

Table 1. Represents the frequency of risk factors for drug relapse.

| Variable | n | % |
|------------------------------|----|------|
| Relapse | | |
| Risk | 60 | 69.8 |
| No risk | 26 | 30.2 |
| Family behavior | | |
| Risk | 61 | 70.9 |
| No risk | 25 | 29.1 |
| Community environment | | |
| Risk | 60 | 69.8 |
| No risk | 26 | 30.2 |
| Motivation | | |
| Low motivation | 63 | 73.3 |
| High motivation | 23 | 26.7 |

According to the study's findings, the highest number of respondents who had recurrence was in the age group 21 to 25 years, with 24 people (27.9 %), while the lowest number of respondents suffering recurrence was in the age group 26 to 30 years, with ten people (11.6%). The category with the most significant education level of respondents' senior high school had 30 persons (34.9%), whereas the primary school category included 11 people with the lowest education level who suffered drug relapse (22.1%). The vocations with the highest recurrence of private entrepreneurs were 34 people (39.5%), while civil servants had the lowest recurrence of 6 people (7.0%). Most respondents lived with their parents 23 people (26.7 %), whereas those who suffered recurrence lived with at least other families 20 people (23.3%). In terms of drug

kinds often used by respondents, 49 people (57.0%) used methamphetamine at the most, while 18 people used amphetamine at the least (20.0%). Respondents were divided into two groups based on how long they had been using drugs: those who had been using for more than a year (54.7 %) and those who had been using for less than a year 47 people (54.7%).

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents

| Characteristics | n | % |
|---------------------------|----|------|
| Age | | |
| 15 to 20 years old | 21 | 24.4 |
| 21 to 25 years old | 24 | 27.9 |
| 26 to 30 years old | 10 | 11.6 |
| 31 to 35 years old | 14 | 16.3 |
| 36 to 40 years old | 17 | 19.8 |
| Education | | |
| Primary school | 19 | 22.1 |
| Junior high school | 25 | 29.1 |
| Senior high school | 30 | 34.9 |
| University | 12 | 14.0 |
| Job | | |
| Workers of the government | 6 | 7.0 |
| Laborer | 30 | 34.9 |
| Private employee | 16 | 18.6 |
| Entrepreneur | 34 | 39.5 |
| Living | | |
| Parent | 23 | 26.7 |
| Brother/Sister | 21 | 24.4 |
| Another family | 20 | 23.3 |
| Rent a place to life | 22 | 25.6 |
| Type of drug | | |
| Methamphetamine | 49 | 57.0 |
| Marijuana | 19 | 22.1 |
| Amphetamines | 18 | 20.9 |
| Long time to use | | |
| < 1 years | 39 | 45.3 |
| > 1 years | 47 | 54.7 |

The behavioral variables of the family at risk of suffering drug relapse were 48 persons (78.7%), and those who were not at risk were 13 people, according to the analysis in table 3. (21.3 percent). Forty-six persons (76.7 percent) were in danger in the community at risk of reusing medications, whereas 13 people were not (21.3). While 49 people (77.8%) are motivated to stop using harmful medicines, 14 persons are not at risk (22.2%).

Table 3. Variables Determinant Correlation

| Variable | Relapse | | | | p value |
|------------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|
| | Risk | | No risk | | |
| | n | % | n | % | |
| Family behavior | | | | | |
| Risk | 48 | 78.7 | 13 | 21.3 | 0.00 |
| No risk | 12 | 48.0 | 13 | 52.0 | |
| Community environment | | | | | |
| Risk | 46 | 76.7 | 14 | 23.3 | 0.03 |
| No risk | 14 | 53.8 | 12 | 46.2 | |
| Motivation | | | | | |
| Low motivation | 49 | 77.8 | 14 | 22.2 | 0.00 |
| High motivation | 11 | 47.8 | 12 | 52.2 | |

3.1. Relationship of Family Behavior with Relapse of Drug Users

The educational setting in which family members acquire education and direction paints a family picture. Because children and other family members spend most of their lives in the family, the environment is an essential variable [7]. The family is where children and other family members acquire the most typically taught in a home. Drug users' emotional relationships are incredibly beneficial in regaining emotional stability. Family behavior can also help motivate someone undergoing drug treatment or social rehabilitation. 13 people are not at risk due to the behavioral data analysis (32.0%). Research on family environment variables is constructive for drug users' mental, physical, and health recovery [8]. Someone who is rehabilitated and has a good family and attention will significantly aid the healing process of drug users and can prevent respondents from relapsing [7]. Good family conditions are required during the social rehabilitation process, such as implementing positive behavior such as parenting patterns and efficient communication with users. According to the study's findings, 60 respondents were at risk of recurrence (69.9 %). One of the causes of drug use is a lack of awareness of social values, making it challenging to discriminate between good and bad behavior.

3.2. The Relationship of Community Environment with Relapse of Drug Users

It is tough to keep drugs separate from society. In a healthy community, drug users are always discouraged [9]. After three times of drug or substance withdrawal, a person's behavior and addictive urges reveal whether they will relapse or return to using drugs after completing the recovery procedure [10]. Recurrence is caused by one of the community's environmental elements; a former drug user exposed to an unhealthy environment has a higher risk than a former drug user who lives in a good environment. According to the study's findings, as many as 60 people who used money drugs relapsed, a proportion of 69.8%. Many elements in society might

lead to someone reusing drugs, such as discrimination or discriminatory behavior, which leads to ex-addicts being acquaintances with addicts. The general people must also be aware of the risks to reduce drug misuse.

3.3. The Relationship of Motivation with Relapse of Drug Users

Drug misuse can harm a person's health and well-being and family connections. The worst effect is a loss of drive to work and try and an inability to discriminate between good and bad behavior [11]. Lack of motivation hurts self-esteem, creates excessive anxiety, is quickly disappointed, and has a solid need to be accepted in social groups. This is a risk factor for a person resuming drug use. According to the study's findings, the number of respondents with poor motivation was 63, with a percentage of 73.3%, implying that respondents' motivation had an association with their recurrence of drug use. Factors such as equitable treatment among family members and attention will enhance motivation to stop using drugs [12]. Meanwhile, there is no discrimination in the community, and complete acceptance by all members of society will aid drug users in their recovery from the effects of narcotics. Furthermore, self-motivation is critical for changing undesirable behavior and committing to never using drugs.

4. CONCLUSION

1. If users have more information about drugs, their behavior will alter.
2. Relapse in drug addicts is linked to their family's behavior.
3. If drug abusers live in an unhealthy community, they are more prone to relapse.
4. Addicts with excellent motivation and self-control are unlikely to relapse.

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