



ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY AND DRUG ABUSE: AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AT GEMA KARYA BAHANA VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, BEKASI

Rahayu Khairiah¹, Nurmanita Dewi²

STIKES Abdi Nusantara

nurmanitadewi200@gmail.com

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency and drug abuse are problems that still frequently occur in school environments and can have a negative impact on adolescent development. Various factors are thought to play a role in the emergence of such behavior, particularly environmental and psychological factors. This study aims to identify and analyze the relationship between environmental and psychological factors and juvenile delinquency and drug abuse in the school environment of Vocational High School Gema Karya Bahana Bekasi. This study used a quantitative approach with a correlational design. The study population consisted of 226 students, with a sample of 144 respondents determined using the Slovin formula. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire with a Likert scale that measured environmental factors, psychological factors, juvenile delinquency, and drug abuse. Data analysis included univariate analysis to describe the characteristics of each variable and bivariate analysis to determine the relationship between variables. Bivariate analysis was performed using Spearman's rho nonparametric correlation test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results of the study show a positive and significant relationship between environmental factors and juvenile delinquency ($r_s = 0.272$; $p = 0.001$) and between environmental factors and drug abuse ($r_s = 0.379$; $p = 0.000$). Conversely, psychological factors did not show a significant relationship with either juvenile delinquency or drug abuse. The conclusion of this study shows that environmental factors play a more dominant role in influencing juvenile delinquency and drug abuse in the school environment than psychological factors.

Keywords: *Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Abuse, Environmental Factors, Psychological Factors*

@Jurnal Ners Prodi Sarjana Keperawatan & Profesi Ners FIK UP 2026

* Corresponding author :

Address : Jl. Swadaya No. 7 RT. 001/014, Jatibening, Kec. Pd. Gede Kota Bekasi 17412

Email: nurmanitadewi200@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a crucial transitional phase between childhood and adulthood, marked by relatively rapid biological, psychological, and social changes (Mastorci et al., 2024). During this phase, adolescents begin to develop self-identity, emotional independence, and increasingly complex social interaction patterns. This process is often accompanied by exploratory behavior that can be both adaptive and risky. In the context of adolescent development, the ability to manage emotions, self-control, and adapt behavior to social norms are crucial aspects in preventing deviant behavior. Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that still frequently occurs in schools. According to Ketut et al. (2025), juvenile delinquency encompasses behavior that violates legal and social norms, ranging from minor acts such as truancy to serious violations such as fighting, theft, and other criminal acts. This phenomenon demonstrates an imbalance between adolescents' moral, emotional, and social development. Meanwhile, drug abuse among adolescents is becoming an increasingly complex and worrying problem. Globally, as quoted from the International Society of Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Professionals (2024), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports that approximately 5.5% of the world's population aged 15–64 have used narcotics, with a significant increase among adolescents and young adults. A similar trend is also occurring in Indonesia. Based on the National Narcotics Agency Report (2024) regarding the National Survey on Drug Abuse, the prevalence of drug users reached 1.73% or approximately 3.33 million people of productive age, and 24% of them were school and university students. Psychological factors play an important role in explaining why some adolescents are more easily involved in deviant behaviors such as juvenile delinquency and drug abuse (Bangsawan, 2016). Adolescents with high levels of impulsivity or an unformed self-identity tend to make decisions without careful consideration, including trying risky things like drugs or acts of violence. In addition, stress due to academic and social pressures can reduce adolescents' ability to regulate emotions, which ultimately increases the chance of engaging in delinquency (Winata et al., 2025). In addition to internal factors, environmental factors also have a significant influence on the formation of adolescent behavior. Social environments such as family, peers, school,

