

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSUMPTION OF SOPI IN ADOLESCENTS AT LILIBA SUB-DISTRICT KUPANG CITY

Emanuel Suban Bala Lewar<sup>1</sup>, Sabina Gero<sup>2</sup> and Intje Picauly<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Graduate Program, Public Health Faculty of Nusa Cendana University, Kupang  
<sup>2</sup>Polytechnic Health Program, Kupang  
<sup>3</sup>Lecturer, Public Health Faculty of Nusa Cendana University, Kupang  
Correspondence author: [eman.lewar@gmail.com](mailto:eman.lewar@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Liquor is a product generated from a fermentation process using *Khamir* (yeast/ *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) attained from the ingredients containing starch. Liquor is categorized as an addictive substance since it can create an addiction and dependency. Nationally, the drug abusers and liquor drinkers in Indonesia are mostly from the student category namely junior high school, high school, or college students, with the number reaching 70%, while the elementary students only 30% and mostly come from the middle to higher class status. The number of alcoholic drinker adolescents is 4.9%. However, in 2014, based on the research conducted by GeNAM the number steeped to 23% from the total number of adolescents which were 63 million individuals or estimated to 14.4 million people. The prevalence of alcoholic drinkers in the East Nusa Tenggara Province reached 17.6%. This number is much higher than the national prevalence which was 3.2%. While in Kupang City, the alcoholic drinkers reached 12.2%. The number of criminal acts caused by the consumptions of *Sopi* in 2011 there were 287 cases, 291 cases in 2012, 212 cases in 2013, 205 cases in 2014, 191 cases in 2015, and 175 cases in 2016 (until August). The research problem was how the correlation between the factors of knowledge, belief, and behavior on the consumption of *Sopi* in Adolescents at Liliba sub-district Kupang City. The purpose of this research was analyzing the factors associated with the consumption of *Sopi* in Adolescents at Liliba sub-district Kupang City. This research employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional method. The sampling was taken by using a purposive sampling technique and the number of samples was 48 respondents (adolescents). The results of the research showed that there is a correlation between the consumption of *Sopi* and the predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors:  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.049$  (Knowledge),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.004$  (educational level),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.004$  (tradition),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$  (belief),  $p > 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.788$  (behavior),  $p > 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.499$  (gender),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.016$  (distance),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$  (marketing),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$  (parental support),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$  (environmental support),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.052$  (social interaction),  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$  (parental control). The conclusion of regression equation modeling: belief contributes to a positive correlation on the consumption of *Sopi* in adolescents, that each decrease of 1 unit of belief would also decrease the consumption of *Sopi* in Adolescents at Liliba sub-district in Kupang City as much as 1.997. The probability results of belief correlated with the consumption of *Sopi* as much as 98% in Adolescents at Liliba sub-district in Kupang City.

**Keywords:** *predisposing factor, enabling factor, reinforcing factor, adolescent, consumption of Sopi*

### INTRODUCTION

The over-consumption of liquor can cause an addiction; liquor can give negative impacts on the social life in society. The individuals who have reached the phase of abuse and alcohol dependence can have anti-social behaviors such as stealing, fighting, having a bad-tempered, indifferent and apathetic about the social issues and conditions. Therefore, it has an impact on their health, namely experiencing brain development disorders, suicide, and

depression, memory loss, high risk of sexual behavior, addiction disrupted decision making, poor academic performance, violence, and traffic accidents (Dariyo, 2004).

The use of liquor which contributes to negative impacts has caused around 3.3 million deaths per annum (5.9% from the total death), and 5.1% the global burden of disease is related to consumption of liquor (WHO, 2014). Based on the results of a survey by the Indonesian Police Research and Development Agency (Dislitbang), it shows that narcotics abusers and liquor drinkers in Indonesia are the largest in the student category including junior, senior high school, and college students with the percentage of up to 70%. Meanwhile, elementary school graduates are only 30%, and most of them come from the upper middle class (Santrock, 2013). Based on the basic health research (Riskesdas) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, in 2007 the number of adolescents consuming alcoholic beverages was still at 4.9 percent. Surprisingly in 2014, based on the results of research conducted by GeNAM, currently the number jumped to 23 percent of the total number of adolescents around 63 million people or around 14.4 million people. In general, the prevalence of alcohol drinkers in East Nusa Tenggara Province is 17.6%. This number is a lot higher than the national prevalence (3.2%). Meanwhile, in Kupang City, the prevalence of alcohol drinkers is 12.2% (Riskesdas, 2007).

