

Title of the project	Smoking Initiative Toward Drug Abuse in Indonesia
Conducted by	Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia
Sample Size	11.081 respondents
Team	Amry Ismail

Background

A national major agenda for Indonesian Government nowadays is to fight against drug abuse. Drug abuse cases have been climbing and becoming part of family, society and government's problem since the impact is huge. The National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia (BNN) records that cases of drug abuse are growing annually. The body can unfold many big cases during the year of 2005. Many factors explain reasons of some people using drugs, but some studies show that smoking habit is a primary step to become a drug user. Smoking habit history should be analyzed as an impetus factor to be a drug user in a society. Further, the potential factor of drug abuse probability can be described.

Methodology

This is a cross sectional design study. Samples were taken among drug users aged 10 to 60 years old. Sample size of study is 11.081. Secondary data was taken from the 2005 national survey held by BNN in cooperation with Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia. Multivariate analysis logistic regression was used as a statistic test for the research.

Result

Result of study showed the percentage prevalence of life time drug use was 3.17% (CI 95%: 2.70%-3.72%). Prevalence of past year drug use was 1.14% (95% CI: 0.85%-1.52%). Smokers have risk to be drug users 3.89 times than non smokers (CI 95% OR: 0.80-19.03). The logistic analysis result showed that drug use is influenced by the following coefficient effect factors: smoking habit and its different results in the age group. Other factors are alcohol consumption, gender, peer who abuse drugs, peer who have been offered (for drugs), and job status (student or university students or jobless).

Conclusion

There are several factors can cause smokers to be drug users. Smoking cessation is positively related to higher risks of drug abusing. Promotion and prevention to fight against drug abuse program should be integrated with no smoking campaign particularly among youth so that they do not initiate to smoke. Campaign should stress smokers to reduce or to stop their habit. It is concluded that prevention for children to not to smoke as early as possible (start from kindergarten, elementary up to college) will keep them away from dangerous risk of smoking and drug abusing.