

CHAPTER IV: FINDING

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the finding and interpretation of the results. It is made up of the validity and reliability of the instruments, the size of the final sample, and details about the demographics of the participants. The study was only done on people who were in prison and over 21 years old. Researchers found a lot of different kinds of people who filled out the survey. They came from different age groups and had different levels of education, incomes, and histories of drug use. Based on the research that has been done, the questionnaire and research needs have been met by the respondents. Next, a section was done to try to figure out the data from this study design. In the first section, researchers will explain about demographic information. The next step was to look at the data to see if there was a relationship between the prison climate and how satisfied drug abuse inmate with their lives.

4.2 Demographic Information

4.2.1 Demographic Background of Respondent

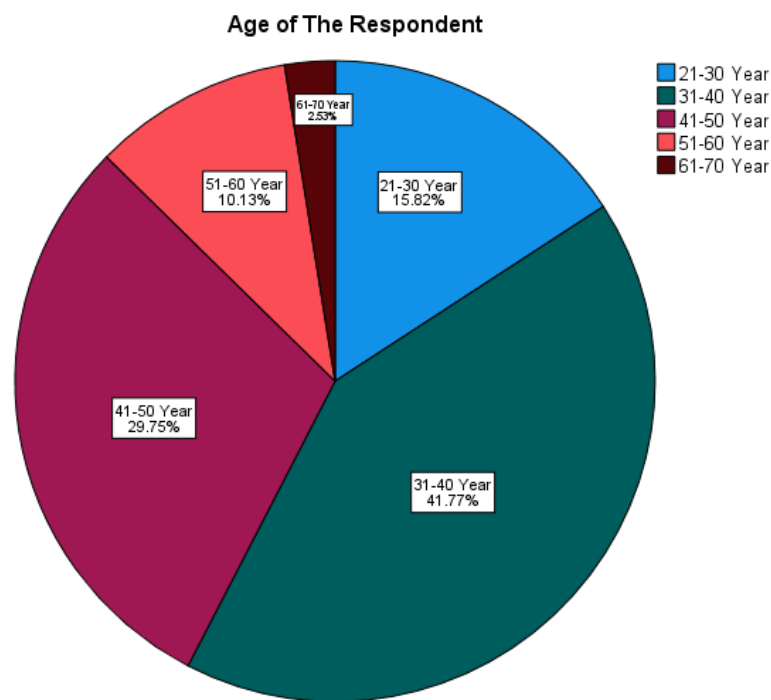
Descriptive statistics will be utilized to analyse the data, and the frequency and percentage method will be applied. This study's demographic data includes information on age groups, gender, monthly income, races, marital status, employment, level of education, the experience of incarceration, and drug usage. Demographic analysis is the process of gathering and analysing information about groups of people or populations (Vogt & Johnson, 2011). Table 6 shows the demographic distribution of respondents in the survey.

4.2.2 Table Distribution of Respondents by Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Information		Respondents (n=158)	
		Frequency	Percent
Age	<i>21 - 30 Years</i>	25	15.8
	<i>31 - 40 Years</i>	66	41.8
	<i>41 - 50 Years</i>	47	29.7
	<i>51 - 60 Years</i>	16	10.1
	<i>61 – 70 Years</i>	4	2.5
Gender	<i>Male</i>	158	100
Monthly Income	<i>Less than RM 1000</i>	84	53.2
	<i>RM 1001 - RM 3000</i>	52	32.9
	<i>RM 3001 - RM 5000</i>	12	7.6
	<i>RM 5001 - RM 7000</i>	7	4.4
	<i>More than RM 7000</i>	3	1.9
Race	<i>Malay</i>	124	78.5
	<i>China</i>	11	7.0
	<i>India</i>	13	8.2
	<i>Others</i>	10	5.7
Marital Status	<i>Single</i>	54	34.2
	<i>Married</i>	32	20.3
	<i>Divorce</i>	72	45.6
Education level	<i>No Formal Education</i>	39	24.7
	<i>Primary School</i>	63	39.9
	<i>PMR</i>	19	12.0
	<i>SPM</i>	25	15.8
	<i>Higher Education</i>	12	7.6
		158	100

The age range of 31 to 40 years old has the largest frequency, with 66 participants, which is equivalent to 41.8 percent of the total. Next, 29.7 percent of respondents, or 47 respondents, were between the ages of 41 and 50. This figure is nearly exactly equal to the number of respondents who were between the ages of 21 and 30, who accounted for 15.8 percent of the total. Only 10.6 percent of those who responded, or 16 participants, were

between the ages of 51 and 60, while only 2.5 percent of those who responded, or four participants, were between the ages of 61 and 70. If the age range is mapped based on psychosocial development, most respondent are adults 84.1% that aged 26 to 64 years old. Below is Pie Chart that describes the total age of respondent.



