

Deviant Behavior and Drug Abused among Female Juvenile Detainees Before Detention

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Abstract: The study examines the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused before detention in Malaysia correctional institution. There were $n = 41$ Malay female Juvenile respondents in this study with ($n = 11$, age 17 year old), ($n = 8$ age, 18 year old), ($n = 7$ age, 15 year old), ($n = 5$ year age, 14 year old), ($n = 5$ age, 16 year old) and ($n = 5$ age, 19 year old). Data was collected using self-build instrument with 20 items and the reliability of cronbach alpha is 0.782. Finding in this study indicated the most frequent deviant behavior elicited by Malay female Juvenile according to category; school vandalism ($\bar{x} = 10.0732$); public vandalism ($\bar{x} = 7.5122$); beating ($\bar{x} = 6.8293$); harassment ($\bar{x} = 5.9268$); illegal racing ($\bar{x} = 1.4878$) and sexual harassment ($\bar{x} = 0.8780$). The finding in this study, also reported that there were two deviant behaviors which has significant correlation with drug abused that is road signboards and facilities (public vandalism) and drug ($r = 0.409^{**}$, $p < 0.05$) and between friends from other class (beating) and drug ($r = 0.389^*$, $p < 0.05$).

Key words: Juvenile, deviant behavior, drug abused, school vandalism, sexual harassment

INTRODUCTION

Deviant behavior has caused tensioned in any society now a days as it always refers to aggression act (Weerman and Hoeve, 2012). This aggression act has deep negative impact especially in changing the culture within a society (Baron, 2003). Unfortunately, some of the deviant behavior has become an epidemic whereby it had been more 'acceptable' to youngsters as now regarded as the 'trend' (Turner *et al.*, 1987). A trend that one must follow if one is to be accepted in his or her community (Baker, 2006).

Frequently, this act of deviant behavior starts from delinquency at school such as truancy, hitting and or harassing other friends at school, smoking, any kind of bullying act and other unacceptable behavior (Borum, 2000) in ones' school's culture, society and policy. Subsequently, deviant behavior also includes public vandalism (Martin and Bryant, 2001), school vandalism and illegal racing (Lee *et al.*, 2007). Most of these deviant behavior is elicited in group as it shows an act as 'one' to explicitly show support (cohesiveness) in his or her group. It is also to show the act of 'belonging' whereby in school's culture mostly referred to popularity (Ojala and Nesdale, 2004; Paluck and Shepherd, 2012) and these will set off as a 'trend'.

Thus, the most vulnerable group in embracing this deviant behavior by following the 'trend' is young

adolescent as they are in their prime age of finding their own 'flock of team'. They need to find their own unique identity and can be acknowledged by it (Paluck and Shapherd, 2012; Ojala and Nesdale, 2004; Duffy and Nesdale, 2008). Thus, the desire to be accepted among their peers is high especially, those who in their eyes hold the key to popularity, power, show of strength and wealth (Duffy and Nesdale, 2008). Subsequently, there were studies which link deviant behavior to substance abused if not controlled (Mahmood *et al.*, 2008).

The most common substance abused is drug. In the year 2008-2012, drug abused has affected from as young as 13-15 years of age and adjudicated to correctional and admitted to rehabilitation programmes. Nevertheless, from January 2012 to September 2012; 4618 drug abusers were young adolescent from 6935 drug abusers. Thus, the negative intensity of deviant behavior with drug abused adjudicated to crime act with penalty of detention in correctional centers. As in the year 2002, there were 5319 Juvenile offenders and increasing numbers of reported Juvenile cases of 5547 in 2011 with 277 cases of female Juveniles and 5270 males.

Additionally, there were evicted cases of 29,642 Juveniles detained into correctional schools and rehabilitation centers all over the states in Malaysia in 2011 with the highest Juvenile delinquency were Malays (4357 cases); Indian (389 cases); Chinese (352 cases); natives of the State of Sabah (230 cases); natives of

the State of Sarawak (122 cases); others (88 cases) and natives of the Peninsular Malaysia (9 cases) in 2011.