and community play a crucial role in instilling values and norms (Rina & Tianingrum, 2019). However, when the environment is not conducive, the risk of delinquency and drug abuse increases sharply. Ketut et al. (2025) found that adolescents growing up in families with poor communication and weak supervision are more likely to engage in deviant behavior than those with strong emotional support from their parents. Furthermore, the National Narcotics Agency (2024) emphasized that peer pressure is a dominant factor driving adolescents to drug use. School and community environments also play a significant role; weak character education and a lack of positive activities make it easy for adolescents to seek compensation through risky behavior. Thus, environmental factors act as external triggers that can strengthen or weaken psychological influences. Several studies show differing views regarding the dominant factors causing juvenile delinquency. Based on research conducted by Rina & Tianingrum (2019), who examined the influence of the environment on juvenile delinquency behavior in the work area of the Harapan Baru Community Health Center in Samarinda City and found that the social environment has a significant influence on the emergence of deviant behavior such as brawls, truancy, and risky sexual behavior. However, this study only focused on external environmental factors without highlighting the psychological conditions of adolescents. Meanwhile, Wahyuni & Sari (2019) also examined the relationship between family, community, and peer environments with drug abuse in fostered adolescents, but the results showed an insignificant relationship, indicating the presence of other factors that influence adolescent behavior. Gema Karya Bahana Vocational High School Bekasi is a vocational secondary education institution, students also have the opportunity to face various dynamics of adolescent behavior as generally occurs during the transition period of development towards adulthood. The heterogeneous school environment with diverse social, economic backgrounds, and student characters makes the process of shaping adolescent behavior at this school influenced by various factors, both internal and external. Psychological factors such as self-control, academic stress, and social adjustment interact with environmental factors such as the role of peers, school climate, and teacher supervision patterns in shaping student behavior and attitudes.

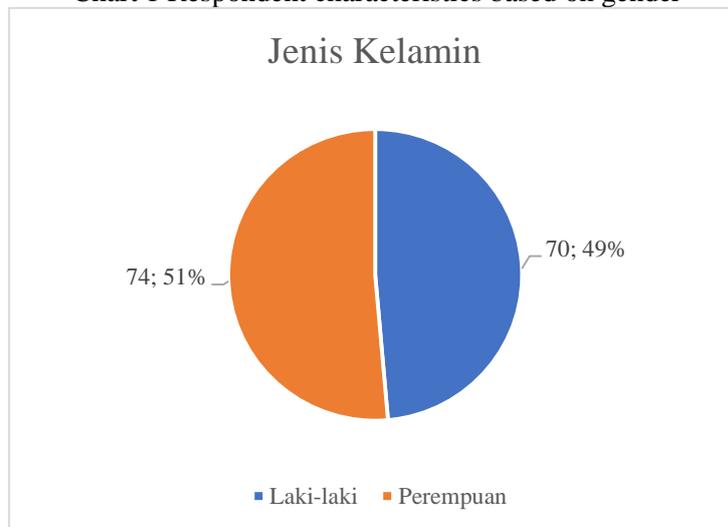
This condition shows that the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and the tendency towards deviant behavior cannot be separated from the educational context, including at Vocational High School Gema Karya Bahana Bekasi, so it is important to study it comprehensively in order to understand the relationship between psychological and environmental factors in the development of adolescent behavior.

METHODS

This study used a quantitative research method to analyze factors related to juvenile delinquency and drug abuse in the school environment. This study used the Spearman's rho correlation test with 144 respondents. This study was conducted at Vocational High School Gema Karya Bahana Bekasi in December 2025.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

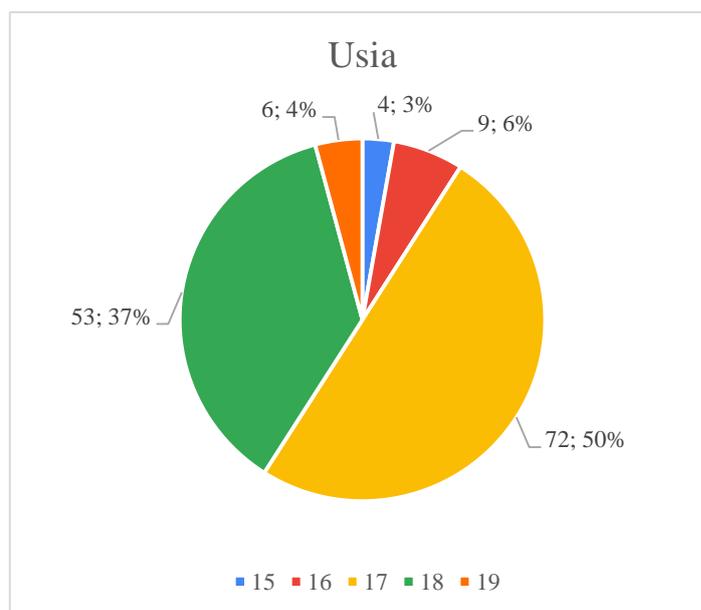
Chart 1 Respondent characteristics based on gender



Based on gender, 74 respondents were female, while 70 were male. This indicates that the majority of students at the school are female. This

proportion also indicates that women play a more prominent role in industrial vocational secondary education.