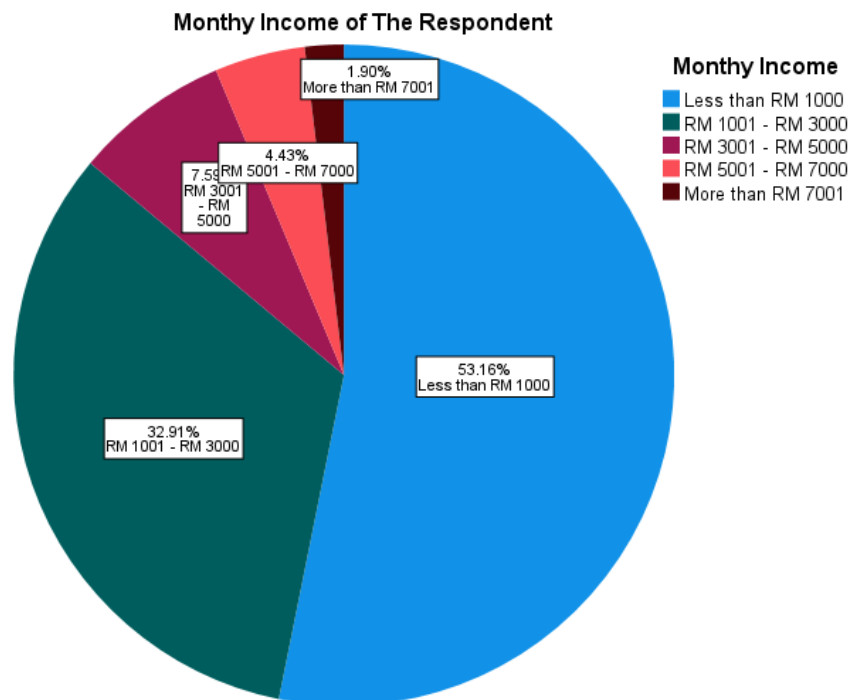
Picture 1: Pie Chart Respondent's age group

In the year 2020, there were around 19.7 thousand men in Malaysia who had at least one recorded drug crime in that year, however, there were only 974 females who had this distinction (NIDA, 2022). According to the findings of a research that was conducted in Malaysia by (Razali & Kliewer, 2015) one in six teenagers and one in three young adults reported using recreational and hard drugs at some point in their lives, with men reporting higher rates of drug use across the board. For this reason, the sample frame is comprised of male inmates who have been engaged in drug misuse and range in age from 21 to 70.

In this research 100% of respondents are male. However, all of these respondents are taken from different phases consisting of four main phases. In phase 1, a psycho-educational