Consequently, adolescent who were being detained in detention center and rehabilitation center are mostly found experiencing comorbidity disorders especially high in depression and extreme anxiety (Matsuura *et al.*, 2009). Alternately, there was a research done by Matsumoto *et al.* (2004, 2005), in self-inflict injuries (patterns of self-cutting). The self-injuries were associated with emotional comorbidity (high and extreme stress, anxiety and depression) with female Juveniles score higher rate of self-inflict injuries (Daigle *et al.*, 2007) as well as suicidal ideations than Juvenile males (Matsumoto *et al.*, 2004, 2005).

In accordance to that female Juveniles were also low in self-esteem (Matsuura *et al.*, 2009). Low self-esteem can lead to anti-social behaviour (Turner *et al.*, 1987; Nwanko *et al.*, 2010). It promotes social maladaptation and delinquency (Cheung and Cheung, 2008). Social maladaptation (Baker, 2006) and delinquency especially if infested during serving time in correctional or rehabilitation institution will further deteriorate the self-development (Unruh *et al.*, 2009) of the individual and thrust more damage in re-building ones' self-confidence in shaping positive mind and thus, shape their life perception and future career (Baron, 2003).

Research question: There are two research questions explored in this study:

- What are the types of deviant behavior that the Malay female Juveniles involved with before entering the correctional institution?
- Does the deviant behavior influence the drug abused behavior?

Main objective: The main objective of this study is to determine the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused before detention in correctional institution.

Specific objectives:

- To determine and analyze the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior before detention in correctional institution
- To determine and analyze the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused
- To analyze the relationships between Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused

Hypotheses: Hypotheses were built according to the objectives of the study:

- To determine and analyze the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior before detention in correctional institution

Frequency of Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior according to category:

- Public vandalism
- School vandalism
- Illegal racing
- Beating
- Harassment
- Sexual harassment
- To determine and analyze the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused

Hypotheses 2:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences between deviant behavior and drug abused. To analyze the relationships between Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused

Hypotheses 3:

- H_0 : there are no significant relationships between deviant behavior and drug taking

Framework of the study: Figure 1 is the conceptual framework of this study. The independent variable in this study is drug abused and dependent variables are the deviant behavior dimensions with elaboration as in Table 1. In this study, score for deviant behavior and drug abused is using the self-built instrument by researcher.

Significant of study: This study is significant to:

- Women ministry, family and community of Malaysia, correctional institutions, any other government and non-governmental agencies in designing suitable programme or campaign for special population (female adolescent with risk taking behavior)

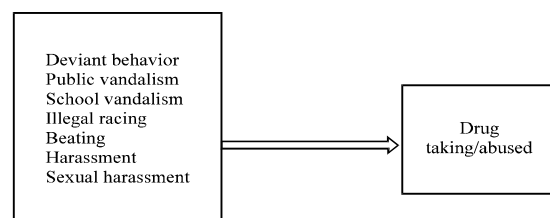


Fig. 1: Research conceptual framework

Table 1: Type of deviant behavior according to dimension or category

Behaviour	Categories
Public vandalism	Phone booth, bus stop or bus station's facilities or equipment, shop lots facilities or equipment, playground facilities, pray house, road signboards and facilities
School vandalism	Teacher's transportation, parent's or other's transportation, school's equipment and facilities canteen's equipment or facilities, school's garden and greeneries, school's playground facilities
Illegal racing	Nil
Beating	Classmates, friends from other class, other students, friends at home, friends from other areas Sibling, others
Harassment	Classmates, friends from other class, other students, friends at home, friends from other areas Sibling, others
Sexual harassment	Girl classmates, girlfriends (from other class), other students (girls) from other school, girlfriends at home, girlfriends from other areas, Sibling, others

- Counselors or therapists in designing suitable module, programme or campaign for special population (female adolescent with risk taking behavior)
- School or any other education agencies in designing appropriate awareness and prevention module, programme or campaign in tackling deviant behaviors among female adolescents. This is because, school is a place whereby female adolescents spend most of their time socializing

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population and sampling technique

Population: The population of the study is female Juveniles in a correctional institution.

Sample of respondent: There were $n = 41$ Malay female Juvenile respondents in this study with ($n = 11$, age 17 year old); ($n = 8$, age 18 year old); ($n = 7$, age 15 year old); ($n = 5$ year, age 14 year old); ($n = 5$, age 16 year old) and ($n = 5$, age 19 year old). Thus, 28 (68.3%) was from estates and 13 (31.7%) from in or near town for both residencies and place of getting education (schools).

