

# META-ANALYSIS ON ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR DELINQUENCY

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## META-ANALYSIS ON ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR DELINQUENCY

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### Abstract

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**Purpose of the study:** Purpose of the study to meta-analysis on trends of adolescent delinquency behavior. This analysis was taken to obtain hypothesis and map analysis of theories trends of adolescent delinquency behavior as the foundation of the theory of research on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior in Islamic Education Institution of Ponorogo Regency.

**Methodology:** The research methods are: a) library research, b) inclusion criteria are: first, the primary study of the behavior of juvenile delinquents, second, research reports that require statistical information, third, research gaps and maps from various journals totaling 89, 3) data analysis to change the F value to t, d and r, sampling error and measurement error correction.

**Main Findings:** The primary studies there is a positive relationship between social cohesion and behaviour delinquency, errors in sampling of 3.634% and error in the measurement of 0.22%. The results of empirical research that the tendency of adolescent delinquency is influenced by the parental environment and no empirical research support is influenced by the religious environment of Pesantren, religious friendship, and psychosocial control.

**Applications of this study:** This research can be useful for adolescents who develop in Pesantren through religious environments, religious friendships, and psychosocial control. This research in Ponorogo District, East Java, Indonesia which consisted of 88 Pesantren (in the form of Salafy, 'Ashry and combinations) from 161 high schools. This meta-analysis is to find out empirical and not empirical research to develop research theory.

**Novelty/Originality of this study:** Social bonding is reflected in the psychology of adolescent development, as important element for understanding and constructing theories about adolescent delinquency behaviour. Social cohesion, social control and psychosocial control assumes that the behaviour tendencies delinquency adolescents is influenced by internal and environmental factors such as religiosity boarding school, religiosity family, and religiosity friendship.

**Keywords:** Meta-Analysis, Adolescent, Delinquency Behavior.

### INTRODUCTION

Adolescence involves a process that reaches an important period in one's life, posing so many challenges, such as changes from physical, biological, psychological, and social changes that require adolescents to cope with and overcome the challenges of change with psychological, emotional, and behavioral (Herien P., 2009: 4, R. A. Webster, et al. in Santrock, 2007).

Adolescence is a time of change, a time when adolescents face new experiences. In childhood, most adolescents live in a protected, organized environment where the parent or adult who is concerned is the one who is in control. During the adolescent stage, adolescents tend to be less dependent on family protection and stepping into situations they have never met. The various environments in motion present new situations and events (D. Baumrind in PA Cowan & EM Hetherington, and N. Grossman and KN Rowat in Santrock, 2007, SS Robin and Johnson in Papalia et al. 2004)

General problems of adolescent in school based on information with interview technique and focus group discussion by Herien Puspitawati (2009: 19) from various source of headmaster or coach get description of delinquent adolescent include lack of discipline of student which is reflected from often late student entering school, school uniforms, breaking school rules like smoking in the neighborhood or out of school and often 'hanging around' outside the school fence so late to class. The lack of student motivation to learn reflects the rarity of students reading the literature, the insecurity of students at home and school, and the difficulty of students getting public transportation to leave and go home.



According to developmental psychologists [Papalia et al. \(2004\)](#), [Jhon W. Santrock \(2007\)](#), [Messina & Messina \(2003\)](#), Gilliom et al. (In [Santrock, 2007](#)), there are several reasons that cause adolescents to engage in delinquency behaviors, including: (1) immature personality, (2) genetics, (3) unstable family living conditions not harmonious.

The symptoms of delinquency as described above are almost difficult to find in Islamic educational institutions. Islamic educational institutions in this case are Pesantren, educational institutions under the organization of Muhammadiyah and Nahdhatul Ulama 'and other mass organizations. This can be attributed to the conclusion of [Nata \(2001\)](#) which states that teenagers living in Islamic educational institutions including Pesantren are more able to understand, live, and practice religion well. In addition, the adolescents who live in the Pesantren can read the Qur'an well, understand, and able to implement the teachings of worship well, living the values of religion and noble character.

But in reality, as the expression of Aan Fauzi [Rifa'i \(2009\)](#) in his research that life in Pesantren/Boarding Schools obtained violation of santri like smoking, dating or courtship, staying outside the dorm, theft, and research Renti [Yasmara \(2009\)](#) that the santri mischief in the form of ditching, Late arriving at school, smoking, fighting, and interviewing results (along with Syamsul Hadi Untung, 2015) in Pondok Modern Gontor Ponorogo illustrates various disciplinary offenses, namely in 2011 in the form of minor offenses 34,111, 351 and heavy 22, Lighter 43,157, medium 1138 and weight 41 and year 2013 in the form of mild violation 39,100, medium 450 and weight 52.