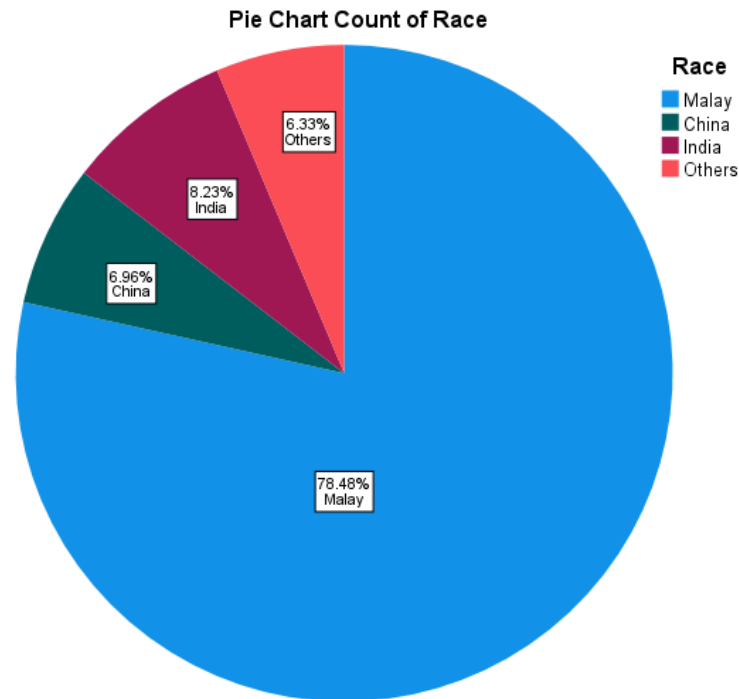
approach from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration was used (SAMHSA, 1999). It requires males in prison for drug abuse to finish the HUNT module, which stands for "help yourself, don't suffer, don't cry," and focuses on early recovery and rehabilitation (Morgan & Morgan, 2018). In phase 2, they must take part in either the psychosocial approach, Therapeutic Community (TC) module, or the psychospiritual approach, the Halaqah module (Baharudin et al., 2020b). The TC is a psychosocial approach that uses a structure for peer pressure and recovery that is arranged in a hierarchical way. This structure means that there is more personal and social responsibility (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2016). It can be used to help treat males who are addicted to drugs and help them live together as a family. Halaqah, on the other hand, is a psychospiritual approach that strengthens Muslim males' knowledge, practice, and sense of self as Muslims. After getting treatment for at least six months, males in prison for drug abuse can move on to the third phase of vocational and industrial training. In the final stage of Phase 4, they could take part in a community programme until they are released. The Human Development Program is a formal set of rules for all inmates. It has a specific module for male who are in jail for drug abuse, which they need to do to help their recovery.

The monthly income of respondents is showing the majority of respondents earn less than RM 1001 each month, accounting for 84 out of a total of 53.2 percent of the total respondents. The number of respondents with a monthly income of RM 1001 - RM 3000 is almost identical, with a total of 52, or 32.9 percent. Although 12 respondents, or 7.6 percent of the total, have a monthly income of RM 3001- RM 5000. A total of 7 respondents (4.4 %) earn between RM 5001 and RM 7000 per month, while 3 respondents (1.9 %) earn more than RM 7000 per month.



Picture 2: Pie Chart Monthly Income of The Respondent

Next, the classification of the participants involved in the study of drug inmates indicated that the majority of the Malays reported the greatest frequency of 124 respondents or 78.5 percent. India was second highest, which had a frequency of 13 responders, 8.2 percent. The Chinese indicated a frequency of 11 responders and 7.0 percent and the last were the other race 5.7 percent of the frequency of 10 respondents. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of respondents according to the study's demographics.



Picture 3: Pie Chart group races of Respondent

According to the data analysis about the respondents' marital status, it can be seen that divorced respondents comprise the majority of respondents (72), which represents for 45.6 percent of all respondents. 54 individuals, or 34.2 percent of those who responded, are still without a partner at this point in their lives. There were 32 respondents who indicated that they were married (20.3 percent).

According to the respondents' educational level, the majority of respondents had finished primary school, accounting for 63 out of a total of 39.9 percent of the total respondents. A total of 39 people (24.7%) did not have any formal schooling. There are 25 respondents, or 15.8 percent, who have Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM). There are 19 respondents with a PMR education level, accounting for 12.2 percent of those who replied, and 12 respondents with higher education, accounting for 7.6 percent.

4.3 Imprisonment Experience And Drug Abuse Of Respondent

Table 2 presents the distribution of respondents based on their prior experiences with drug misuse and incarceration. This includes the frequency and length of time spent in jail, as well as the length of time spent addicted to drugs and the substance abused. The total number of responders who are now serving their first and second time in jail is almost the same which is 12 respondents or 7.6 percent and 18 respondents or equal to 11.4 percent. For the respondent who is the third time in jail are show the results are 53 respondents or 33.5 percent. The number of respondents who had been in prison more than three times showed that most respondents (75), or 47.5 percent of all respondents, had been in prison more than three times.

Because of this, most respondents were sentenced to a term of incarceration that lasted for two years (93 out of a total of 67.1 percent). There was a total of 37 respondents who received a sentence of three years in jail (23.4 percent of the total). The remaining 13 respondents, which represents 8.2 percent of the total, were each given a sentence of one year in prison.