The influence of liquor (*sopi*) which increases the criminality, mainly the crimes such as armed robbery, violence, persecution, beatings, murder, immoral acts, and domestic violence in Kupang City is considered as high. From the results of preliminary data collection in the Kupang City Police, it is known that the number of criminal cases in 2011 was 287 cases, 291 cases in 2012, 212 cases in 2013, 205 cases in 2014, 191 cases in 2015, and 175 cases in 2016 (until August). These data showed that from year to year, the criminality in Kupang City is escalating. From the aforementioned background, then the researchers were

interested to conduct a study entitled “factors associating with the consumption of Sopi in adolescents in Liliba sub-district Kupang City.

## METHODS

This research employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional method and purposive sampling technique. The cross-sectional study in this study was intended to study the correlation of predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors with Sopi consumption in adolescents in Liliba sub-district Kupang City. The populations in this study were all adolescents who lived in the Liliba sub-district. Based on data, as many as 3.308 adolescents from 11-20 years old were taken as samples. The samples in this research were 48 respondents (adolescents). The instrument in this research was a questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed in univariate using the bivariate frequency distribution using chi-square statistics testing (X<sup>2</sup>) and multivariate using multiple logistic regressions utilizing a statistical analysis program.

## STATITISTICS

### 1. Respondents' characteristics

Table 1. Respondents' Characteristics Based on Age and Gender

Variable	Number of people	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
14 Years old	2	4
15 Years old	2	4
16 Years old	3	6
17 Years old	7	15
18 Years old	10	21
19 Years old	15	31
20 Years old	9	19
Total	48	100
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	43	90
Female	5	10
Total	48	100

Table 1 above shows that most of the respondents are 17 to 20 years old with the percentage of >85.4%. In this research, most of the respondents are males (90%)

2. Predisposing Factors (Knowledge, education, tradition, belief, gender, and behavior

Table 2. The Correlation between Predisposing Factors (Knowledge, Education, Tradition, Belief, Gender, and Behavior) and the Consumption of Sopi in Adolescents

Predisposing Factors	Consumption of Sopi						<i>p(Valu e)</i>	
	Yes		No		Total			
	N	%	n	%	N	%		
<b>Knowledge</b>								
Poor	3		6	2	4	5	100	0.049
			0		0			
Good	39		9	4	9	43	100	
			0		.	3		
			.					
			7					
<b>Educational level</b>								
Higher Education	18		7	6	2	24	100	0.004
			5		5			
Elementary-high school	24		1	0	0	24	100	
			0					
			0					
<b>Tradition</b>								
No	16		7	6	2	22	100	0.004
			2		7			
			.		.			
			7		3			
Yes	26		1	0	0	26	100	
			0					
			0					
<b>Belief</b>								
No	7		5	5	4	12	100	0.000
			8		1			
			.		.			
			3		7			
Yes	35		9	1	2	36	100	
			7		.			
			.					
			2		8			
<b>Behavior</b>								
Not good	9		9	1	1	10	100	0.788
			0		0			
Good	33		8	5	1	38	100	

			6		3		
			.		.		
			8		2		
<b>Gender</b>							
Females	3	1	0	0	3	100	
		0					
		0					
Males	39	8	6	1	45	100	0.499
		6		3			
		.		.			
		7		3			
<b>Economic Status</b>							
> 1,500,000 Rupiahs	29	6	4	8	33	68.7	
		0		.			
		.		3			
		4					
< 1,500,000 Rupiahs	13	2	2	4	15	31.3	0.906
		7		.			
		.		2			
		1					

The research results show that 60% of respondents have inadequate knowledge about Sopi but still consume it. The Chi-Square test results showed that there was a significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.049$ ) between the consumption of Sopi with the knowledge factor.