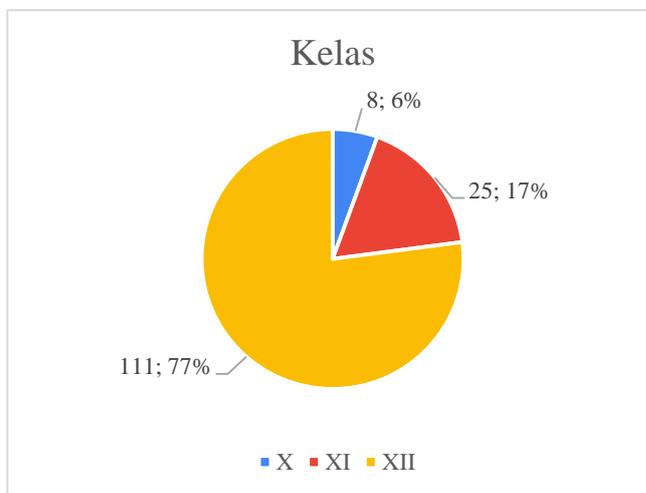
Chart 2 Respondent characteristics based on age



Based on age characteristics, there were 4 people aged 15 years, 9 people aged 16 years, 72 people aged 17 years, 53 people aged 18 years, and 6

people aged 19 years. This data shows that the majority of respondents are in the 17 year age range.

Chart 3 Characteristics of respondents based on class



Based on class, the majority of respondents were 111 class XII students, followed by 25 class XI students, and 8 class X students. This shows that

the majority of respondents were members of class XII.

Table 1 shows the relationship between environmental factors and psychological factors with juvenile delinquency and drug abuse.

Hipotesis	r (Pearson)	Sig. (p-value)	Keterangan
Environmental Factors on Juvenile Delinquency	0,272	0,001	Significant
Psychological Factors in Juvenile Delinquency	-0,028	0,736	Not Significant
Environmental Factors on Drug Abuse	0,379	0,000	Significant
Psychological Factors of Drug Abuse	0,112	0,181	Not Significant

From Table 1 above, it is known that there is a relationship between environmental factors and juvenile delinquency. The results of the Spearman's rho correlation test show a correlation coefficient value of $r_s = 0.272$ with a significance value of $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate a positive and significant relationship between environmental factors and juvenile delinquency. Thus, the first hypothesis is accepted, which means that less conducive environmental conditions are related to an increased tendency for juvenile delinquency. Then for the relationship between psychological factors and juvenile delinquency, there is a relationship between psychological factors and juvenile delinquency. Based on the results of the Spearman's rho test, a correlation coefficient value of $r_s = -0.028$ with a significance value of $p = 0.736$ ($p > 0.05$) was obtained. These results

indicate that there is no significant relationship between psychological factors and juvenile delinquency, furthermore there is a relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse. The analysis results show a Spearman's rho correlation coefficient of $r_s = 0.379$ with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate a positive and significant relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse, while finally there is a relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse. Based on the results of the Spearman's rho test, a correlation coefficient value of $r_s = 0.112$ was obtained with a significance value of $p = 0.181$ ($p > 0.05$). These results indicate that there is no significant relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse.

Discussion

The results of this study indicate a positive and significant relationship between environmental factors and juvenile delinquency, as indicated by the Spearman's rho correlation coefficient value of $r_s = 0.272$ with a significance value of $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). This finding indicates that the less conducive the environmental conditions experienced by adolescents, the higher the tendency for delinquent behavior. Although the strength of the relationship is in the weak to moderate category, this result confirms that environmental factors still play an important role in shaping adolescent behavior. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Rina & Tianingrum (2019) which stated that environmental factors have a significant relationship with juvenile delinquency, with a p value = 0.000 and a correlation strength of 0.541 indicating a strong relationship and a positive direction. The similarity of these findings indicates that the environment is a consistent determinant in influencing juvenile delinquent behavior, although differences in the strength of the relationship can be influenced by the characteristics of the respondents, social conditions, and the environmental context where the study was conducted. Furthermore, the findings of this study are reinforced by Wahyuni & Sari (2019), who explained that an unhealthy environment, minimal social control, and permissiveness towards negative behavior can disrupt adolescent psychosocial development and increase the risk of deviant behavior. Adolescents who grow up in such an environment tend to imitate the behavior they see without considering the long-term impact. During adolescence, peer influence is also a very dominant factor. Adolescents tend to imitate the behavior of their peer group to gain social acceptance, so unhealthy relationships can lead to delinquency. This is in line with the opinion of Sumara et al., (2017), who stated that the failure of the social environment's function can impact the formation of deviant behavior in adolescents.