According to table 2, most respondents (107 in total) had been addicted to drugs for three years or more. A total of 30 respondents, or 19.0 percent, had been addicted to drugs for between two and three years. For the one and two years who addicted to the drug show the 15 respondents or 9.5 percent and for six months to one year are 4 respondents or 2.5 percent. With a total of 2 respondents or 1.3 percent, only a small percentage of those who completed the survey had been addicted to drugs for a length of time from zero to six months.

As a result, heroin is the most often utilized form of drug among the respondents, is a total 66 respondents or 48.1 percent. Marijuana comes in second place and is the substance of

choice for respondents who misuse drugs. There were 42 responders equal 26.6 percent of the total. Following that, 40 of the respondents, or 25.3 percent claimed to abuse morphine as well as "Ice" or methamphetamine.

4.3.1 Table Distribution of respondents by Imprisonment Experience and Drug Abuse

Imprisonment Experience and Drug Abuse		Respondents (n=158)	
		Frequency	Percent
Frequency of Imprisonment	<i>First</i>	12	7.6
	<i>Second</i>	18	11.4
	<i>Third</i>	53	33.5
	<i>More Than Three Times</i>	75	47.5
Duration of imprisonment	<i>1 year</i>	13	8.2
	<i>2 years</i>	106	67.1
	<i>3 years</i>	39	24.7
Duration of drug addiction	<i>0 -6 months</i>	2	1.3
	<i>6 months 1 day - 1 year</i>	4	2.5
	<i>1 year 1 day- 2 years</i>	15	9.5
	<i>2 year 1 day – 3 years</i>	30	19.5
	<i>3 years 1 day and above</i>	107	67.7
Type of drug abuse	<i>Heroin</i>	76	48.1
	<i>Marijuana</i>	42	26.6
	<i>Syabu/ Ice</i>	40	25.3
		158	100

Regarding the respondents' imprisonment history, it is reasonable that the majority of respondents had served more than three time of imprisonment and that the majority of respondents spent two years in prison. According to the age group of responders, it is seen to be relevant to the experience. In terms of drug misuse, the majority of respondents used heroin-type drugs rather than methamphetamine-type drugs. It is also explained by the respondents' experience with drug misuse, the majority of which is more than three years.

4.4 Instrument Validity And Reliability

As described in chapter 3, four instruments were used in this research, namely prison social climate (PCQ) established (Mollomen, 2014). Five items from the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were used to measure life satisfaction (Diener et al, 1985). This scale was made to help check how people feel about the quality of life in general. A 5-point scale that measures how happy someone is with their life and not a measure of either positive or negative affect. Life satisfaction is a component of subjective well-being, which is a broader concept. The researcher used the original version of the instrument with English as the primary language of the instrument. However, Malay translation is used as a guide and included in the instrument. In addition, the reliability of actual data will be described.

In this research, the reliability of each instrument was determined with the use of SPSS by using the cronbach 'alpha (α) coefficient. If the value of cronbach's alpha (α) for the instrument is more than 0.6, then it may be considered reliable. In order to assess the reliability of the instrument, the table 4.4.1 serves as a guide (Streiner, 2003).

The instrument in this study were in the range consistent with the initial reliability score established by the authors of the instrument. Firstly, for the instrument Prison Social Climate (PSC), all items were valid with significance at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), and for reliability, Cronbach's alpha was 0.891. for the actual test reliability, Cronbach alpha score was 0.881.

Secondly, for the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), all items were valid with significance at a 0.01 level (2-tailed). This instrument was reliable with Cronbach's alpha based on standardized items being 0.885. However, for the actual test, the score of reliability Cronbach's alpha score was 0.894.

Cronbach's alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

(Source: Streiner, 2003)

Table 4.4.1: Guideline for Providing Interpretation of Reliability

4.5 Statistical Analysis

In this particular study, the statistical analysis is controlled by three different research questions. For the first and second research questions, we will be using descriptive statistics to help us identify the answer.

4.6 What Is The Mean Scores On The Prison Climate Questionnaire (Pcq) Among Drug-Abuse Inmates In Kajang Prison.

Descriptive statistical analysis will be used to describe and interpret the data collected from the respondents, which will be based on the variables in the data. Tests on range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, and frequency were included in the descriptive statistical analysis that was performed for this research.