Ponorogo regency has several criteria of Islamic education institution at junior and senior high school level, which is managed by Muhammadiyah organization as many as 24 institutions, Nahdhatul Ulama 'as many as 13 institutions, and in the form of Pesantren; With the criteria of Modern Pesantren ('Ashriyah) as many as 18 institutions, traditional (salafi) as many as 9 institutions, and a combination of modern and traditional as many as 33 institutions (Data Statistics Ministry of Religious Affairs [Ponorogo, 2015](#)).

Thus, adolescent life cannot be separated from the life of the surrounding community. In Islamic Educational Institution perform various psychosocial control of adolescent in the form of discipline approach, guidance and counseling approach, santri character development (SN Erna, R, 2009), development of social interaction pattern of kyai and santri (Andi W, 2009, JP, 2013) and as Hirschi's self-control theory on adolescent delinquency behavior is attributable to routine activity (Houghton et al., 2008: 205-223).

Various journals were obtained about: 1) the behavior of adolescent delinquency between internal and environmental factors; in the form of delinquency prevention ([Monica Flores, 2010](#)), relationship of school ([Abigail Sherman Katz, 2009](#)), parent's reactions (Lester J. [Brasher, 2010](#)), the protective potential (Canaan R. Crane, 2010), 2) the behavior of delinquency and psychosocial control; psychosocial correlates ([Meghan, Sinton, Andrea, Goldschmidt Vandana Aspen, Kelly, Theim Ricard, Stein, Brian, Saelens Leonard, Epstein, Denise, Wilfley, 2010](#)), a social control explanation (Christopher A. Kierkus and Douglas Baer, 2002), theory of crime ([Nicole cheung and Yuet Cheung, 2008](#)), 3) the behavior of delinquency and religiosity; sexuality and positive well-being (Zhana Vrangalova & Ritch C. Savin-Williams, 2011), the influence of religiosity (Shannon Carothers Bert, 2011), and teenage religiosity ([Jeffery. Ulmer, 2010](#)).

This study aims to meta-analysis on trends of adolescent delinquency behavior. This analysis was taken to obtain hypothesis and map analysis of theories trends of adolescent delinquency behavior as the foundation of the theory of research on the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior in Islamic Education Institution of Ponorogo Regency.

## **Theoretical Basic Religiosity**

### **Understanding Religiosity**

The religiosity of the Latin origin of religion, *relegere* which means to collect, read, and also derives from the word *relegere* meaning binding, or in the Indonesian language is equivalent to the notion of religion that contains rules and ways of dedicating to God collected in the scriptures that must be understood and have the nature of binding to humans, because religion binds man with God. The word religion has several meanings both in terms of language and terms. ([Jalaluddin, 2012: 76](#))

According [Jalaluddin \(2012\)](#) defines religiosity is a state that exists in a person who encourages him to behave in accordance with the level of his devotion to religion. Furthermore, Skinner describes religious attitudes as expressions of how humans with conditioning the role of learning to live in a world ruled by the law of reward and punishment. Religious feelings are feelings related to God or the Almighty, among others, amazed, amazed, believed, convinced of faith, trustworthiness, resigned self, humble dependence on the Ilahi, feeling small self, consciousness of sin and others.



### Dimension of Religiosity

Religion <sup>10</sup>religiosity is manifested in all sides of human life. Religious activity is not only happening when one performs another activity that is driven by supernatural powers. It is not just about invisible activity and happening in a <sup>14</sup>son's heart, therefore one's diversity will cover many dimensions. The dimensions in religiosity are the following dimensions of belief, the <sup>5</sup>dimensions of religious practice, the dimensions of experience, the dimensions of knowledge, and the dimensions of practice or consequence, and a number of studies show that religiosity and spirituality play an important role in the formation of attitudes and behaviors (Palupi & Tjahjono, 2016, Tjahjono et al., 2017)

### Adolescent Delinquency Behavior

#### Understanding Adolescent

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time the individual undergoes various changes, both physical and psychic. The apparent change is a physical change, in which the body develops rapidly so as to achieve adult body shape accompanied by the development of reproductive capacity (Agustiani, 2009: 76, Steinberg and Belsky in Santrock, 2007, Kimmel, DC and Weiner, IB in Hurlock, 2006)

Adolescence is known as one of the periods in the human life span that has some uniqueness of its own. The uniqueness is derived from the position of adolescence as a transitional period between childhood and adulthood (Lerner, 1983 in Hurlock, 2006, and Elizabeth Hurlock, 2006: 86), with physical changes, emotional change, Cognitive change (Piaget in Hurlock, 2006: 35-39), Erikson (in Hurlock, 2006) says that adolescence is someone who in terms of chronological age is in the age range 12-21 years, who are undergoing biological, cognitive and social transitions, and are experiencing psychosocial development in the form of identity, autonomy, intimacy, sexuality, and achievement.