## RESULTS

The results of this study are in line with Pratama's research on the behavior of adolescent users of alcoholic beverages in 2013, indicating that the majority of adolescents' level of knowledge about alcoholic beverages is in a good category which was 20 respondents (46.5%). These results are related to the good understanding of adolescents about Sopi. The research results are also in line with Kasiha N (2007)'s research on the knowledge of adolescents about the effects of consuming alcohol with the research results revealing that 13 out of 94 respondents had a good knowledge (13,83%), 35 respondents had adequate knowledge (37,23%), and 46 respondents had poor knowledge (48,94%). In harmony with

the Miftahul J, Shanti R, Arsyad R (2014) studying the socio-cultural aspects of consumption of traditional alcoholic beverages (*tuak*), the results of the study showed that respondents understood *tuak* as a traditional alcoholic beverage that had positive and negative effects on their consumption. In compliance with Sukma Mardiyah Panggabean (2015) on the analysis of *tuak* consumption in *tuak* drinkers with the results of the study presented that most of the *tuak* drinkers had sufficient knowledge about *tuak* (64.5%). And also in accordance with Dwi Agus Suseno, Eti Rimawati, and Nurjanah (2014), consuming alcoholic beverages among early adolescence where adolescents know that alcohol is an intoxicating drink, where the average consumption of alcohol every two weeks and can be once a week. Wawan (2010), stated that knowing is remembering a material learned previously including recalling a specific matter and all materials learned or the stimulus received, therefore knowing is the lowest level of knowledge.

In terms of educational level, 100% of the respondents have consumed Sopi since elementary school-high school, while 75% of them consumed them during the college. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is a significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.004$ ) between the consumption of Sopi and the educational level factor. The results of this study are in line with the results of a survey by the Indonesian Police Research and Development Agency (Dislitbang) showing that there are a large number of narcotics and liquor users in Indonesia from students, both junior high, high school and college students, who number 70%, while elementary school graduates only 30% and most of them came from the upper middle class (Santrock, 2013) and in line with the results of the research of Dwi Agus Suseno *et al* (2014) about the behavior of consuming alcohol among early adolescents which showed that most of the research subjects said that the first time drink liquor that is during the seventh grade of junior high school. However, some also had the first experience to drink liquor during the sixth grade of elementary school. Notoadmojo (2005) stated that

factors which can influence the level of knowledge are education, age, and experiences. The higher the level of education of an individual is the higher the influence on the knowledge. The educational level in this research is the educational level in which the first time the respondents consuming Sopi.

There are 72.7% of respondents who do not have the habit of consuming Sopi when associating with friends. However, they still consume Sopi. Meanwhile, there are 54.2% of respondents are accustomed to consuming Sopi during associating with friends. This is supported by the results of the Chi-Square test which shows that there is a correlation between traditional factors and Sopi consumption ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.004$ ). The results of this study are in line with Sukma Mardiyah Callabean (2015) regarding the analysis of palm wine consumption in *tuak* drinkers with the results of the study showing that the factor of traditional palm wine consumption behavior is (96.7%). Puspitawati (2004) mentions some adolescents falling into alcoholic beverages because of invitations or offers from friends and the number of films and entertainment that provide examples of modern social models, usually encouraging them to drink alcohol in groups.

The respondents who do not accept or believe in consuming Sopi are 53.8%, while the respondents who accept and believe in consuming Sopi were 97.2%. This is supported by the Chi-Square testing which showed that there is a significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ) between the belief factor and Sopi consumption. The results of this study are equivalent to Dwi Agus Suseno (2014) research on alcoholic consumption behavior among early adolescents where the results of the study show that the reason adolescents drink is that they want to know so that they are considered as thugs, funky, and confident. This research is also in line with Miftahul J, Shanti R, Arsyad R. (2014) on socio-cultural aspects on the consumption of alcoholic beverages (*tuak*) where *tuak* is a drink that can strengthen brotherhood and is always served in traditional feast celebrations. This is in line with Sukma

Mardiyah Panggabean (2015) regarding the analysis of *tuak* consumption in *tuak* drinkers where the results of the study showed that wine drinkers believed that the efficacy of *tuak* could relieve their fatigue after work and also in line with Tamsil Muis (2013), the behavior of consuming alcoholic beverages to students where there were 27 students (69%) believe it can relieve stress. According to Fukuyama (1995), a belief is an expectation appeared in the community which has normal, honest, and cooperative behaviors based on the joint norms for the sake of other members in the community.