Table 4.6.1: Descriptive Table Score of The Prison Climate

<i>n</i>	158
<i>Mean</i>	91.98
<i>Std. Deviation</i>	29.49
<i>Range</i>	135
<i>Minimum</i>	15
<i>Maximum</i>	150

According to Table 4.3.1, there were 158 people who participated in this research, and the scores that may be assigned to the prison climate variable range from 15 to 150. The lowest possible score is 15, and the highest possible score is 150. The lowest and maximum scores that were acquired indicate that the range, mean, and standard deviation of the scores for these variables are correspondingly 135, 91.98, and 29.49. These values were determined based on the findings of the research.

Table 4.6.2: Frequency of The Prison Climate

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Low	52	32.9	32.9	32.9
	Moderate	54	34.2	34.2	67.1
	High	52	32.9	32.9	100.0
	Total	158	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3.2 also shows that the respondents have shown a low level of prison climate with a frequency of 52 respondents, which is equivalent to 32.9 percent. while 54 of the respondents said that the climate inside the prison was moderate, with a ratio of 34.2 percent. This clearly indicates that the respondent is still modest, and there are some parts of the prison climate and activities, in addition to the prison rights and rules, with which they are still unsatisfied. 52 responders are at a high level, which corresponds to a frequency of 32.9 percent.

4.7 What Are The Level Of Life Satisfaction Among Drug-Abuse Inmates In Kajang Prison

Descriptive statistical analysis will be used to describe and interpret the data collected from the respondents, which will be based on the variables in the data. This study's descriptive statistical analysis comprised tests on range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, and frequency distributions. The findings of a survey administered to drug abusers incarcerated at Kajang prison to determine their level of life satisfaction are shown in the following scores.

Table 4.7.1: Descriptive Table Score of Life Satisfaction

<i>n</i>	158
<i>Mean</i>	30.27
<i>Std. Deviation</i>	11.80
<i>Range</i>	45
<i>Minimum</i>	5
<i>Maximum</i>	50

Level of Life Satisfaction Among Drug Abuse Inmate

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Low Satisfaction	55	34.8	34.8	34.8
Moderate Satisfaction	54	34.2	34.2	69.0
High Satisfaction	49	31.0	31.0	100.0
Total	158	100.0	100.0	

This table also show that the vast majority of respondents have indicated a low level of life satisfaction, with a frequency of 55 respondents, which is 36.8 percent of the total. Meanwhile 54 of the respondents had a level of life satisfaction that was considered to be moderate, with a proportion of 34.2 percent. The number of respondents who report a high

level of life satisfaction in their life is 49, which brings the total to 31. On the other hand, the frequency distribution of respondents depending on their level of life satisfaction did not demonstrate a significant gap difference between the levels.

This demonstrates that the drug abuse inmate level of life satisfaction remains relatively low. Because more than half of all drug abuse inmate have moderate and poor levels of life satisfaction. It may be due to Prison Climate conditions that have not yet satisfied their needs. The "good life" model is founded on the idea that human beings are inherently motivated to seek out certain fundamental human needs and wants, such as wisdom, self-determination, companionship, social acceptance, and overall contentment (Ward and Marshall 2004). Relationships, work or education are secondary commodities that aid in acquiring fundamental goods. Interventions should not just manage or reduce the risk of recidivism, but also assist inmate achieve their primary goals without harming others.

4.8 What Is The Relationship Between Prison Climate And Life Satisfaction Among Drug Abuse Inmates In Kajang Prison.

This section shows the relationship between prison social climate and life satisfaction among drug abuse prisoners. The prison social climate consisted of two domains: right and rule and prison activities. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between each domain of prison environment and the life satisfaction of drug abuse inmates. When measuring connection or relationship, correlation coefficients are used to describe the degree of association or link between variables. In order to examine the relationship between prison climate and life satisfaction, the researchers used simple linear regression. The approach of simple linear regression analyses the linear connection between two variables. In other words, quantify the degree of association between two variables.