#### Theory of Adolescent Behavior

Behavior as a reaction <sup>5</sup>at can be both simple and complex in adolescents does not arise by itself, but as a result of stimuli received by the individual concerned both external and internal stimuli. The interesting behavioral characteristics of adolescent behavior is its differential nature. That is, a stimulus can lead to more than one different response and several different stimuli may generate a similar response (Azwar, 2009: 17) behavioral relationship model that says behavior (B) is a function of individual characteristics (P) and the environment (E), ie  $B = f(P, E)$  (Kurt Lewin in Azwar, 2009: 23).

Skinner's Behaviorism emphasizes the scientific study of observed behavioral responses and reflected-reflected environments. In behavior according to B.F. Skinner (in Santrock, 2007), mind, consciousness or unconsciousness, is not needed to explain behavior and development. Social cognitive theory (Social cognitive theory) states that behavior, environment and cognition are important factors in development. Albert Bandura (in Santrock, 2007) is the architect of the contemporary version of the theory of social cognition, originally by Mischel (in Santrock, 2007) named cognitive social learning theory (cognitive social learning theory).

Bandura states that behavioral, environmental, and personal/cognitive factors, such as belief, planning, and thinking, can interact on a reciprocal basis. Thus, in Bandura's view, the environment can affect one's behavior (according to Skinner's view), which includes self-efficacy, self-identity, and self-control.

#### Adolescent Delinquency Theory

Adolescents are referred to as Juvenile from Latin juveniles, meaning adolescent, characteristic traits in adolescent, traits typical in the adolescent period, while delinquent from the Latin "delinquere" Which means to ignore, expanded to evil, mischievous, anti-social, criminal, rule-breakers, noise makers, vandals, terrorists, malfactors etc. (Kartini K, 2006).The term Juvenile delinquency or malicious behavior is a socially sick (pathological) symptom of adolescence caused by a form of social neglect, so they develop a form of perverse behavior (Hurlock, 2006, Conger & Dusek in Hurlock, 2006, Sarwono, 2008, Santrock, 2007).

Factors of juvenile delinquency according to Santrock (2007) are: identity, self-control, age (McCord in Kartono, 2006), gender, expectations for education and values at school (Chang and Thao N. Lee in Kartono, 2006), Family processes (Gerald Patterson and his colleagues in Santrock), peer influences (Santrock, 2007), socioeconomic classes, and the quality of the environment around the residence.





**Psychosocial Control Theory**

**Social Ties as Delinquency Behavior Factors**

Indonesia is known as a transitional society or modernizing society. Such societies differ from tradition-oriented societies and modern societies. The state of transitional society by Emile Durkheim (in Sarlito, 2008) is said to bring individual members of society to anomie state is normlessness, that is a social system in the form of no guidance or guidance for behavior. Anomie or ambivalent conditions and ambiguous (Sarlito, 2008), this of course applies not only to members of the adult community, but also to adolescents.

The need for social ties as school environments run by religious organizations, in the form of Pesantren, boarding schools or other forms, so that the stronger social ties in the youth environment, further diminish the forms of delinquency, with various norms, rules, and the Islamic personality.

**The Social Control Theory of Travis Hirschi.**

The theory of social control departs from the assumption or assumption that individuals in the same society, being "good" or "bad". Good-evil person completely depends on strong social ties with his society (Paul H.S. 2008). Thus, according to this understanding something to look for clarity is obedience to the norm, and the factors that cause a person to obey or obey the norms of society. Hirschi (2006) classification of elements of social bonding into four, namely (a) attachment, (b) commitment, (c) involvement, (d) beliefs.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Literature Search**

Articles relating to meta-analysis studies are searched through an article search program on the internet, using Google Scholer, Ebscho, Pro-Quest and more. Keywords used are delinquency, adolescent delinquency, adolescent delinquency behaviors, family influence, parental treatment, sibling relationship, school attachment, social bounding, social control and psychosocial control. All the findings of the articles obtained are then considered according to the criteria as a condition for meta-analysis.

