

Economic Aspects of Drugs Trading in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Drugs trafficking needs to press because give effect big losses either directly or indirectly. BNN (National Narcotics Agency) reported that the loss of national economic and social aspects as a result of drugs abuse peaked at 48.2 trillion rupiah in 2011. Developments in the National Survey on Drugs Abuse conducted BNN mentioned that the Central Java included in the 5 largest province in terms of wealth and drugs consumption. This does not rule out the possibility that the Yogyakarta area both administratively and in fact very close to the regional Central Java also has the possibility to be part of that list. Therefore this study will try to assess the social and economic impacts of drugs trafficking in the region of Yogyakarta. The methodology used in this study is descriptive statistical analysis of primary and secondary data related to drugs trafficking and economic data in Yogyakarta. Assessment of the activities carried out are known patterns of drugs trading in Yogyakarta district, which can be seen from the number of cases of drugs abuse in the region. While the views of users, the biggest drugs trading patterns are among the productive age of 20-40 years. As a result of this drugs trafficking, both the total economic losses and social costs borne by users reached 1430.30 billion, amounting to 89.12% of total revenue Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Economy, drugs, trading, pattern.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the 7 largest drugs consumers in the world. Indonesia is known as a number one producer of ecstasy in the world. Indonesia has many laws and regulations to limiting drugs abuse. There have been at least 6 (six) laws and regulations (local regulations) which are used as a basis for the investigation of drugs offenses Act No. 22 of 1997 on Narcotics are replaced by Act No. 35 of 2009, Law No. 5 of 1997 on Psychotropic Substances, Act No. 23 of 1992 on Health, Law on hazardous materials and Regulation of Tasikmalaya regency. It has however been ineffective in reducing the number of drugs abuse cases and the amount circulation of illicit goods always show increase from year to year.

Data on the Indonesian National Police said drugs cases handled by the Police during the period of 2010 is as many as 23,531 cases. In 2011 the figure rose by 2,967 cases to 26,498 cases amounting to an increase of 12.61%. According to BNN (National Narcotics Agency) number of drugs users in Indonesia is expected to reach 5 million people or approximately 2.2% of the total population of Indonesia. Especially for Yogyakarta, according to the BNN Agency, in 2011 BNN recorded the number of drugs users in the province reached 69,700 people and increased to 78,064 people in 2012. In 2013 figures are expected to reach 87,432 people. In 2015 the number is estimated to reach 109,679 people (BNN Report, 2011).

The dangers of drugs use were not make illicit goods users deterrent or stop their consumption. The impact of drugs abuse on health, among others, is disorders of the heart, brain function, bone, blood vessels, skin, nervous system, lungs, digestive system and others. Drugs users are also susceptible to dangerous infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, Herpes, tuberculosis and others. Even worse drugs misuse can cause death. BNN (2011) mention the number of deaths from drugs misuse in Indonesia reached 15,000 people per year, or an average of about 40 people dying every day.

Another danger of improper drugs use is an indirect danger, which includes many economic costs including health issues and damage to the body, then exclusion from social life, and social damage as people feel ashamed for having family members who use illicit substances. Sanctions for students are expelled from school or college which impacts their future (Adi, 2009).

According to the National Survey on Drugs Abuse Developments in Indonesia in 2011 which was released by BNN, losses due to the national economic costs of drugs abuse are estimated at around Rp 44.46 trillion. This number has increased compared to 2008 which was around Rp 26.49 trillion. The funds include, among others, for the cost of drugs consumption, treatment, and rehabilitation overdose which means only limited to the cost of financing and the private cost does not include the cost to fund the social costs. The social cost incurred in 2011 reached Rp 3.81 trillion. Social costs may include the completion of legal cases, crime, premature death and

others. So that the total economic cost incurred due to drugs abuse in 2011 is Rp. 48.2 trillion. Add more, according to the National Survey of Drugs Abuse in Central Java development (including Yogyakarta) entered the ranks of the largest of the 5 provinces the amount of money in circulation to drugs consumption.