4.8.1 Normality Test

To verify the applicability of correlation tests, the data distribution was examined earlier. It seeks to guarantee that data is distributed normally. The following tests for normality have been performed:

Table 4.8.2: One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov for Normality Test

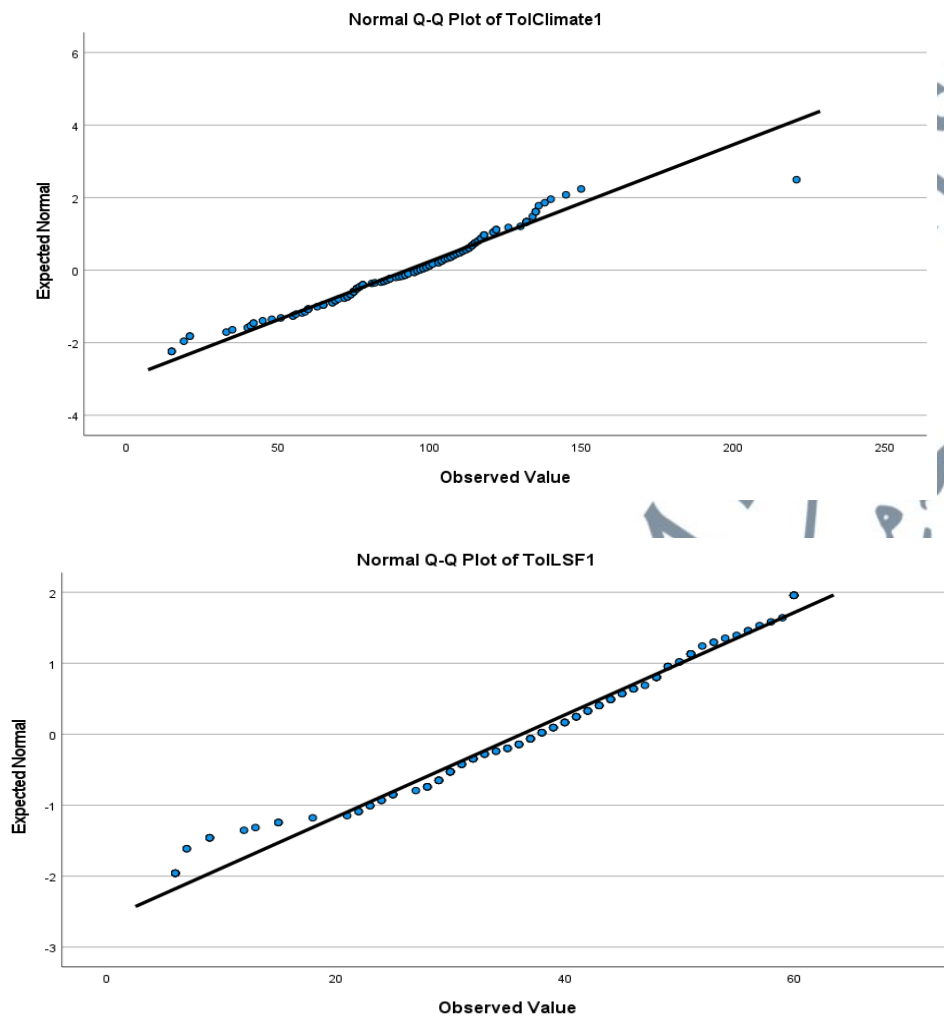
			The Prison Climate	The Life Satisfaction
n			158	158
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean		92.6	36.2
	Std. Deviation		31.09	13.88
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.063	.067
	Positive		.055	.057
	Negative		-.063	-.067
Test Statistic			.063	.067
Exact Sig. (2-tailed)			.200	.083

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

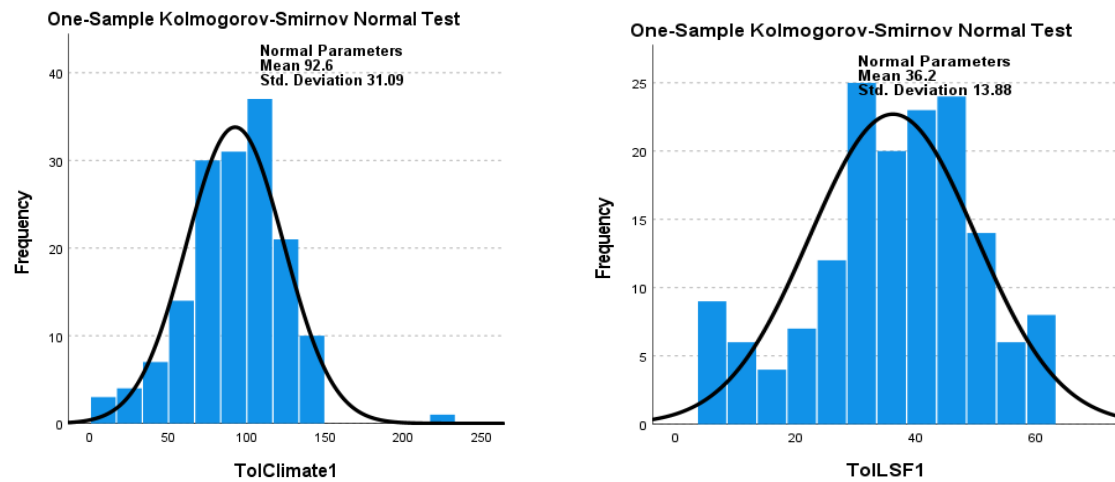
Referring to table shows the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov method with a significant exact value (2-tailed) of .200 for The Prison Climate and .083 for The Life Satisfaction. The total sample for this study was 158 respondents. The method used to test for normality is to use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for samples > 50. The test criteria are if the (sig. Value > 0.05) the data is normally distributed, and if the (sig. Value < 0.05) the data is not normally distributed. The test results shown above show that the data of this study are normally distributed.