**Inclusion Criteria**

Criteria for an article to be eligible meta-analysis on this topic are:

First, the primary study contains experimental manipulation situations about social bonding conditions and social unrelated conditions or primary studies conducted with surveys that examine social ties and delinquent adolescent behavior.

Secondly, the research report in the primary study has required statistical information such as average score, standard deviation of r value and F value. There are 29 studies from 29 articles, 23 of which are experimental studies and 6 are survey studies. 20 values of the comparative study are obtained, so it is necessary to transform equations into t, d and r.

Thirdly, the Research gap and the map that breaks down the years, researchers, titles, variables, models, and analyzes from various journals totaling 89 journals consisting of 1). Adolescent delinquency research, internal factors and environmental factors of adolescents of 41 journals, 2). Teenage delinquency research and psychosocial control of 21 journals, 3) Research on spirituality, religiosity, self-control, and self-concept of teen delinquency behavior of 27 journal.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**Characteristic of Research Sample**

The sample studied in the meta-analysis has characteristics as listed in table 1.

**Table 1:** Characteristics of Research Sample

Year	Researcher	Study	Sample N	Characteristics
2007	Kathleen E. Miller, Merrill J. Melnick, Grace M. Barnes, Don Sabo, Michael P. Farrell	1	211	Adolescent
2000	Johannes A. Landsheer and Harmst Hart	1	911	Adolescent San Diego
2007	Chau-kiu Cheung and	1	190	Adolescent Social



Year	Researcher	Study	Sample N	Characteristics
1998	Steven Sek-yum Ngai			worker
	Lee Ellis . M. Ashley Ames	1	343	Student
2008	Joseph P. Ryan, Mark F. Testa, and Fuhua Zhai	1	521	Adolescent
2007	Shiying Deng, Mark W. Roosa	1	934	Student dan parent
1999	James Herbert Williams, Charles D. Ayers, Robert D. Abbott, J. David Hawkins, and Richard F. Catalano	1	567	Student dan Parent.
2006	Grace M. Barnes, Joseph H. Hoffman Jhon W. Welte, Michael P. Farrell, Barbara A. Dintcheff	1	606	Adolescent
2007	Kathryn Lynn Modecki	1	136	Adolescent
2006	Ron.H.J. Scholte, Rutger C.M.E. Engles, Raymond A.T. Kemp, Zeena Harakeh, Geertjan Overbeek	1	416	Adolescent dan Parent
2007	Carter hay, Edward N. Fortson, Dusten R. Hollist, Irshad Altheimer, Lonnie M. Schaible.	1	420	Adolescent dan parent
1990	Sharon Davidow, Arnold R. Bruhn	1	71	Adolescent
2006	Hillary F. Byrnes, Meng-Jinn Chen, Brenda A Miller, Eugene Maguin	1	499	Adolescent
2003	Richard A. Van Dorn and James Herbert Williams	1	50	Adolescent
2001	Arnold Leunes, Anthony Bourgeois.	1	123	Adolescent
12	Rosario Grajales			
1992	R.E. Tremblay, B. Masse, D. Perron, and M. Leblanc, A.E. Schwartzman and J.E. Ledingham	1	324	Student
2008	Zha Blong Xiong, Kathryn D. Rettig, Arunya Tuicomepee	1	58	Adolescent
2001	Paul Kyuman Chae, Hyun-Oak Jung, and Kyung-Sun Noh	1	89	Adolescent
1968	9ivia Anthony	1	182	Adolescent
2008	Beth E. Molnar, ScD, Magdaela Cerda, DrPH, Andre L. Robert, PhD, and Stephen L. Buka ScD	1	343	Adolescent
2007	Mark Warr	1	650	Adolescent
2005	Mary B. Carr and Jhon A. Lutjemeier	1	29	Adolescent
2006	Tina Maschi	1	402	Adolescent
2000	Stephen Kayode Subair	1	415	Student
2000	Diana H. Fishbein, Ph.D. and Deanna M. Perez, Ph.D.	1	567	Adolescent
2001	Anthony Walsh, J. Arthur Beyer, Thomas A. Petee	1	256	Adolescent
2007	Heather A. Turner, David Finkelhor, Richard Ormrod	1	109	Youth
2005	Joseph P. Ryan and Huilan Yang	1	270	Youth
2009	Min Jung Kim, Emiko A Tajima, Todd I, Herren Kobl, and Bu Huang	1	416	Adolescent
	Total		10.108	
	Mean		348.55	
	SD		239.315	

### Transform F value into value of t, d and r

There are 23 studies which are experimental research that yield the value of F, and 6 study which is survey research yield r value. For that the value of F needs to be transformed first into the values of t, d, and r. The r xy values obtained from the survey study and the transformation of F values from the experimental study are listed in table 2.