The underlying reason a person uses drugs has 3 factors, there are individual factors, environmental factors and drugs factors. Individual factors include the psychological aspects such as self-confidence to overcome the problem, trial and error, an inability to manage stress and others. Environmental factors, among others, motivated by family problems or due to incorrect association. While factors such as drugs due to the belief that drugs can help boost confidence and reduce stress because of the nature of narcotics and psychotropic drugs classes the nature of addiction and tolerance (Nasution, 2004). Other cause which should be very wary and must be fought together is because drugs trafficking are becoming increasingly insidious.

To prevent the spread of drugs abuse can be done in several ways, one of which is to cooperate with other countries in the fight against drugs. Indonesia has signed agreements with the UN (United Nations) and ASEAN to combat drugs. In fact, the target is the shortest Drugs-Free Indonesia in 2015, announced by the President in 2010. To support these activities, and as a material consideration in policy making handling of drugs abuse then reviews the development of drugs trading will be very beneficial. This activity can also be used as a monitoring and evaluation tool to achieve the 2015 Drugs-Free Indonesia especially in Yogyakarta. The objectives this study is to analyze the economic aspects of drugs trading in Yogyakarta.

2. Behaviour and Consequences of Drugs

The term narcotic is derived from the Greek word *narkotikos* meaning sleeping. While common sense explains that narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plant or not plant either synthetic or semi-synthetic which can cause degradation or alteration of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to relieve pain and can lead to dependence. At first narcotics used only as a tool for religious rituals and in addition it is also used for treatment, while the first type of drugs used in the beginning is commonly known as opium. The use of narcotics without rules and levels of exposure can cause health problems for its users.

World data in 2010 reported that around two hundred and thirty million people throughout the world, or about five percent of the world's population is estimated to have abused drugs at least once. This figure continues to climb each year despite many efforts to eradicate targeting perpetrator, dealers, and manufacturers (UNODC, 2012).

Drugs abuse in Indonesia is very worrying. Now, drugs are goods that are no longer illicit goods that are difficult to get, but the goods are very easy to get because people experience pleasure under the effects of opium. Drugs addicts will justify any means to obtain illicit goods because drugs have strong opiate effects which makes people extraordinary dependence. Dependence is experienced by users of this drugs followed by withdrawal symptoms. This causes circumstances in which a person has a sense of anxiety or mental disorders or psychological effect on drugs addicts.

The macro perspective of drugs use can lead to a great loss in terms of the social and economic point of view (Ackerly et al. 2010). Drugs abuse is also a crime and a violation that threatens the safety, physical and mental of users and wearer and also to the people around socially (Atmasasmita, 1997). Socio-economic aspects in component cost estimates used in dealing with drugs problems no standardization between each of the studies that have been conducted. Data availability is an important keyword in shows component costs. Developed countries rely more on data sources of collate data from each ministry or agency reports related to drugs abuse. Perspective study also provides a major influence which shows components and socio-economic aspects that will be assessed. Perspective study consisted of perspective clients (users), and the perspective of the state or social perspective (society). In many studies conducted used the perspective of the state. A different socio-economic motivations for adolescent steroid use is an important component of overall adolescent drug use (Humphreys & Ruseski 2011)

Socio-economic aspects of the component that is used to estimate the costs of drugs abuse consists of four major parts, namely the cost of health care (fee for service charges for drugs dependence and drugs-related disease and trauma), cost productivity (cost of premature death and death expenses and lost work productivity), costs associated penalties and court (criminal expenses, time lost due to crime and prison costs), and the cost of loss of property due to accident or crime. Many people have affected by commercial drug development. The government should encourage the development of anti drugs and not be commercially viable. (Drummond, Wilson, Kanavos, Ubel, & Rovira, 2007; Nerich et al., 2012).