The results from behavior factor showed that as much as 90% of respondents have not good behavior, while 86.8% of them have a good behavior. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is no correlation between the behavior factor and the Sopi consumption ( $p > 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.788$ ). The results of this study are not in line with Sukma Mardiyah Panggabean (2015) 's research which presents that the analysis of palm wine consumption in *tuak* drinkers had more negative attitudes related to palm wine consumption (69.7%). Heri Purwanto in Wawan (2010) states that attitudes are defined as perspectives or feelings accompanied by a tendency to act according to the object's attitude. According to Notoatmodjo in Wawan (2010), the behavior is a reaction or response of an individual to a stimulus or object (Wawan, 2010).

There are 100% of female respondents and 86.7% male respondents. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is no correlation between the gender factor and the consumption of *sopi* ( $p > 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.499$ ). The results of this study are not in line with Citra Septyaningrum (2013), the factors that influence the behavior of adolescents aged 16-20 years old drinking alcohol (liquor) with the results of the study 43.6% of the gender factors adequately influencing. Gender is a cultural concept that seeks to make distinctions in terms of the role, behavior, mentality, and emotional characteristics between men and women that

develop in society. Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of males and females created in the family, society, and culture (UNESCO, 2007).

The adolescents' parents who earn the income of > 1,500,000 Rupiahs/month are 60.4% and who earn income of < 1,500,000 Rupiahs/month is 27.1%. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is no correlation between the economic status and the consumption of Sopi ( $p > 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.906$ ). The results of this study are in line with Desi Maria Ulfah, the factors of alcohol use among adolescents (2005) with the results of research among adolescents who often drink from middle-income families, therefore in drinking liquor in a shared-cost and in line with Miftahul J. et al. (2014), socio-cultural aspects of the consumption of alcoholic beverages (*tuak*) where the results of research on high socioeconomic status usually provide beer on each program. Soetjningsih (2004) states that socioeconomic status is a description of the state of a person or a society in terms of socio-economic aspects, such as the level of education, income, and so on. The economic status is highly likely to form the family lifestyle. The adequate family income will also support the growth of children, so that parents can provide all the children's necessities both primary and secondary.

### 3. Enabling Factors (Distance, Price, Marketing, and Parents)

Table 3. The Correlation between Enabling Factors (Distance, Price, Marketing, and Parents) and the Consumption of Sopi

Enabling factors	Consumption of Sopi						<i>p</i> ( <i>Value</i> )
	Yes		No		Total		
	N	%	N	%	n	%	
<b>Distance</b>							
Near		7		2			0.016
		6		3	2	1	
Far		9	6	1	6	0	
		0	0	0	2	0	
		0		0	2	0	

<b>Price</b>							
Expensive	32	9 1 · 4	3	8 · 6	3 5	1 0 0	0.17 7
Cheap	10	7 6 · 9	3	2 3 · 1	1 3	1 0 0	
<b>Marketing</b>							
No	4	5 0	4	5 0	8	1 0 0	0.00 0
Yes	38	9 5	2	5	4 0	1 0 0	
<b>Parental Support</b>							
No	11	6 4 · 7	6	3 5 · 3	1 7	1 0 0	0.00 0
Yes	31	1 0 0	0	0	3 1	1 0 0	
<b>Environmental support</b>							
No	1	2 5	3	7 5	4	1 0 0	0.00 0
Yes	41	9 3 · 2	3	6 · 8	4 4	1 0 0	

The research results showed that 100% of respondents traveled >1 km distance for Sopi purchase, while 23.1% of respondents do not consume *sopi*. This is supported by the Chi-Square test showing that there is a relationship between distance factors and consumption of Sopi ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.016$ ). The results of this study are in line with Mawaddah Tsaniyah (2009) entitled the Behavior of Drinking Vinegar (Traditional Alcoholic Beverages) in Adolescents with the results of vinegar research closely related

to *Margondang* traditions and crowd events and can be obtained easily. Affordability or access means the availability that must be achieved by the community, not obstructed by geographical conditions. If the distance of a place adjacent to other places, then the accessibility between the two places is high. In contrary, when they are far apart then the accessibility is low. When both places have a relatively short distance then it can be said that both places have a high accessibility (Tamin, 2000).