The results indicate that there is no significant relationship between psychological factors and juvenile delinquency, so the second hypothesis is rejected. This finding indicates that the psychological factors studied have not shown a direct relationship with juvenile delinquency behavior in this study's respondents. The results of this study are inconsistent with several previous studies that stated that psychological factors have a significant relationship with juvenile

delinquency. Wahyuni & Laili (2025) in their study found that adolescents with low levels of self-control tend to have difficulty controlling negative impulses and emotions, making them more susceptible to making impulsive decisions that lead to deviant behavior or juvenile delinquency. This finding is supported by Hidayah (2020) who stated that weak self-control in adolescents is related to a high tendency to follow peer pressure, thereby increasing the risk of involvement in juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, research conducted by Nisa et al., (2025) shows that adolescents from harmonious families tend to have higher self-control abilities. Good self-control allows adolescents to manage emotions, restrain negative impulses, and avoid behavior that goes against social norms. This study confirms that psychological factors, particularly self-control, play a role in suppressing juvenile delinquency when supported by a harmonious family environment. Therefore, the results of this study indicate a relationship between psychological factors and juvenile delinquency, which differs from the findings in this study. The differences between these findings and previous studies may be due to several factors. One is that the influence of psychological factors on juvenile delinquency is indirect and is heavily influenced by environmental and social factors (Hidayah, 2020; Wahyuni & Laili, 2025). In the context of this study, the dominant influence of the family, community, and peer environment is likely stronger than individual psychological factors, so the relationship between psychological factors and juvenile delinquency does not appear statistically significant. Furthermore, psychological factors such as identity crisis and self-control are complex and dynamic constructs. Measuring psychological factors through questionnaires has limitations in describing adolescents' psychological conditions in depth, thus allowing for variation in research results, especially if respondent characteristics and social contexts differ from previous research (Nisa et al., 2025).

The results of the study showed a positive and significant relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse as indicated by the Spearman's rho correlation coefficient value of $r_s = 0.379$ ($p < 0.05$). This finding indicates that the less conducive the environmental conditions experienced by adolescents, the higher the tendency for drug abuse behavior. Although the strength of the

relationship is in the weak to moderate category, these results confirm that environmental factors still play an important role in shaping drug abuse behavior. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Elisabet et al., (2022) which stated that the relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse is that the environment triggers and reinforces deviant behavior in someone, especially adolescents. A less harmonious family environment, minimal communication, or Theoretically, environmental factors have a strong relationship with drug abuse because the environment plays a role in socialization that shapes the values, norms, and behavior of adolescents. Wahyuni & Sari (2019) stated that an unhealthy environment, minimal social control, and permissiveness towards deviant behavior can increase the risk of drug abuse. Rina & Tianingrum (2019) emphasized that through daily social interactions, adolescents tend to imitate behaviors that develop in their environment, including deviant behavior that is considered normal. This finding is reinforced by Jainah et al. (2023), who explain that weakening social norms and low community supervision make the environment a triggering and reinforcing factor for drug abuse among adolescents.

There is a relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse. However, the results of the Spearman's rho correlation test showed a correlation coefficient value of $r_s = 0.112$ with a significance value of $p = 0.181$ ($p > 0.05$). This indicates that there is no significant relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse, so the fourth hypothesis is rejected. This finding indicates that the psychological factors studied have not shown a direct relationship with drug abuse behavior in the respondents of this study. The results of this study are inconsistent with previous research that stated that psychological factors have a significant relationship with drug abuse. The relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse can be explained by the individual's psychological condition which greatly influences how adolescents manage emotions, make decisions, and deal with pressure. Adolescents with low self-esteem, weak self-control, and emotional instability tend to be more vulnerable to using drugs as a form of escape from stress, social pressure, or feelings of being rejected. Psychological factors such as impulsivity, anxiety, and depression can also reduce an individual's ability to assess risks, thereby increasing the