**Table 2:** Transformation of F Value into values of t, d and r

No	Year	Researcher	N	F	T	d	r xy
1	2007	Kathleen E. Miller, Merrill J. Melnick, Grace M. Barnes, Don Sabo, Michael P. Farrell	211	31.04	5.57	0.79	0.37
2	2000	Johannes A. Landsheer and Harmst Hart	911	144.56	12.02	0.80	0.37
3	2007	Chau-kiu Cheung and Steven Sek-yum Ngai	190	54.27	7.37	1.04	0.46
4	1998	Lee Ellis . M. Ashley Ames	343	127.24	11.28	2.03	0.71
5	2008	Joseph P. Ryan, Mark F. Testa, and Fuhua Zhai	521				0.39



No	Year	Researcher	N	F	T	d	r <sub>xy</sub>
6	2007	Shiyong Deng, Mark W. Roosa	934	1.35	1.16	0.08	0.04
7	1999	James Herbert Williams, Charles D. Ayers, Robert D. Abbott, J. David Hawkins, and Richard F. Catalano	567	300.50	17.33	1.46	0.24
8	2006	Grace M. Barnes, Joseph H. Hoffman, Jhon W. Welte, Michael P. Farrell, Barbara A. Dintcheff	606	31.04	5.57	0.79	0.37
9	2007	Kathryn Lynn Modecki	136				0.25
10	2006	Ron.H.J. Scholte, Rutger C.M.E. Engles, Raymond A.T. de Kemp, Zeena Harakeh, Geertjan Overbeek	416	13.55	3.68	0.36	0.18
11	2007	Carter hay, Edward N. Fortson, Dusten R. Hollist, Irshad Altheimer, Lonnie M. Schaible.	420	16.82	4.10	0.4	0.2
12	1990	Sharon Gavidow, Arnold R. Bruhn	71	112.33	10.6	2.51	0.78
13	2006	Hillary F. Byrnes, Meng-Jinn Chen, Brenda A Miller, Eugene Maguin	499				0.43
14	2003	Richard A. Van Dorn and James Herbert Williams	50	28.943	5.38	1.52	0.61
15	2001	Arnold Leunes, Anthony Bourgeois Rosario Grajales	123	29.27	5.41	0.97	0.44
16	1992	R.E. Tremblay, B. Masse, D. Perron, and M. Leblanc, A.E. Schwartzman and J.E. Ledingham	324	1.72	1.31	0.15	0.07
17	2008	Zha Blong Xiong, Kathryn D. Rettig, Arunya Tuicomepee	58	3.28	1.81	0.48	0.23
18	2001	Paul Kyuman Chae, Hyun-Oak Jung, and Kyung-Sun Noh	89	1.78	1.33	3.55	0.87
19	1968	Olivia Anthony	182	94.28	9.71	1.63	0.63
20	2008	Beth E. Molnar, ScD, Magdaela Cerda, DrPH, Andre L. Robert, PhD, and Stephen L. Buka ScD	343	5.37	2.32	0.27	0.13
21	2007	Mark Warr	650				0.49
22	2005	Mary B. Carr and Jhon A. Lutjemeier	29				0.79
23	2006	Tina Maschi	402				0.58
24	2000	Stephen Kayode Subair	415	968.57	31.12	5.86	0.95
25	2000	Diana H. Fishbein, Ph.D. and Deanna M. Perez, Ph.D.	567				0.46
26	2001	Anthony Walsh, J. Arthur Beyer, Thomas A. Petee	256				0.26
27	2007	Heather A. Turner, David Finkelhor, Richard Ormrod	109				0.27
28	2005	Joseph P. Ryan and Huilan Yang	416				0.88
29	2009	Min Jung Kim, Emiko A Tajima, Todd I, Herren Kobl, and Bu Huang	270	42.11	6.49	0.97	0.44

#### 4 Correction of Sampling Error (Bare Bone Meta-Analysis)

If the population correlation is assumed to be constant among several studies, the best estimate of correlation is not a simple average correlation of some studies but a weighted average for each correlation that is divided by the number of samples in the study (Hunter & Schmidt, 1990). The best estimate for population correlation is to follow the equation as follows:

- a. Average population correlation

The correlation rate of the population after corrected by the number of samples or  $\bar{r}$  of 0.394 rounded to 0.39

