

Scoping Review: Determinant Of Well-Being Adolescent Inmates

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Abstract. This study aims to find out the factors that affect the well-being of adolescent inmates. Method: This research method is a scoping review using PRISMA 2020. The databases used are Scopus, Web of Science, EBSCO, Sage Pub, Pubmed, and Taylor & Francis. Result: The result of this study is that two factors affect the well-being of the Adolescent inmates. These factors are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are in the form of quality of life, self-esteem, and self-regulation, while external factors are facilities and services in LAPAS, social support, and family support. Conclusion: The scoping review conducted can map the factors that affect the well-being of adolescent inmates into two main factors, namely internal factors and external factors.

Keywords: Well Being, Adolescent, Inmates

1 Introduction

Inmates are convicts who are serving their sentences of loss of independence in prisons. A convict is a person who is convicted based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force, while a criminal child is a child who based on a court decision serves a sentence in a children's prison for the longest time until the age of 18 (eighteen) years [1]. Children and adolescents who are serving sentences in prisons have a variety of health needs when they go to prison, including complex mental health needs [2].

Inmates are considered to be at higher risk of mental and physical health problems compared to the general population [3]. A systematic review of LMICs reported a 16-fold higher risk of mental disorders among detainees compared to the general population [4]. Young inmates, in particular, are more susceptible to welfare disorders and mental health problems compared to older inmates [5]. Compared to youth in the general population, young prisoners were reported to be three times more mentally ill [5]. The imprisonment process, in all phases, can also have an impact on the mental health and well-being of prisoners. Once in prison, the environment and psychosocial settings cause anxiety due to the loss of autonomy and self-adjustment problems which can also lead to somatic problems [6].

However, it occurs in several countries today that mental health problems in correctional institutions are not paid attention to [7]. The state allocates a minimal budget to address the welfare of inmates in correctional institutions [8], [9]. Untreated mental illness increases the likelihood of recidivism among released inmates [10]. Mental health services vary from prison to prison. This is partly due to funding that varies from year to year due to budget constraints and policy changes that require the use of funds for other purposes.

Mental health service facilities in LAPAS are important because adolescents feel fear or worry when dealing with the law. The fear and worry that arise cause the teenager to feel confused about what he should do [11]. Therefore, these children should be under the protection of their parents. This is done because psychologically the child is still stressed easily [12], [13]. The perpetrator thinks that his mother and father look down on him, so the perpetrator has a wrong perception of looking at the world [14]. This reality makes the perpetrator feel worthless and unwanted. That is what causes the emergence of opposing or violating behaviour in special children's coaching institutions [15], [16]. Children who encounter the law may develop negative behaviour. This is due to a less supportive environment, so maladaptive behaviour appears to follow friends in prison [17].

Based on the above problems, it is necessary to further study the well-being conditions of juvenile inmates. People have widely developed theories about well-being. People often use two main concepts: subjective and objective well-being. This subjective well-being can include personal experiences and individual fulfilment, which are included in eudaemonic well-being, such as the meaning of life and personal growth, and hedonic well-being, such as happiness and life satisfaction [19]. Objective well-being examines the welfare of individuals based on their quality of life, which includes material resources like salaries, food, and housing, as well as social attributes like education, health, relationships, and political voice [21].

Adolescent inmates' psychological vulnerability and problems in correctional institutions can affect their well-being in prisons. However, there are still very few studies that map the well-being factors of adolescent inmates in Indonesia. Indonesia needs research that maps the factors that affect adolescent inmates' well-being. The purpose of this study is to understand adolescent inmates' well-being and the factors that affect it.

2 Method

The method used in this study is a scoping review. Implementation stages Scoping review: starting from identifying research questions, identifying relevant studies, selecting studies, extracting data, and synthesizing the results [22].

The procedure for identifying research questions uses the PCC (Population, Concept, Context) model. The population that falls under the inclusion criteria is adolescent inmates who are less than 18 years old. There are no gender restrictions in this study. This study also does not determine the time limit or length of time inmates stay in prisons. The inclusion criteria do not restrict adolescent inmates from any specific country or ethnicity. This research focuses on studies that discuss the factors and models of the well-being of assisted children. The inclusion criteria of this study also encompass aspects related to the well-being of adolescent inmates.

There are no specific restrictions on the concept of well-being included, so the concept of well-being from a eudaimonic and hedonic perspective can be included in this study.

