ABSTRACT

Drug use causes a decrease in physical and mental conditions so that it affects the quality of life of individuals who use drugs. Quality of life is an individual's assessment of physical, psychological, social and environmental conditions in everyday life. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of life of drug residents in terms of age, socioeconomic status, education and marital status. The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with a quantitative approach, descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons, or connecting with other variables. The sample criteria in this study were residents at the Lhokseumawe National Narcotics Agency, the Tabina Aceh Foundation Drug Rehabilitation Center, the Permata Aceh Drug Diction Recovery Center and the Bireuen BNNK. The sampling technique used in this study was the Saturation Sampling technique , with a total of 104 respondents. . Based on the results of this study, it was found that 1) the majority of respondents who had a high quality of life in the age category were in adulthood with a total percentage of 90.1%. 2) in the socioeconomic status category, respondents who have a high quality of life are at the middle socioeconomic status level (Rp. 1,000,000-2,000,000) with a total percentage of 94.1%. 3) at the education level , respondents who have a high quality of life are at the SI education level with a percentage of 100%. 4) on marital status, the majority of respondents who have a high quality of life are unmarried respondents, this is because respondents still get support from family, agencies, and friends who are undergoing rehabilitation.

Keywords: Drugs, Resident, Quality of Life.
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