The respondents who bought Sopi with the price of >15,000 Rupiahs/bottle were 91.4% and 23.1% of respondents do not consume Sopi. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is no correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.177$ ) between the price factor and the consumption of Sopi. The results of this study align with Dwi Agus Suseno, *et al* (2014)'s research which reveals that the behavior of consuming alcoholic beverages among early adolescents with the results of research on alcohol prices in villages is very affordable so many adolescents buy them because they cost around 30 thousand to 50 thousand Rupiahs. Basu Swastha & Irawan (2005) states that price is something needed to get a combination of services plus products by paying the amount of money that has become a benchmark. Buchari Alma (2002) price is a value determined for an item or service determined by money. Henry Simamora (2002) defines price as a money value being spent to obtain a wished product or service.

There are 95% of places selling Sopi around the adolescents' houses 95%. This is supported by the results of the Chi-Square testing which showed that there is a correlation between the marketing factor and the consumption of Sopi ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ). The results of this study are in accordance with Gero S (2013) on the primary preventive health care model of "*moke*" drinkers with the transcultural care approach with the results of the research of '*moke*' availability factor ( $r = 0.412$ ). From producers to consumers is most efficient with the intention of creating effective demand (Hasyim, 1994).

The adolescents' parents who do not consume Sopi are 64.7% while 100% of the adolescents' parents who consume Sopi are 100%. This is supported by the results of the Chi-Square testing which showed a significant correlation between the parental support and the consumption of *sopi* ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ). The results of the study are in line with Sukma Mardiyah Panggabean, an analysis of *tuak* consumption in *tuak* drinkers (2015) where the results of the majority of research (76.2%) of *tuak* drinkers' families still have the habit of consuming *tuak*. Gunarsa (1976) states that parents are two different individuals entering life together with views, opinions, and daily habits. "In a household life, there is a difference between husband and wife, differences in mindset, differences in style and habits, differences in nature and character, differences in economic and educational levels, and many other differences. These differences can influence the children's lifestyle, thus it will give its own color in the family. The combination of both differences in both parents will influence the children born in the family.

The result percentage of the adolescents' closest friends who also consume Sopi is 93.2%. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is a correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ) between the environmental support factor and the consumption of Sopi. The results of this study are in line with Citra Septyaningrum (2013), the factors that influence the behavior of adolescents aged 16-20 years drinking alcohol (liquor) with the results of peer influence research influencing the behavior of adolescents aged 16-20 years old in drinking alcohol, in line with Mawaddah Tsaniyah (2009), the behavior of drinking vinegar (traditional alcoholic beverages) in adolescents with the results of research by adolescents usually drinking vinegar 3-4 times a week, carried out with friends at night in empty huts in addition, in line with Muis Behavior Model, consuming alcoholic beverages to students (2013) with the results of the study as many as 31 students (84%) knew alcoholic beverages from films on television and in line with Desi Maria ulfah (2005) factors of alcohol use

among adolescents with the results of research by adolescents drinking liquor because of the supportive environment. Piaget and Sullivan (in Santrock 2007) emphasize that through interaction with peers, children and adolescents learn symmetric modes of reciprocal relations. Children explore the principles of equality and justice through their experiences when facing a dissent with their peers. On the contrary, the negative influence from their peers for the development of children and adolescents, for some adolescents some experiences are rejected or ignored can make them lonely and hostile.

4. Reinforcing Factor (social interaction and parental control)

Table 4. The Correlation between Reinforcing Factors (Social Interaction and Parental Control) and the Consumption of Sopi

Reinforcing Factor	Consumption of Sopi						<i>p</i> ( <i>Value</i> )
	Yes		No		Total		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
<b>Social interaction</b>							
No	2	8	6	1	3	1	0,05 2
	5	0		9	1	0	
Yes		6		4			
	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	7	0			7	0	
		0				0	
<b>Parental Control</b>							
No	6	5	6	5	1	1	0,00 0
		0		0	2	0	
Yes		1	0	0	3	1	
	3	0			6	0	
	6	0				0	

The research results showed that 80.6% of close friends do not warn or give some advice when seeing and adolescents consuming Sopi. The results of the Chi-Square testing showed that there is a correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.052$ ) between social interaction factor and the consumption of Sopi. This research is in line with Deby p who stated that the correlation between group conformity and the drinking behavior in adolescents (2011) with the

spearman's statistical analysis showed a significant level of  $p \leq 0.05$  generating the value of  $p = 0.000$  thus  $p < 0.05$  where there is a significant correlation between group conformity and the drinking behavior in adolescents. Basrowi (2005) stated that social interaction could not be separated from an interaction that is a dynamic relationship between an individual and another, individual and groups, and a group and another group.