- b. Variance  $r_{xy} (\sigma^2 r)$

It is known that the variance  $r_{xy}$  or  $\sigma^2 r$  is 0.059

- c. The variance of sampling error

Variance sampling error  $\sigma^2 e$  of 0.002069

- d. Estimation of population correlation variance

The variance of population correlation or actual variance = 0.056931

- e. Trust interval

If the correlation of the population after corrected by the number of samples ( $\bar{r}$ ) has a normal distribution, then the confidence interval is  $0.39 \pm 0.476$  to  $0.14 < \bar{r} < 0.88$

- f. Impact of sampling error

The impact of sampling error can be known to 0.056931 or 3.634% and other unspecified error factors: 96.366%



### Measurement Error Correction

The artificial correction other than sampling error is the measurement error correction. In studies related to the impact of social bonding in the behavior of adolescent delinquency is found many studies with experimental approach. There are 29 studies from 29 articles, 23 of which are experimental studies and 6 are survey studies. To make an estimate of measurement errors, a prepared worksheet is presented in table 3 below.

**Table 3:** Measurement Estimation Measurement Worksheet

No Study	N	r xy atau r i	r xx	r yy	(a)	(b)	N x r xy
1	211	0.37	0.62	0.73	0.787	0.854	78.07
2	911	0.37	-	-	-	-	337.07
3	190	0.46	-	0.61	-	0.781	87.4
4	343	0.71	0.78	0.86	0.883	0.927	243.53
5	521	0.39	-	0.46	-	0.678	203.19
6	934	0.04	-	0.42	-	0.648	37.36
7	567	0.24	-	0.74	-	0.860	136.08
8	606	0.37	0.65	0.77	0.806	0.877	224.22
9	136	0.25	0.45	0.53	0.671	0.728	34
10	416	0.18	0.70	0.84	0.837	0.917	74.88
11	420	0.2	-	0.64	-	0.8	84
12	71	0.78	-	0.61	-	0.781	55.38
13	499	0.43	-	0.67	-	0.819	214.57
14	50	0.61	-	-	-	-	30.5
15	123	0.44	-	-	-	-	54.12
16	324	0.07	-	-	-	-	22.68
17	58	0.23	-	0.56	-	0.748	13.34
18	89	0.87	-	0.87	-	0.933	77.43
19	182	0.63	-	0.83	-	0.911	114.66
20	343	0.13	-	0.35	-	0.592	44.59
21	650	0.49	0.48	0.56	0.693	0.748	318.5
22	29	0.79	0.86	0.92	0.927	0.959	22.91
23	402	0.58	0.24	0.32	0.490	0.566	233.16
24	415	0.95	-	-	-	-	394.25
25	567	0.46	-	-	-	-	260.82
26	256	0.26	-	-	-	-	66.56
27	109	0.27	-	0.46	-	0.678	29.43
28	416	0.88	0.37	0.43	0.608	0.656	366.08
29	270	0.44	-	0.63	-	0.794	118.8
Total	10108	12.89	5.150	13.81	6.702	17.255	3977.58
Mean	348.55	0.445	0.572	0.628	0.745	0.784	0.394
SD	239.3146332	0.212	0.231	0.223	0.045	0.124	74.632

The sign (-), in the table indicates no information is obtained in the journal article

a. Composite Rate

The combined average of  $\bar{A}$  is 0.584

b. The correlation of population after corrected by measurement error.

The actual population correlation after corrected by measurement error in both the dependent and independent variables is 0.675

c. Number of quadratic coefficients of variation (V)

$V = 0.02864$

d. Variances that refer to artificial variations

$O^2 = 0,0001275$

e. The real correlation variance





Var (p) = 0.167

SD=  $\sqrt{0,167}$

= 0.409

4  
Actual population correlation (p) is estimated at 0.675 and standard deviation (SD) of 0.409

f. Trust interval

If the effect size correlation has a normal distribution, then the confidence interval is  $0.20 < p < 1.12$

g. The impact of reliability variation is 0.22%

#### Research gap and map of 89 journals

a. The tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior in some research in the journal leads to delinquency behavior on criminality, this is due to the lack of attention of family and school environment and influenced by various internal factors of adolescent which become culture of adolescent community. The research plan assumes that adolescents with Pesantren environments and Islamic educational institutions can minimize the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior, which in their development, they experience a transition or change context with their environment so that their psychosocial process, as Hill discloses in psychosocial theory.

b. The theory of self-control developed into a theory of social control has many advantages and disadvantages, namely the social control theory of Travis Hirschi can be used to prevent the behavior of delinquency, with 3 advantages, that is first, Hirschi clearly define and apply the concept of social supervision operationally in the form of assumptions, Empirical measures for concepts, and proportions. Secondly, the theory of social oversight has received significant empirical support and empirical tests of social control. Third, the theory of social oversight brings attention to families, schools, and environmental factors as a powerful influence on delinquency. Also, it explains the complex relationship between the elements.