Meanwhile, according to Singer (2008) there are two approaches to analyze the social and economic costs through the use of the cost approach and or policies. It can be inferred that usage charges consist of 3 components, namely Cost of health (care, overdose, death, HIV / AIDS, Hepatitis B & C, the cost of dependency that is not visible), productivity costs (associated with premature death and disability in the short term), and cost

of crime (drugs triggers a crime). Cost of the policy is divided into crime costs (court costs and arrests) and other direct costs (cost of prevention policy, harm reduction policy costs due to drugs).

National Survey on Drugs Abuse Developments in Indonesia (2011), which calculated the cost components, can be divided into 2 parts: the direct costs associated with drugs abusers and expenses incurred indirectly related to drugs abuse (Table 1). The costs are then referred to as the economic costs will be divided into individual costs and social costs (Brodzky et al. 2010). Individual costs are costs attached to drugs abusers, including the cost of drugs consumption. Social costs are the costs due to the consequences of drugs abuse which indirectly impact on society.

Table 1. Components of cost of drugs abuse

Direct Cost	In direct Cost
Consumption of drugs	Criminality
Treatment and care of an overdose	Time lost due to overdose
Treatment of illness (HIV/AIDS, TB, hepatitis, etc.)	Time lost due to illness
Rehabilitation and detoxification	Time lost due to rehabilitation and detoxification
Traffic accidents	Time lost due to accidents
Associated with the law	Time lost due to associated with the law
Prison	Time lost due to prison
	Death due to drugs

Source: National Survey on Drugs Abuse Developments in Indonesia, 2011

3. Method

This research considers focusing on the qualitative approach which is conducted using primary and secondary data. The primary data are obtained by interviewing 200 selected respondents who have had experience of using drugs. Otherwise, some secondary data were collected from several credible institutions. Such data were obtained from the government and non government agencies such as BNN (National Narcotics Agency) and National Anti-Narcotics Movement, namely Granat. This study used descriptive statistical analysis in order to elaborate the behaviour of drugs abusers in Yogyakarta. We also attempt to analyze the economic and social cost of drugs consumption around Yogyakarta. For this purpose we estimate economic and social cost using productivity loss analysis. This method, which is also generally used by BNN, involves several indicators in estimating the costs effect of drugs consumption (Badia, Rovira, Segú, & Porta, 1994; BNN, 2011). In order to describe financial aspects of drugs trading, we compare these costs to government budget indicators.

4. Analysis of Economic and Social Aspects of Drugs

4.1. Number of drugs abuser

The result of a survey conducted by BNN (2011) found a variety of information that needs attention. The median age of first drugs use was 16 years; participants began injecting one average aged 15 years old. There are many other types of drugs traded. The categories of abuse, drugs injectors who consume a lot more variation in types of drugs where the consumption of heroin is (40%), less than the consumption of cannabis (56%) and methamphetamine (47%). This indicates very little supply heroin market that drugs abusers substitute with other types of cover levels to prevent cravings sakau. In addition, instead of injecting addicts they took drugs, namely methamphetamine and ecstasy. Median cost of drugs consumption per person per year for the group regularly use around Rp 300 thousand, instead of injecting addicts around Rp.7.3 million, and most expensive injectors reach Rp.18 million.

This survey also found that only a third of respondents who know the existence of the detox and rehab, but more than half junkies know. Unfortunately only 1 of 10 abusers had done detox and rehabilitation. Level of consciousness injectors (27%) is much better to do a detox and rehab than other 2 groups (1%). This caused junkies who have been exposed to a lot of programs from various parties, especially NGOs and family so they can find a solution through rehab. The reason they want to do a detox and rehab is they want to be free of drugs (56%), lack of awareness of their own (49%), and already bored or tired of drugs use (36%). Of those who do the detox and rehab, there are about one-third that attended or assisted by family members. Median costs per person per year by Rp1.1 million.

Furthermore, about one-fifth of the respondents had done their own treatment. Of those who had, half of the respondents still continue to do their own treatment in the last year, especially in the group instead of injecting addicts. The median number of treatment efforts conducted 3 times the median costs per person per year is about Rp.264 thousand. There is a 1 in 4 people have experienced drugs abusers traffic accident when he was under the

influence of drugs. In the group of addicts injecting much larger, which had an accident, more than a third occurred in the last year, especially in the group instead of injecting addicts. Third of respondents said they were assisted by family / relatives when completing affairs when the accident occurred. Median cost during the process of accidents per person is about Rp.460 thousand.