Figure 4.8.3: Normal Q-Q Plot Of Prison Climate and Life Satisfaction



The Q-Q Plot of Prison Climate and Life Satisfaction is shown in Figure 3 above. When data is dispersed around a line, a data collection is said to have a normal distribution. The result shows that the data for both scales is scattered over the lines. However, just one data point for The prison climate is out of line. The data distribution is most likely normal. As a consequence of the normality test findings, the data distribution for both instruments in this research is normal. It has approved the use of coefficient correlation and regression techniques to examine the relationship and significance of these two variables.

Figure 4.8.4: One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov of Prison Climate and Life Satisfaction



Under the assumption of linearity, the relationship between the independent variable (IV) and the dependent variable (DV) is a straight line. Analyzing scatterplots of the association between each IV and DV may be used to gather the criteria. The scatterplots in Figure 4.7 illustrate that this assumption was true.

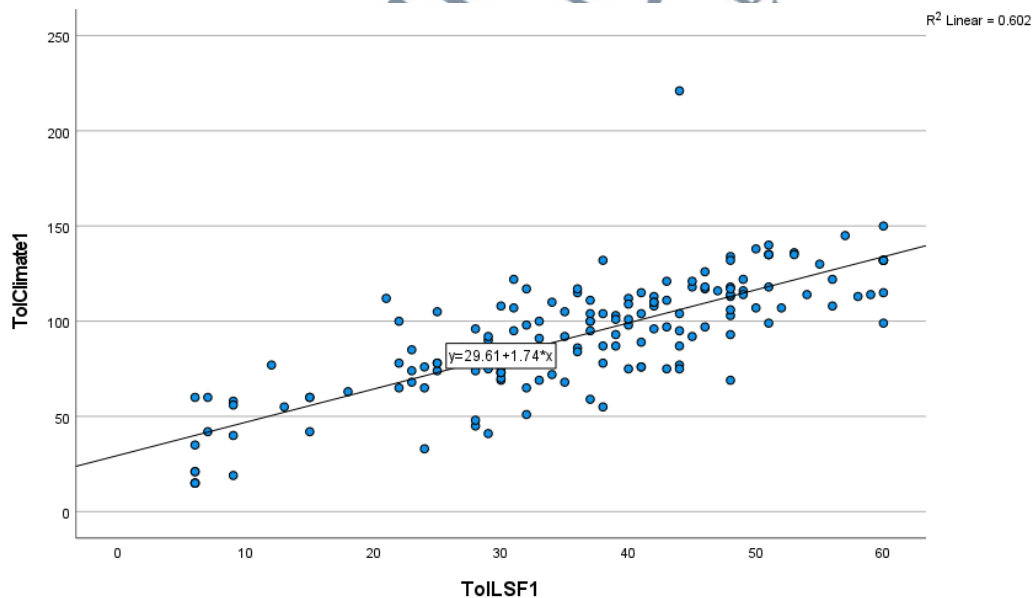


Figure 4.8.5: Scatterplot relationship between variable Prison Climate and Life Satisfaction

The purpose of this research, as indicated in chapter one, was to examine the association between prison social climate and Life Satisfaction among drug addiction inmates in Kajang prison. A parametric approach was introduced in which the Pearson product moment was employed in the correlation test. In this study, the correlation test is utilized to determine whether or not there is a relationship between these variables.