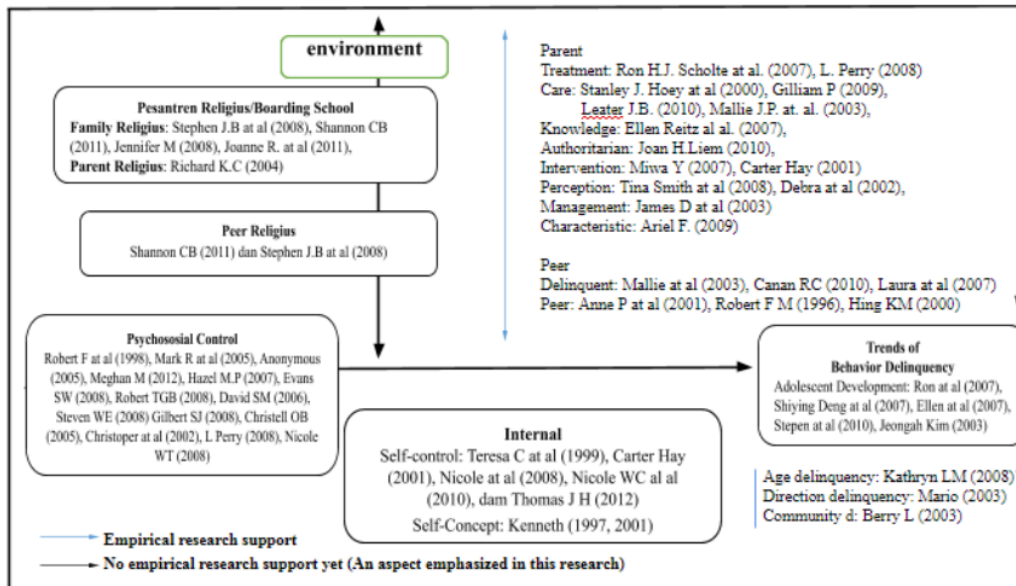
This theory also has a weakness, namely first, the theory of social supervision underestimated the importance of peers. The theory of social oversight does not succeed in acknowledging the role of peer relationships to determine delinquency, and that any research on delinquency finds a strong positive correlation between delinquency and peer delinquency. Second, the theory of social oversight is less attention to the variations in the strengths of social control. This theory does not fully explain the kind of bond that best reduces delinquency. Third, the theory of social oversight can not explain the content and timing of delinquency events and does not identify weaker terms.

c. From the expression of the theory of social control then developed into psychosocial control with the assumption of pressure in this study that the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior is influenced by the internal adolescent and environmental factors in which adolescents are located.

d. The research plan is at Islamic Education Institution in Ponorogo Regency, assuming that Ponorogo regency is known as Pesantren city or modern Islamic educational institution which aims to instill the values of Islamic education to adolescents as cadre of nation, cadre of Ummah and cadre of Islam Which in their development interact and contexts with their environment, and ultimately have psychosocial expressions of identity, independence, sexuality, and positive achievements.

The tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior is a process of adolescent development that can be approached with psychosocial control approach. Psychosocial self-teasing and its environment as a control. Weakening and strengthening of controls are assumed to be a factor of adolescent tendency in delinquency as described in the figure 1. below.

The figure above tells us that adolescent delinquency behavior in some research in journal leads to delinquency behavior caused by criminality, due to the lack of attention of family and school environment and influenced by various internal factors of adolescent which become culture of adolescent community. The research plan assumes that adolescents with Pesantren environments and Islamic Educational Institutions can minimize the tendency of adolescent delinquency behavior, which in their development, they experience a transition or change context with the environment so that the psychosocial process as revealed by Hill in psychosocial theory.