There are about 1 in 5 abusers had been arrested by the police, even in groups of junkies there is 1 between 2 people. Those who had been arrested, about one-third experienced in the last year. The incident was mostly group instead of injecting addicts. In an effort to avoid further processed by law enforcement officers, abusers try to peace. Almost half of the respondents admitted to peace efforts with law enforcement agencies, particularly in regular use. In this affair, nearly three-quarters of respondents said they aided or involved by the family / relatives. Median cost to business per person per year is around Rp 3.5 million.

BNN (2011) also reported that there are about 1 in 7 respondents have been imprisoned, especially in group junkies. Of those who had been imprisoned, less than one-fifth lived in the last year of the time of the survey. Drugs abusers account for approximately half of the cost associated with the business in prison. Median time was 113 days in jail. Cost incurred per person per year is about Rp 3 million. About 1 in 3 people say they have been forced to miss school or work, especially in the group of junkies. From which they were once admitted, more than half had an incident last year, and were forced to miss work. The average time lost was 2 days. About 1 in 5 respondents reported having friends who died because of drugs. In the group of addicts injecting is much higher, 1 of 2 people. Those who died were estimated median age of 30 years. Median number of friends who died was 7, while those died in this year there are 2 people. Referring to these figures, it is estimated that there are as many as 13,345 premature deaths per year resulting from drugs abuse.

According to BNN's report, in 2011 the total economic loss estimated cost 48.2 trillion rupiah, which consists of 44.4 trillion rupiah private costs and 3.8 trillion rupiah in social costs. At the individual cost approximately 39% is for the cost of drugs consumption. The cost of drugs consumption increased by about 14% compared to 2008. On the social cost of most (90%) is used for the cost of drugs deaths (premature death). East Java Province is a province that has the highest level of economic losses reaches 9.5 trillion in 2011 (Table 2). Yogyakarta ranks 10th in total economic cost of the drugs, it reached 864 trillion rupiah. The lowest economic cost is in the province of West Irian 65 billion rupiah. By region, the largest economic loss is in Java (68%) and Sumatra (15%).

Table 2. Total Costs of economic and social losses due to abuse drugs in Indonesia, 2008 and 2011 (million rupiah)

Components of economic loss	Year	
	2008	2011
Consumption of drugs	15,376,071	17,542,841
Treatment due to drugs	7,743,243	6,684,177
Overdose	22,124	204,934
Rehabilitation and detoxification	1,094,519	1,336,956
Private Treatment	19,688	911,357
Accidents	323,220	2,835,586
Associated with the law	882,602	11,019,744
Prison	839,813	2,923,736
Activity disrupted	188,705	1,002,678
Private Cost	26,489,986	44,462,011
Loss Productivity	Year	
	2008	2011
Sick	227,450	35,802
Overdose	8,454	1,362
Detox and rehabilitation	59,036	13,366
Accident	722,715	23,177
Police caught	680,424	4,701
Prison	45,735	216,314
Premature Death	3,957,060	3,445,281
Criminality	252,657	75,951
Social cost	5,953,530	3,815,953
Total of Economic Cost	32,443,515	48,277,963

Source: National Narcotics Agency Annual Report, 2012.

Our findings show that costs of drugs consumption is significant and includes the following externalities, maintenance and treatment of illness caused by drugs, the event of an overdose, detoxification and rehabilitation, treatment and efforts to stop drugs, traffic accidents, law enforcement and policing imprisonment, lost productivity due to drugs use and so that the respondent cannot work / school classified into individual cost.