From the results of parental control, there were 50% of respondents stating that their parents did not warn/ give advice when seeing adolescents consuming Sopi. Meanwhile, 100% of parents warn/ give advice when seeing adolescents consuming Sopi. This is supported with Chi-Square testing which shows that there is a correlation between parental control factor with the consumption of *sopi* ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ). The result of this research is in line with Amirul Amalia (2015) Kupang City which reveals that the parents' role in the consumption of alcohol in male adolescents. From the research results, it was obtained almost half or 34.8% of the parental role is less and more than a half or 63% consume a low-level alcoholic drink. There was a correlation between prenatal roles and the consumption of alcohol in male adolescents with the value of  $r_s = 0.749$  and  $p = 0.000$ . Latifah (2008) reveals that the interaction patterns between children and the parents covers the fulfillment of physical needs (food, beverages, and others) and psychological need (feeling of comfort, affection, protection, and others), as well as the socialization of norms applied in the society so that the children can live in harmony with the environment. In other words, the parenting also includes the parental interaction pattern with children in the children character education.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the research results and discussions, it can be concluded that on predisposing factors (knowledge, education, tradition, belief, age, gender, and behavior) with the consumption of *sopi*; there is a correlation between the knowledge factor and the

consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. Furthermore, there is a correlation between educational level factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. Next, there is a correlation between the tradition factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. In addition, there is a correlation between the belief factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. However, there is no correlation between behavior factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. There is no correlation between gender factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. Lastly, there is no correlation between social status factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City.

The enabling factors (distance, price, marketing, parental support, and environmental support) and the consumption of *sopi*; there is no correlation between the price actor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. There is no correlation between the marketing factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City. There is a correlation between parental support factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City and there is a correlation between environmental support factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City.

The reinforcing factors (social interaction and parental control) and the consumption of *sopi*; there is a correlation between social interaction factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents at Liliba sub-district Kupang City and there is a correlation between parental control factor and the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City.

The factor correlating the most to the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City was the belief factor where each 1-unit decrease of belief will

decrease the consumption of *sopi* in adolescents in Liliba sub-district at Kupang City as much as 3.081.