Sampling technique: The type of sampling in this study is critical case sampling. This is due to the special criteria of population studied in this study (female Juvenile detainees in correctional institution).

Data collection procedure: Instrument was being distributed and respondents were asked to answer the questions within 20-25 min.

Information and data sources:

- Self-build instrument
- Library research
- Internet sources (journals, articles, news and any other relevant sources)

Instrument: This study uses self-build instrument with two sections. Section A is demographic information and

section B is set of questions on deviant behaviors. This self-build instrument has only 20 items. The reliability of this instrument is 0.782.

Data analysis: Data is analyzed using the SPSS version 21. Bootstrap analysis was performed as to ensure the co-variance of variables in resampling the sample of respondents as there were only small samples of 41 respondents in this study. However, as this study concerns on specific population, the small number of respondents were adequate enough in representing the information needed in the population that is the Malay female Juveniles in correctional center. The confidence interval is 95%. Frequency and descriptive analysis is used as to determine the Malay female deviant's behavior. Meanwhile, correlation analysis is performed as to see and analyze the relationships of deviant behavior and drug abused.

RESULTS

Hypothesis 1: To determine and analyze the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior before detention in correctional institution.

Hypothesis 2: The most frequent deviant behavior elicited by Malay female Juvenile detainees before detention.

Table 2 reports on the most frequent deviant behavior elicited by Malay female Juvenile detainees before detention according to category, being first, school vandalism as the most prominent ($\bar{x} = 10.0732$); second, public vandalism ($\bar{x} = 7.5122$); third, beating ($\bar{x} = 6.8293$); forth, harassment ($\bar{x} = 5.9268$); fifth, illegal racing ($\bar{x} = 1.4878$) and sixth, sexual harassment ($\bar{x} = 0.8780$).

School vandalism: Table 3 shows the most frequent deviant behavior elicited in school vandalism category; school's garden and greeneries (100% with 41 respondents); school's equipment and facilities (90.2% with 37 respondents); school's canteen and facilities (56.1% with 23 respondents); teacher's transportation

Table 2: Frequencies of deviant behaviour according to category

Variables	Mean	SD
School vandalism	10.07320	1.95436
Public vandalism	7.51220	4.12384
Beating	6.82930	3.47780
Harassment	5.92680	3.45246
Illegal racing	1.48780	0.50606
Sexual harassment	0.87800	1.67623

Table 3: School vandalism

Vandalism	N	Percent
School's garden/greeneries	41	100.0
School's equipment/facilities	37	90.2
School's canteen facilities	23	56.1
Teacher's transportation	18	43.9
Parent's transportation	2	4.9
Playground facilities	1	2.4

Table 4: Public vandalism

Vandalism	N	Percent
Signboard	19	46.3
Playground	18	43.9
Phone booth	17	41.5
Pray house	16	39.0
Bus stop	8	19.5
Shop lots	3	7.3

Table 5: Illegal racing

Racing	N	Percent
Illegal racing	20	48.8

(43.9% with 18 respondents); parents or other's transportation (4.9% and 2 respondents) and school's playground facilities (2.4% with 1 respondent).

Public vandalism: Table 4 illustrate deviant behavior elicited in public vandalism in road signboards and facilities (46.3% with 19 respondents); playground facilities (43.9% with 18 respondents); phone booth (41.5% with 17 respondents); pray house (39% with 16 respondents); bus stop or bus station's facilities and equipment (19.5% with 8 respondents) and shop lots facilities and equipment (19.5% with 8 respondents).

Illegal racing: Table 5 reports here were 48.8% with 20 respondents involved in illegal racing which is half of the 41 respondents in this study.

Beating: Table 6 listed deviant behavior in beating category which involve siblings (68.3% with 28 respondents); classmates (27% with 66 respondents); other students (19.5% with 8 respondents); friends from other class (15% with 37 respondents); friends at home (9.8% with 4 respondent) and friends from other areas (7.3% with 3 respondents).