The total cost of the individual losses increased from 67%, 26.4 trillion in 2008 to 44.5 trillion in 2011. The increase was fuelled by medical expenses in an effort to halt drugs abuse and the cost of dealing with law enforcement officers, and maintenance costs as a result of overdoses. In 2011, the largest personal drugs consumption reached 39%, equivalent to 17.5 trillion. Consumption cost is approximately 14% higher compared to 2008, with drugs consumption most prevalent in the 5 wealthiest states of Indonesia, East Java (19%), West Java, Jakarta, Central Java and North Sumatra (9%).

The second largest cost component is dealing with law enforcement officers costs which reach 11 trillion rupiahs in the year 2011, increased 12 fold since 2008. This has been attributed to higher processing and court costs following the detention of drugs abusers. Often pursued by peaceful means or family and so there are unscrupulous abusers who exploit this situation from the time the arrest until the trial. The higher the process through which it passes, the greater the cost to be incurred.

The social cost components are further increased as the capacity of the abuser's family to work is inhibited according to BNN. Further costs are uncured due to illness waiting respondents, when overdosed, during detoxification and rehabilitation, in the aftermath of the accident while dealing with law enforcement officers, while dealing with the prison authorities, in the event of death due to drugs (premature death) and criminal action. Social costs tend to decrease for all component costs from 2008 to 2011 except for correction authorities. Total economic loss and social costs are estimated at approximately 3.8 trillion in 2011. Cost of drugs deaths (premature death) contributed most of the up to 90%.

Drugs abuse in Yogyakarta is inseparable from his image as a city of students that make this region as a destination for young children (students) Yogyakarta outdoor area as a place of learning. The results of survey say that youth is a potential consumer of drugs seller that is why Yogyakarta into an attractive market for drugs trafficking. From the results of Yogyakarta National Anti-Narcotics Movement investigation can be seen how the map of drugs trafficking in the province during the period January to June 2012.

Drugs trading based on region shows that sub district of Sleman seems to have been targeted for drugs trafficking; it can be seen from the number of cases of drugs abuse in the region. This is most likely due to many of youth (predominantly students) who stay in this region, the location that is close to their campus. The number of drugs cases in Yogyakarta, from January to June 2012 based on the investigation conducted by Yogyakarta (National Anti-Narcotics Movement) Yogyakarta region can be viewed in detail on Table 3.

Table 3. Number of drugs cases in Yogyakarta, in January-June 2012

Num.	Sub-district	Regency	Cases
1	Depok	Sleman	24 Case
2	Banguntapan	Bantul	12 Case
3	Ngaglik	Sleman	12 Case
4	Umbulharjo	Yogyakarta	10 Case
5	Kasih	Bantul	9 Case
6	Gondokusuman	Yogyakarta	7 Case
7	Tegalrejo	Yogyakarta	5 Case
8	Kecamatan Lain-lain		5 Case

Meanwhile, if observed by age level, successfully mapped that age range are vulnerable to drugs abuse at the age above 30 years for 3.5 years reached 31.24 percent of the total number of suspects. The amount varies slightly with age range 20-24 years where the amount is 30.74%. Just like on the national level and income factors appear to be the main factor why the freedom of age 30 years and older is the highest contributor to the number of drugs abusers in Yogyakarta (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of drugs abusers by age in Yogyakarta, 2009-2012

Num.	Age	2009	2010	2011	2012*	amount	%
1	< 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	16 S/D 19 years	39	30	48	12	129	10,66
3	20 S/D 24 years	121	111	91	49	372	30,74
4	25 S/D 30 years	113	97	83	38	331	27,36
5	> 30 years	83	89	129	77	378	31,24
		356	327	351	176	1210	100,00

Source: National Anti-Narcotics Movement, 2012

If viewed from the type of work, the biggest drugs abusers are private workers / entrepreneurs where the percentage reached 52.23% following the student that abuse narcotic number reached 23.22 percent of total drugs abusers investigation Grenade Yogyakarta for 3.5 years. Matter of concern is the discovery of drugs abusers and unemployed workers with jobs where they amount respectively reached 8.26 percent and 6.12 percent (Table 5). In average conditions of economic hardship they still have entangled in drugs abuse. If this is allowed then the potential social problems in society will be greater.