The Figure 1. Draw Map of Adolescent Delinquency with Psychosocial Control Approach

## RESULTS

The actual population correlation ( $\rho$ ) after corrected by measurement error is estimated to be 0.675, population variance of 0.617 and standard deviation (SD) of 0.409. 22% delinquency behavior interval with acceptance limit between 0.20 <  $\rho$  < 1.12; While the  $p$  value of 0.658 means also enter within the boundary area of the interval to be accepted. Based on the 22% delinquency behavior interval with the receiving area for the value of  $\bar{r}$  that is between 0.14 <  $\bar{r}$  < 0.88; While the correlation value of the population after corrected by the number of samples or  $\bar{r}$  of 0.39, variance  $\sigma^2 r$  of 0.01059 and standard deviation of 0.242899. Then the value  $\bar{r}$  falls within the boundary area of the interval to be accepted. These results can show that the hypothesis that there is a relationship between social bonding and adolescent delinquency behavior is acceptable.

Another aspect that needs to be considered and can be done in a meta-analysis study of some of the primary studies of social bonding relationships in adolescent delinquency behavior is in two respects: sampling errors and measurement errors.

### Error in sampling

The variance value of sampling error is 0.002069 and the variance value in the population is 0.056931. The variance value of the sampling error compared with the variance value of the population multiplied by 100% shows the result that the percentage of variance caused by sampling error is small, ie. 3.634%. This small percentage indicates the possibility of error bias due to errors in sampling is small.

### Error in measurement

Variance value of measurement error both on the measurement of independent variable and dependent variable is 0.0001275 and the value of variance in population is equal to 0,056931. If the measurement error variance is compared with the population variance, the percentage of variance caused by measurement error is small ie 0.22%, less than the impact of sampling error. This small percentage indicates a possible error bias because the error in measurement is very small.

The results of empirical research support suggest that the tendency of adolescent delinquency is influenced by the parental environment in the form of judgment, authoritarian parenting, knowledge, intervention, perception, management, economy, characteristics, delinquent peers, friendship, adolescent self, delinquent and delinquency communities. And no empirical research support yet suggests that the tendency of delinquency behavior is influenced by



the religious environment of Pesantren, religious friendship, and psychosocial control. Thus keen to examine trends in adolescent delinquency behavior in Islamic Education Institutions in Ponorogo District.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of doing the meta-analysis is to analyze data derived from the primary study. Results of analysis used as the basis to receive or reject the hypothesis and provide specific instructions for further research (Sugiyanto, 2006). Based on the results of data analysis on a meta-analysis study on social ties to the behavior of adolescents delinquency shows that the hypothesis there is a relationship between social cohesion and behavior of adolescents delinquency acceptable.

Research on social ties to adolescent delinquency behavior began spearheaded by Sylvia Antony in 1968 who presented a psychological model to explain delinquency behavior. The model suggests that social ties consisting of family, school and religious activities are key to the behavior of adolescent delinquency. Sylvia Antony also distinguishes two school social ties of commitment and school attachment. School commitment emphasizes school awareness of student behavior, while school attachment is more in school control of student behavior.

Procedure which gives caring family, school and religious activities that constitute social ties can have a positive influence on the mind, feelings and behavior of adolescents delinquent, although the social bond that does not unduly influence the behavior of adolescents delinquent. Procedures that provide social bonding awareness also positively influence the behavior of adolescent delinquency individually or in groups.

Social bonding is often reflected in the psychology of adolescent development so it is an important element for understanding and constructing theories about adolescent delinquency behavior. Social cohesion, social control and control of psychosocial assumes that the behavior tendencies delinquent adolescents is influenced by internal juvenile form of self-control and self-concept and environmental factors such as religiosity boarding school, religiosity family and religiosity parents, religiosity friendship with the mediation control psychosocial Where teenagers are located.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information provided in the primary studies on the relationship between social ties to the behavior of adolescents delinquency can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between social cohesion and behavior of adolescent delinquent. Differences in correlation variation can be caused among others due to errors in sampling of 3.634% and error in the measurement of independent and dependent variables of 0.22%.

Several studies on social ties have shown a positive relationship with adolescent delinquency behavior. Social bonds of family, school and religious activities will provide an opportunity for adolescents to behave and be able to avoid delinquency behavior. It is interesting to examine further in the psychological model of the linkage between social, psychosocial, psychosocial and adolescent delinquency controls.

## LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

The limitation of research support suggest that the tendency of adolescent delinquency is influenced by the parental environment in the form of judgment, authoritarian parenting, knowledge, intervention, perception, management, economy, characteristics, delinquent peers, friendship, adolescent self, delinquent and delinquency communities. And present future scope or plan of the study suggests that the tendency of delinquency behavior is influenced by the religious environment of Pesantren, religious friendship, and psychosocial control. Thus keen to examine trends in adolescent delinquency behavior in Islamic Education Institutions in Ponorogo District.

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