tendency to try and repeat drug use. Psychological factors act as internal triggers that drive adolescents to engage in drug abuse when not balanced with healthy coping mechanisms (Ketut et al., 2025). Furthermore, research conducted by Fitri & Asra (2023) explains that during adolescence, there is a high level of curiosity, a search for identity, and a tendency to imitate the behavior of adults and peers. This psychological condition makes adolescents easily ignore risks and are encouraged to try drugs as a form of self-provenance and an effort to gain social recognition. Emotional instability, unstable attitudes, and the need for group acceptance increase the likelihood of adolescents falling into drug abuse, especially when reinforced by the influence of social media, which shapes the perception of drugs as a modern lifestyle. The difference in the results of this study with previous research may be caused by an identity crisis in adolescents, causing confusion in determining identity and social roles, thus encouraging adolescents to try deviant behavior, including drug abuse. This condition is exacerbated by weak self-control, which makes it difficult for adolescents to control emotions and behavioral urges, even though they understand applicable norms. Consequently, these psychological factors increase adolescents' vulnerability to involvement in drug abuse.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results, it can be concluded that environmental factors are the most influential factors in the occurrence of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse in the school environment. A less conducive environment has been shown to have a significant relationship with an increased tendency for delinquent behavior and drug abuse in adolescents. Conversely, psychological factors do not show a significant relationship with either behavior. Thus, it can be concluded that the problems of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse in the school environment are more influenced by environmental factors than individual psychological factors. The results of this study are expected to serve as a scientific reference in developing studies related to adolescent behavior, particularly juvenile delinquency and drug abuse in the school environment. Future research is recommended to expand the research variables by including other factors such as peer influence, social media, parental parenting styles, and aspects of religiosity that have the potential to

influence adolescent behavior. In addition, the use of more diverse research methods, such as qualitative or mixed methods approaches, as well as longitudinal designs, can provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics and processes of deviant behavior formation in adolescents.

REFERENCES

- Badan Narkotika Nasional. (2024). MENUJU INDONESIA BERSIH NARKOBA.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024). Statistik Kriminal 2024.
- Bangsawan, M. I. (2016). Penyalahgunaan narkoba sebagai kejahatan terhadap hak asasi manusia yang berdampak terhadap keberlangsungan hidup manusia. 89–99.
- Elisabet, A., Rosmaida, A., Pratama, A., Jonatan, J., Kristiana, K., Teresia, S., & Yunita, S. (2022). Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Dikalangan Remaja: Bahaya, Penyebab, Dan Pencegahannya. *Jurnal Multidisiplin Indonesia*, 1(3), 877–886. <https://doi.org/10.58344/jmi.v1i3.80>
- Fitri, K., & Asra, Y. K. (2023). Karakteristik Remaja dan Potensi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba. *Psikobuletin: Buletin Ilmiah Psikologi*, 4(2), 66–75. <https://doi.org/10.24014/pib.v4i2.21270>
- Hidayah, N. R. (2020). Kontrol Diri dan Konformitas Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja. *Psikoborneo: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi*, 8(4), 657–670. <https://doi.org/10.30872/psikoborneo.v8i4.5571>
- Jainah, Z. O., Safitri, M., & Sanjaya, F. (2023). Pertimbangan Hakim Terhadap Pelaku Bisnis Narkoba Tanaman Jenis Ganja Butto 31 Kg Dalam Bentuk Paket Secara Terorganisir Di Pelabuhan Bekauheni (Studi Putusan Nomor : 149 / Pid . Sus / 2022 / Pn . Kla). 6(2), 104–120.
- Ketut, N., Cahyadewi, C., Kadek, L., & Susilawati, A. (2025). Analisis Faktor Sosial , Keluarga , dan Psikologis di Balik Kenakalan Remaja : Literature Review. 4(2), 7493–7500.
- Mastorci, F., Francesca, M., Lazzeri, L., & Vassalle, C. (2024). The Transition from Childhood to Adolescence : Between Health and Vulnerability. 1–15.
- Rina, E. V., & Tianingrum, N. A. (2019). Pengaruh Lingkungan Terhadap Perilaku Kenakalan Remaja Sekolah Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Harapan Baru Kota Samarinda. *Borneo Student Research*, 345–352.
- Sumara, D., Humaedi, S., & Santoso, M. B. (2017). Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya. *Jurnal Penelitian & PPM*, 4(2), 129–389. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v4i2.14393>
- Wahyuni, N. B., & Laili, N. (2025). Pengaruh antara Kontrol Diri dan Regulasi Emosi dengan Kenakalan Remaja di SMK Negeri 3 Buduran. *JIP - Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 8(3), 2497–2506. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v8i3.7126>
- Wahyuni, S., & Sari, Y. M. (2019). HUBUNGAN LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP PENYALAHGUNAAN. 4(2).
- Winata, R. A., Sukma, M. S., Ramadhanti, S., Henmadeni, M., Briani, F., Nazila, A. N., As, M. C., & Hidayat, M. D. (2025). Kenakalan Remaja Dan Bahayanya Bagi Masa Depan: Bagaimana Mencegahnya Sejak Dini. 3(2), 431–438.