Table 5. Number of drugs abusers in Yogyakarta by occupation, 2009-2012

Num.	Occupation	2009	2010	2011	2012*	Amount	%
1	Civil servants	1	1	3	1	6	0,50
2	Military	—	—	2	1	3	0,25
3	Private / Self Employed	167	188	195	82	632	52,23
4	Farmer	—	1	1	2	4	0,33
5	Student	99	63	72	47	281	23,22
6	Worker	28	32	25	15	100	8,26
7	Unemployment	20	20	27	7	74	6,12
8	Housewife	—	—	—	—	0	0,00
9	Others	41	22	26	21	110	9,09
Amount		356	327	351	176	1210	100,00

Source: National Anti-Narcotics Movement, 2012

Data categories for a number of suspected drugs abusers from 2009 to June 2012 showed that the number of drugs users had decreased in 2010 (Table 6). It is certainly encouraging, but when looking at the category of dealers, turns the number has increased from year to year. From these data there are some opinions that can be drawn, such as the intensity of the suspect drugs use is increasing and perhaps also because of the difficulty of uncovering drugs trading network in the province. Whatever it together with the Yogyakarta government officials must be constantly vigilant in monitoring the territory of the dangers of drugs trafficking.

Table 6. Number of suspects in the Yogyakarta, 2009-2012

Suspect Categories	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Users	308	275	294	151
2. Dealers	48	52	57	25
3. Planters	—	—	—	—

Source: National Anti-Narcotics Movement, 2012

4.2. Loss ratios of drugs on economic indicators

Drugs loss ratio compared to the economic indicators is used to see how much influence drugs trading to the economic conditions of a region. The discussion will begin with the influence of drugs trafficking at the national level to the national economy, further discussed the effects on the circulation in the region of Yogyakarta.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is a representation of the region's ability to produce products that are indirectly also a picture of the region's ability to generate revenue. GDP growth is shown by the figure below. According to data from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) number of Indonesian GDP during the last 5 years continues to increase both total GDP and non-oil GDP. In 2012 the total value of GDP (excluding oil and gas) reached 8241.86 billion, while non-oil GDP reached 7604.75 billion dollars. The average increase in national GDP reached 14% annually. To see how big a percentage of the economic costs of drugs in Indonesia to GDP, it can be seen through the number of drugs due to cost ratio to GDP ratio chart through economic losses, by drugs to Indonesia's GDP in the period 2008-2012 (Table 7).

Table 7. Percentage of the economic costs of drugs to GDRP in Yogyakarta

Year	Social and Economic Cost of Drugs (Rp.Billion)			Gross Domestic Regional Bruto Bruto (Rp.Billion)	Ratio
	Direct	Indirect	Total		
2008	905,19	110,67	1,015.86	38,101.68	2.67%
2009	1,015.63	124,18	1,139.81	41,407.05	2.75%
2010	1,138.35	139,18	1,277.52	45,625.59	2.80%
2011	1,274.48	155,82	1,430.30	51,782.09	2.76%
2012	1,425.56	174,30	1,599.86	54,371.10	2.94%

Cost incurred to finance drugs trafficking has absorbed a total GDP of Indonesia averaged about 0.60 percent annually. Although during the last 5 years has decreased, but it turns out that the decrease does not indicate a significant number because it still remains around 0.6%. This means that the rate of GDP growth was followed also by the increase in total costs due to drugs.

Over the last 5 years, average of total government revenue increased by 5%. Government revenue reached highest rate of 1292.05 trillion rupiah. Development of government revenue is shown by the following figure. High government revenues are required to finance government expenditure. Besides operational costs of government the revenue is required to finance government programs for drugs abuse prevention and rehabilitation. Government re is also burdened by the cost of another, one of which is costs due drugs abuse. Of the data who obtained cost inflicted as a result abuse drugs-an average amounting to 3-4% of the total revenues the government. In the same year due to cost ratio of government revenue Yogyakarta drugs on an average of 90%. The largest ratio is shown in 2010 in which the cost of drugs in Yogyakarta reached number 1227.52 billion dollars (Table 8).