## REFERENCES

- Ahmadi. 2003. *Tentang Sikap yang Tercermin dari Perilaku*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Ali, M & Muhammad Asroi. 2004. *Psikologi Remaja Perkembangan Peserta Didik*. PT Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- Amir, M.T. 2015. *Merancang Kuesioner. Konsep dan Panduan Untuk Penelitian Sikap, Kepribadian dan Perilaku*. Jakarta. Prenadamedia Group
- Anggraini, Rika. 2012. *Perkembangan Nilai Moral, dan Sikap*. Palembang.
- Arikunto. S. 2006 *Prosedur Penelitian suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta : PT Rineka Cipta.
- Astri, A. 2012. *Sopi, Yang Membuai dari Timur*. <http://intisari-online.com/read /sopi - yang - membuai - dari - timur>. (diakses pada tanggal 22 September 2016).
- Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN), 2011. *Anti Drugs Campaign Goes to School*. Jakarta: BNN.
- Basu Swasta dan Irawan. 2005. *Asas-Asas Marketing*. Yogyakarta: Liberty
- Chandra, Budiman. 2008. *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. EGC. Jakarta.
- Dariyo, Agoes. 2004. *Psikologi Perkembangan Dewasa Muda*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Desi M. Ulfah, 2005. *Faktor-Faktor Penggunaan Minuman Keras Di Kalangan Remaja Di Desa Losari Kecamatan Rembang Kabupaten Purbalingga*.
- Dwi A.S, Eti .R, Nurjanah. 2014. *Perilaku Mengkonsumsi Minuman Keras Di Kalangan Remaja Awal Di Desa Kunden Kecamatan Wirosari Kabupaten Grobogan*
- Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi NTT, 2014. *Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur tahun 2014*, Kupang.
- Direktorat Bina Pelayanan Kesehatan Jiwa, Dirjen Bina Pelayanan Medik Kepmenkes RI, 2010. *Kemenkes RI No. 422/Menkes/SK/III/2010 Tentang Pedoman Penatalaksanaan Medik Gangguan Penggunaan NAPZA*. Jakarta
- Dominggu Elcid Li. 2013. *Industri Sopi di NTT Yang Berkelanjutan (Towards the sustainability of NTT Sopi)*.
- Geldard, Kathryn & David Geldard. 2010. *Konseling Remaja Pendekatan Proaktif untuk Anak Muda* (Eka Adinugraha, Penerjemah). Pustaka Pelajar: Yogyakarta.
- Gero, S. 2013. *Model Pelayanan Kesehatan Pencegahan Primer Peminum 'Moke' Dengan Pendekatan Transcultural Care di Masyarakat Sikka, Provinsi NTT*.
- Goble, G.F. 1987. *Psikologi Humanistik Abraham Maslow*. Penerbit Kanisius. Yogyakarta
- Gunarsa, R.E. 1995. *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Jakarta: PT. BPK Gunung Mulias
- Hidayat, Alimul Aziz A. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Keperawatan dan Teknik Analisa Data*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Hurlock, E. B. 2012. *Psikologi Perkembangan: Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan* (Alih Bahasa Istiwidayanti, dkk). Edisi Kelima. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Kasat Res Narkoba, 2016. *Laporan Hasil Pelaksanaan Tugas, Sat Narkoba*, Kota Kupang.
- Kasiha N. 2007. *Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Dampak Mengkonsumsi Minuman Keras Didesa Titidu Kecamatan Kwandang Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara*.
- Latifa. 2008. *Peranan Keluarga Dalam Pendidikan Karakter Anak*. Jakarta: Pustaka Utama.

- Li ,E. D., Rohi, R., Mali, R. L., Ndoen, E., Mesakh, M., Talan, J. P. 2013. *Industrialisasi Sopi di NTT yang Berkelanjutan (Towards the sustainability of NTT Sopi)*. IRGSC Policy Brief No 001. Research and analysis from the Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change (IRGSC) [www.irgsc.org](http://www.irgsc.org)
- Miftahul J, Shanti R, Arsyad R. 2014. *Aspek Sosial Budaya Pada Konsumsi Minuman Beralkohol (Tuak) Kabupaten Toraja Utara*.
- Mudjiran. 2007. *Buku Ajar; Perkembangan Peserta Didik*: UNP Press. Padang.
- Nursalam. 2008. *Konsep dan Penerapan Metodologi Penelitian : Pedoman Skripsi, Tesis dan Instrumen Penelitian Keperawatan*. Ed. 5. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Nurwijaya, dkk. 2009. *Bahaya Alkohol dan cara Mencegah Kecanduannya*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- Notoadmojo. 2003. *Pendidikan Dan Perilaku kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Notoatmodjo, 2011. *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Patrick, M., Maggs, J. L. 2013. *Energy Drinks and Alcohol: Links to Alcohol Behaviors and Consequences Across 56 Days*. Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine. All rights reserved:Pennsylvania
- Santrock. dkk. 2003. *Adolescence: Perkembangan remaja*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Sarwono, Sarlito W. 2012. *Psikologi Remaja*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Setiadi. 2007. *Konsep dan Penulisan Riset Keperawatan*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Simamora. 2002. *Akutansi Manajemen*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat
- Sugiyono. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Utarini, A. 2014. *Modul Mata Kuliah : Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Magister Perilaku dan Promosi Kesehatan, program studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*. UGM.Yogyakarta
- Yusuf, S dan Sugandhi. 2011. *Perkembangan Peserta Didik*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Verdian N.D Pratama.2013. *Perilaku remaja pengguna minuman keras Di desa jatigono kecamatan kunir kabupaten lumajang*. Departemen Promosi Kesehatan dan Ilmu Perilaku FKM Universitas Airlangga
- Wahid. 2007. *Promosi Kesehatan*. Jogjakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Wawan dan Dewi. 2010. *Buku Panduan Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Perilaku Manusia*.