

Environmental Living and Parenting Style Affects Glue Inhaling Behavior among Elementary Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: One of the deviant behaviors that occur nowadays in children is the behavior of inhalation. Inhalant is an alternative drug substitute that is affordable for children and can cause addiction. Inhalants can have an impact on health, the social environment and culture. This study aimed to determine the effects of environmental living and parenting style on the glue inhaling behavior among elementary school students in Sibolga, North Sumatera.

Subjects and Method: This was a case-control study conducted in Sibolga, North Sumatera, in May 2018. A sample of 60 elementary students was selected for this study by purposive sampling. The dependent variable was glue inhaling behavior. Independent variables were environmental living and parenting style. The data were obtained by a questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: Permissive or authoritarian parenting style increased glue inhaling behavior and it was statistically significant (OR= 31.50; 95% CI= 5.99 to 165.47; p<0.001). Risky environmental living increased glue inhaling behavior but it was statistically non-significant (OR = 1.80; 95% CI <0.01 to 1.01; p = 0.999).

Conclusions: Permissive or authoritarian parenting style and risky environmental living increase glue inhaling behavior in elementary students.

Keywords: glue inhaling behavior, environmental living, parenting style

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BACKGROUND

The phenomenon of drug use among the younger generation is increasingly worrying. Currently, around 1.3 million Indonesians are drug addicts. In Jakarta, for example, until August 1999, 30 people were officially killed as a result of drug overdoses. Viewed from the age aspect of drug addiction, they are teenagers between the ages of 15-20 years, and 70% of them are from middle to upper class. Luhpen Narcotics Task Force Police Headquarters said that drug abuse has the effect of changing drastic attitudes and behavior, due to disruption of perceptions of thinking, creations and emotions so that behavior is

deviant and unable to live naturally, (Reza, 2016).

BNN data related to drug addicts and illegal drugs in 2014 stated that 22% of drug addicts in Indonesia were students and college students. While the number of abuse of narcotics in children who received rehabilitation services in 2015 were 348 children of 348 out of a total of 5,127 people rehabilitated that year. While the number of suspected narcotics cases by age group in 2015, namely the age of school-age children under the age of 19 years amounted to 2,186 or 4.4 percent of the total suspects and the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) stated that drug cases increasingly threatening children. The

number of drug addicts in adolescence rises to 14 thousand people with an age range of 12-21 years. The number is fantastic because the latest data from the National Narcotics Agency and the University of Indonesia PUSLITKES says that there are 5 million people in Indonesia. This figure is 2.8% of the total population of Indonesia in 2015 (Press release of BNN, 2015).

The problem about drugs is that they are very alarming and must be immediately sought for the right solution to overcome. There have been too many victims, even elementary school students have been counted as affected by this drug abuse. Primary school children use glue to get a hangover sensation. Glue that is actually used for adhesives is misused by elementary students and street children. Even though they are still very young and still in the process of undergoing growth and development in the process of life but they have been damaged by substances that can destroy the system of organs in their bodies.

Based on observations in one sub-district, South Sibolga Subdistrict for 10 primary schools in the area, it was found that every school in the sub-district had at least 1-3 primary school children who were glue addicts. The victims of this glue were between grades 4-6 from each of these

Table 1. The Results of Bivariate Analysis

Independent Variables	Cases		Control		p
	n	%	n	%	
Residence					
Risky	29	58%	21	42%	0.015
Not Risky	1	10%	9	90%	
Parenting					
Authoritarian	12	75%	4	25%	<0.001
Permissive	17	81%	4	19%	
Democratic	1	4.3%	22	95.7%	

2. Multivariate Analysis

Table 2 showed the results of multivariate analysis. Table 2 showed that permissive or

elementary schools. And almost the average of students in grades 4-6 had been invited by their friends to join in trying to breathe together the glue and had seen their friends how to breathe glue. This number could actually increase because based on interviews with several people in Sibolga inhaling glue is a common problem that has been very common from the past.

SUBJECTS AND METHOD

This was a case-control study conducted in Sibolga, in May 2018. A sample of 60 study subjects was selected for this study. The dependent variable was glue inhalation behavior. The independent variables were residence and parenting style while. The data were collected by questionnaire. The data were analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

RESULTS

1. Bivariate Analysis

Table 1 showed the result of bivariate analysis. Table 1 showed that Elementary School students who lived in rural area have high risk to glue inhalation behavior (58%) than elementary school students who lived in the area lower risk (10%). Permissive parenting style was more likely to have children who like to inhale the glue (81%) than democratic parenting (4.3%).

authoritarian parenting style increased the risk of glue inhalation behavior among adolescents and it was statistically signi-

ficant (OR= 31.50; 95% CI= 5.99 to 165.47; p<0.001). Risky residence increased glue inhalation behavior in adolescents but it

was statistically non-significant (OR= 1.80; 95% CI <0.01 to 1.01; p= 0.999).

Table 2. The Results of Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis

Variables	OR	95% CI		p
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Parenting	31.50	5.99	165.47	<0.001
Residence	1.80	<0.01	1.01	0.999
Constants				

DISCUSSIONS

1. The relationship between environmental living and glue inhaling behavior

The results showed that children who inhale the glue lived in environments which were vulnerable to fighting among adolescents, drug addicts, and couples who got married at a young age. This situation allowed children to become accustomed to and follow the social style habits around their residences. Manners and ethics with others were also rarely seen in the behavior of children in communicating with the surrounding environment. As many as 33% elementary have children with glue inhaling behavior stated that their environment has been exposed to the habit of glue inhalation among children. Susanto (2016) stated that deviant behaviors such as inhaling glue could occur due to social interactions with playmates who often conduct glue inhaling activities. Children tend to imitate what their friends did and consider it natural. The environment could affect health status, because behavior towards the health environment (environmental health behavior) was a person's response to the environment as a determinant of health.

2. The relationship between parenting style and glue inhaling behavior

Parenting was a procedure for parents to educate and raise their children who was influenced by many factors. The role of

parents in educating their children greatly affected children's behavior, however, not all parents have the same parenting style in educating their children. In everyday life, there were parents who let their children freely, in ignorance, and there were parents who want their children to follow their steps. Muhardi (2016) explained that parents were busy with their work activities so they did not have much time to educate their children.

The results showed that there was a relationship between parenting and glue inhalation behavior among elementary school students. The results of this study was consistent with a study by Khasanah et al. (2015) which stated that permissive parenting would cause children to feel neglected so that it would cause children to conduct glue inhalation activities. Capaldi (2008) also stated that children who got bad parenting from their parents would tend to fall into deviant behavior such as being affected by illegal drugs.

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