Table 8. Ratio of drugs social cost to local government revenue in Yogyakarta

Year	Drugs Social Cost (Rp.Billion)			Government Revenue (Rp. Billion)	Percentage
	Direct	Indirect	Total		
2008	905.19	110.67	1,015.86	n.a	n.a
2009	1,015.63	124.18	1,139.81	1,286.17	88.62%
2010	1,138.35	139.18	1,277.52	1,374.21	92.96%
2011	1,274.48	155.82	1,430.30	1,604.91	89.12%
2012	1,425.56	174.30	1,599.86	899.62	177.83%

Development expenditure in the next 5 years shows an increase by an average of 9%. Government expenditure in 2012 reached 954.14 trillion rupiah. Ratios of drugs Expense against government spending is an average of 5%. The highest ratios occurred in the year 2010 reached 5.91%, while the lowest rate occurred in 2008 at 4.68%. Development cost ratio due to drugs abuse to Yogyakarta spending reached a very high i.e. above 100% with the highest figures in the year 2010 reached 112.07% (Table 9).

Table 9. Percentage of drugs social cost to government spending in Yogyakarta

Year	Drugs Social Cost (Rp.Billion)			Local Government Spending (Rp.Billion)	Percentage
	Direct	Indirect	Total		
2008	905.19	110.67	1,015.86	n.a	n.a
2009	1,015.63	124.18	1,139.81	1,330.00	85.70%
2010	1,138.35	139.18	1,277.52	1,139.93	112.07%
2011	1,274.48	155.82	1,430.30	1,294.22	110.51%
2012	1,425.56	174.30	1,599.86	934.38	171.22%

Developments in the country of its deficit in 2008-2012 is expected to continue to show improvement even rupiah value reached 190.10 billion in 2012. Development of the national budget deficit is more fully illustrated by the graph below. The ratio of the economic costs of drugs to the national deficit in the period 2009-2012 was relatively constant even decreased. The graph below shows the development of the ratio over the past five years. Total debt guaranteed by the government for arrested last 5 years seem constant at an average rate of 600 trillion rupiah. Indonesia boasts the achievements reached in 2009 in which government debt was reduced from 730 trillion to Rp 611.2 trillion, down by 16.3%. Expense ratios due to drugs against GOI debt showed an increase over the last 5 years with the highest rate in 2012 is equal to 8.35%.

The investment rate in Indonesia in the last four years has developed a fairly significant increase at average 40%. This reflects the growing confidence of investors both domestic and foreign as the place to develop its capital. Recorded in 2011, investment in Indonesia reached 94.48 trillion rupiah. The investment will be greater if the costs due to drugs abuse be allocated as investment funds. At least if the calculated loss of cost by drugs abuse can increase investment in Indonesia by 90% in 2008.

Development of foreign investment over the last 4 years showed an average increase of 12%. Foreign Investment was 18.47 trillion in the year 2011. The high foreign investment in Indonesia shows the high confidence of foreign investors in Indonesia to develop our capital, but on the other hand also indicates the magnitude of Indonesia's dependence on foreign parties. Dependence on foreign capital could be reduced if the actual costs of drugs abuse can be allocated for investment. The ratio of cost against the amount due to drugs abuse of foreign capital reached 342% or by 3.5 times.

Foreign Investment in Yogyakarta in 2008 reached 16.6 billion. When it is compared to the cost of drugs to the economics of foreign investment is the value of the ratio reached 6120%, it is a tremendous value. Other data related to economic indicators also show that the presence of drugs trafficking is very detrimental to this nation. Here are presented some data that shows this.

In Table 10, it can be seen that the total economic cost of drugs per user compared to income per capita in Indonesia is always greater economic cost. So it can be said that drugs losses caused by one person with the same income drugs users Indonesia 1 person for 1 year. The number of unemployed during the period of 2012 is estimated at 7.244.956 while total economic costs of drugs abuse 51.29 trillion. If only the economic costs of the drugs is able to be allocated properly to combat unemployment of course it will help the government to solve social problems such as unemployment in Indonesia.