The following are the interpretations of the obtained probability of significance (Alias, 1998):

1. If the p value is less than or $p < \alpha$ the significant level ($\alpha = 0.05$), then the result is significant.
2. While if the p value is more than or $p > \alpha$ the significant level ($\alpha = 0.05$), then the result is no significant.

The Pearson correlation test results are presented in the following table below.

In order to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between variables, the table 4.8 serves as a guide (Akoglu, 2018):

Table 4.8.6: Interpretation of the Pearson's correlation coefficients.

Correlation Coefficient		Interpretation
+1	-1	Perfect
+0.9	-0.9	Strong
+0.8	-0.8	Strong
+0.7	-0.7	Strong
+0.6	-0.6	Moderate
+0.5	-0.5	Moderate
+0.4	-0.4	Moderate
+0.3	-0.3	Weak
+0.2	-0.2	Weak
+0.1	-0.1	Weak
0	0	Zero

The Pearson correlation test results are shown in the table below:

Correlations Between Variable		Total PC	Total LS
Total PC	Pearson Correlation	1	.713**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001
	N	157	156
Total LS	Pearson Correlation	.713**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	156	156

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

The results also show that the variable prison climate and life satisfaction has a value ($r = .713$, $p < 0.05$), which means that there is a strong relationship between the two variables. Therefore, the objective of the research has been to show that there is a significant relationship between Prison Climate and Life Satisfaction. The correlation coefficient of the variable prison climate and life satisfaction is .713 is a high correlation.

The Effect of Prison Climate on Life Satisfaction

The researchers used a technique called simple linear regression, which is a method for analysing the linear relationship between two variables, in order to determine whether or not prison climate has a significant effect on life satisfaction among drug abuse inmates in Kajang prison. The significance of the variables' relationship, as well as the degree to which it influences one another, will be evaluated using this test. The following are some interpretations of the results of the probability of significance test that were obtained (Alias, 1998):

1. If the p value is less than or $p < \alpha$ (where $\alpha = 0.05$), then the result is that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.
2. While if the p value is more than or $p > \alpha$ (where $\alpha = 0.05$), then the result is that the independent variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 4.8.7: Multiple Regression Analysis between Independent and Dependent Variable

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.777 ^a	.603	.601	8.821	.603	234.075	1	154	<.001

a. Predictors: (Constant), TolClimate

b. Dependent Variable: TolLSF

A check was performed on the R Square Model in the output right at the beginning of the procedure. In this section, the amount of the dependent variable's variation that may be attributed to the model's explanation was discussed. The table above displays information related to the correlation values between variables. The stated correlation value is $r = .777$ and the percentage of influence of Prison Climate as an independent variable on Life Satisfaction as a dependent variable is 60.1 percent. The remainder of those percentages are influenced from other variables. Secondly, to determine the statistical significance of the result, it is important to verify the ANOVA table. In this result, the model approaches statistical significance given by Sig. = .001, in summary, this truly indicates $p < .0005$ (Pallant, 2020)

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18213.984	1	18213.984	234.075	<.001 ^b
	Residual	11983.163	154	77.813		
	Total	30197.147	155			

a. Dependent Variable: TolLSF

b. Predictors: (Constant), TolClimate

Table 4.8.8: ANOVA Model for Multiple Regression

Identifying the factors that helped predict the dependent variable is the next stage. When Sig. values are less than 0.05, the variable is providing a substantial unique contribution to predicting the dependent variable, according to the table Coefficients. However, a score greater than .05 indicates that the variable is not providing a substantial distinctive contribution to forecasting the dependent variable's prediction (Pallant,2020). A distinctive and statistically significant contribution was made by the prison social climate in this regard. Table 4.51 displays the whole picture.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.205	2.212		1.901	.059
	TolClimate	.346	.023	.777	15.299	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: TolLSF

Table 4.8.9: Dependent variable predicted to independent variable

4.9 Conclusion

The findings of the study that were gathered were provided in this chapter. Findings from research often involve the reporting of results and are organised according to study objectives. The respondent's age groups, gender, monthly income, races, marital status, employment, degree of education, experience with incarceration, and drug use were among the demographic factors that were reported. According to the results of a multiple regression test, the association between the two variables, prison climate and life satisfaction, is quite significant. The implications and recommendations based on the findings and discussion presented in this chapter are discussed in chapter five.