Harassment: Table 7 reports on deviant behavior in harassment category that involve classmates (97.6% with

Table 6: Beating

Variables	N	Percent
Siblings	28	68.3
Classmates	27	65.9
Friends from other class	15	36.6
Other students	8	19.5
Friends at home	4	9.8
Friends from other areas	3	7.3

Table 7: Harassment

Variables	N	Percent
Classmates	40	97.6
Siblings	28	68.3
Friends from other class	5	12.2
Friends at home	4	9.8
Other students	3	7.3

Table 8: Sexual harassment

Description	N	Percent
Classmates	8	19.5
Friends from other class	4	9.8
Friends from other areas	4	9.8

Table 9: Differences in drug and deviant behavior

Behavior	Mean	Mean difference	t	Sig.
Public vandalisme	-6.09756	0.63994	-9.528	0.000
School vandalisme	-8.65854	0.31354	-27.616	0.000
Beating	-5.41463	0.52612	-10.292	0.000
Harassment	-4.51220	0.53205	-8.481	0.000
Sexual harassment	0.53659	0.27296	1.966	0.056
Illegal racing	-0.7317	0.11786	-0.621	0.538

40 respondents); siblings (68.3% with 28 respondents); friends from other class (12.2% with 5 respondents); friends at home (9.8% with 4 respondents) and other students (7.3% with 3 respondents).

Sexual harassment: Table 8 shows on sexual harassments category mostly in relational bullying behavior such as non-verbal gestures and touching inappropriate body parts. The sexual harassment involve classmate girls and boys (19.5% with 8 respondents); friends from other class (9.8% with 4 respondents) and friends from other areas (9.8% with 4 respondents). To determine and analyze the Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused.

Hypothesis 2:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences between deviant behavior and drug abused

Table 9 shows on reports of significant differences in drug taking and deviant behaviour of public vandalism ($t = -9.528, p > 0.01$); school vandalism ($t = -27.616, p > 0.01$); beating ($t = -10.292, p > 0.01$); and, harassment ($t = -8.481, p > 0.01$). However, the null hypotheses were accepted in sexual harassment ($t = 1.966$) and illegal racing ($t = -0.621, p > 0.01$). Meaning that for sexual harassment and illegal racing, there were no significant differences in drug taking

Table 10: Relationships between type of deviant behavior and drug abused

Type	Sig.
Road signboards/facilities (public vandalism)	0.409**
Friends from other class (beating)	0.389*
Friends from other class (harass)	-314*

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

and deviant behaviour. To analyze the relationships between Malay female Juvenile's deviant behavior and drug abused.

Hypothesis 3:

- H_0 : there are no significant relationships between deviant behavior and drug abused

Spearman correlation coefficient analysis was used in order to find relationships between deviant behavior and drug abused. It has been found out that there were two deviant behaviors which has significant correlation that is between road signboards and facilities (public vandalism) and drug ($r = 0.409^{**}$, $p < 0.05$); between friends from other class (beating) and drug ($r = 0.389^*$, $p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, there was negative significant correlation between friends from other class (harass) and drug ($r = -314^*$, $p > 0.05$). Meaning that, if harassing behavior inflicted towards friends from other class decrease thus, drug abused behavior will eventually drop; thus will be getting significant result (Table 10).

DISCUSSION

Results of this study indicated there were only two main deviant behaviors that has strong correlation in drug abused behavior. First, is the public vandalism in doing damages to road signboards and facilities. Secondly, beating which involve friends from other class. There is one item on deviant behavior that is harassing friends from other class which in this study reports on; if harassing friends from other class is frequently exhibit; then there will be less in drug substance abused. To researcher, this is a unique and peculiar finding. The only assumption in describing this peculiar finding is the influence of group. Malay female Juvenile who serves as the respondents in this study somehow before detention most probably has their own group or groups which tightly hold on to the concept of belonging or 'in-group' that led to the probability of bullying behavior.

CONCLUSION

Nevertheless, to researcher this is the area of finding that must be of important consideration in conducting future research in order to find answers of how, why, what

and many other possibilities in enriching the data of deviant behavior and drug abused among young adolescent particularly in Malay race within its unique closely tight culture.

LIMITATIONS

Firstly, names and location of the correctional institution and any other agencies or parties involved in this study will not be revealed as to adhere the confidentiality issues and to ensure safety and well-being of all parties concerned.

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