Table 10. Comparison of Income Percapita to Drugs Social Cost in Yogyakarta

Year	Drugs Users (10-49 Years Old)	Drugs Social Cost (Rp.Trillion)			Income percapita (Rp. Million)	Cost/person (Rp.Million)
		Individual Cost	Social Cost	Total		
2008	3,362,527	26.49	5.95	32.44	7.80	9.65
2009	3,590,765	30.57	6.44	37.01	7.92	10.31
2010	3,826,974	34.29	6.96	41.24	8.41	10.78
2011	4,071,016	38.58	7.51	46.09	9.03	11.32
2012	4,323,366	43.18	8.12	51.29	9.49	11.86

Drugs abusers estimated growth rate higher than the rate of population growth. Indonesia's population growth rate of the average growth rate of 1.49% was drugs users are estimated at 6% over the last 5 years. Similarly, the region where the rate of drugs abusers Yogyakarta 6 estimated time of population growth rate Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta population growth rate is 1.02% on average 6% being the rate of users during the last 5 years. Thus the government's efforts to produce quality human resources are slower than the human damage caused by drugs. Yogyakarta public consumption (food and non-food) in 2010 per capita per month is Rp. 554,007.00. In the same year the economic cost of drugs is the average monthly cost of Rp. 1,356,044.77. In other words, the costs of drugs in the province caused by the consumption of 1 person 2 people can afford each month without having to work. As a whole our results is not deviate with previous research which generally present a side effect of drugs trafficking (Findlay, 2001; Mathews Jr., 2002; Nerich et al., 2012). Drugs trafficking tends recently increased as well as increasing in cost of rehabilitation for users (Levitt, Levitt, Venkatesh, & Venkatesh, 2000; Seddon, 2006). Government should strongly prevent people using drugs to save next generation and to reduces its cost.

5. Conclusion

This study concludes that there are as many as 9.6 to 12.9 million people, 5.9% of the population aged 10-59 in Indonesia who have experimented with drugs on at least one occasion in their life. One in 17 people aged 10-59 in Indonesian have used drugs throughout their life prior to the survey. Thus, an increase in the prevalence of drugs abuse in 2011 is 1.9% (2008) to 2.2%.

From the data obtained, the highest rate of drugs abuse is in the Java area, both in absolute terms and prevalence. Drugs trafficking are rampant in the Java region as drugs are more accessible, there is a larger population, and the socio-economic level and standard of education is generally higher. Fifty nine per cent of the population in the region is aged between 10 and 59. There are two demographics that contributed the largest absolute amount of drugs abuse, workers (70%) and students (22%). Drugs abusers are four times more likely to be male than female with 1 in 28 men abusing drugs and only 1 in 120 women abuse drugs.

The sub district Sleman is targeted by drugs sellers, which has caused direct and notable increases in the number of drugs abuse cases in the region. People aged between 20-40 years, are targeted and the largest consumers of

illicit narcotics. People are most productive between these ages therefore the economic impact is exacerbated. As a result of this drugs trafficking, both the total economic losses and social cost borne by users reached 1430.30 billion, amounting to 89.12% of total revenue Yogyakarta.

Governments need to create intensive policies that capable to fight drugs. Crime prevention policies through drugs abuse can be expected to state the purpose concrete steps to protect the public, both morally and materially. Of the number of people involved, it is necessary to stratify policy of drugs abuse prevention. The potential for lower age more and more people involved in drugs abuse require assertive preventive measures in that age group. It is time that the matter of drugs abuse became compulsory subject at all levels of school.

The government needs to increase spending allocations for drugs abuse prevention program, cross-regional and cross-age as the target of a government program. For implementing this program is also required higher education for government officials, particularly with regard to drugs abuse prevention knowledge. Huge drugs potential has become a field of business for certain parties as a source of investment shows that the industrialization of drugs in Indonesia is very large. For the enforcement and prevention of personally not enough, but must be followed by preventive measures and law enforcement aspects of financial transactions.

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