This research does not focus on specific locations. Language settings included in the inclusion criteria are only English or studies translated into English. No specific cultural/subcultural factors were considered in the context of this study. The study also did not consider the details of the background or interests of a particular race/gender.

This study uses two main questions to conduct a scoping review, following established procedures. The following questions are used in the implementation of this research: “*What is the concept of well-being for adolescent inmates?*” and “*What are the factors that affect the well-being of the adolescent inmates?*”

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

To identify studies that are relevant to the research question. There are inclusion and exclusion criteria used in this study to identify relevant studies. These criteria are:

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Inclusion</i>	<i>Exception</i>
<i>Article Type</i>	Pattern	Literature Review, Experiment
<i>Study Focus</i>	<i>Welfare, Psychological Well-being, Happiness, Subjective Well-Being, Child Inmates</i>	<i>War, Medical, HIV, Military, Tuberculosis, COVID-19, TBI</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>Prisoner, Child, Young, Youth, Teen, Teen</i>	<i>Adults, Pregnant Women, Children of Inmates, Incarcerated Parents, Parental Detention</i>
<i>Publication</i>	Published in 2013 to 2023	Published before 2013

The databases used in this study are Scopus, Web Of Science, EBSCO, Pubmed, Sage Pub, and Taylor & Francis. The keywords used in this study are:

Table 2. Database Search Terms and Strategies

No	Basic data	Keywords	Result
1	Scopus	(welfare#becoming) DAN (prisoner*) AND (you* OR child* OR YOUTH*)	112
2	Science Web	(welfare#becoming) DAN (prisoner*) AND (you* OR child* OR YOUTH*)	106

No	Basic data	Keywords	Result
3	EBSCO	(welfare#becoming) DAN (prisoner*) AND (you* OR child* OR YOUTH*)	22
4	PubMed	(welfare#becoming) DAN (prisoner*) AND (you* OR child* OR YOUTH*)	741
5	Sage Pub	(welfare#becoming) DAN (prisoner*) AND (you* OR child* OR YOUTH*)	197
6	Taylor & Francis	(welfare#becoming) DAN (prisoner*) AND (you* OR child* OR YOUTH*)	863
Entire			2041

Literature searches are carried out manually based on predetermined keywords. *We collected the literature from each database using the reference manager file extension for this study.*

To select studies that have been imported into the reference manager. We combine all the obtained literature into a single document and export it in a predetermined format. We used Zotero to select the literature for this study. The implementation of duplicate detection uses the Deduplication feature found in Zotero. Consequently, we deleted 122 studies, bringing the total number of screened studies to 1919. The next process is the literature study screening process. We carried out the screening process using Rayyan (www.rayyan.ai). 20 studies were duplicated and detected in Rayyan, so 20 of the literature studies were deleted. The literature studies that were screened for abstracts and their titles amounted to 1899 studies. There were 1841 studies included in the exclusion criteria, so the number of studies included in the inclusion criteria was 58 studies. After the full-text screening process was carried out, 35 studies met the exclusion criteria, so the number of studies that met the inclusion criteria amounted to 23. The included criteria for the review process amounted to 9 studies, so there were 14 studies issued because the studies focused on factors that cause depression, factors that cause juvenile delinquency, drug use, causes and consequences of aggressiveness, and suicide.

The literature studies included in this study are literature that meets the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria that have been set. The selection of this study was carried out by the first researcher and the second researcher. Literature that examines the well-being and/or aspects of inmate well-being was included in the study, while literature that examined Adolescent inmates associated with health problems (HIV, Tuberculosis, etc.), war, TBI, and COVID-19 were not included in the study. The study selection process also considers the population in the study. Literature will be included in the inclusion criteria if the population is adolescent inmates under the age of 18 years, while literature that has a mixed population (prison officers, adult inmates, parents of inmates) is not included in the study.

The implementation of data extraction is carried out by charting studies that are included in the inclusion criteria. The data obtained from the literature are mapped into several criteria such as factors that affect the well-being of adolescent inmates, related variables, the main findings of the study, population characteristics (such as age and gender), and research limitations. The process of extracting data from the literature was carried out by the first reviewer and the second reviewer.

3.1 Result

The six databases used in this study resulted in 2041 articles. 9 studies are relevant to the purpose of this study, namely studies that explore factors that affect the well-being of assisted children. The implementation of the literature identification and review process follows the PRISMA 2020 guidelines.

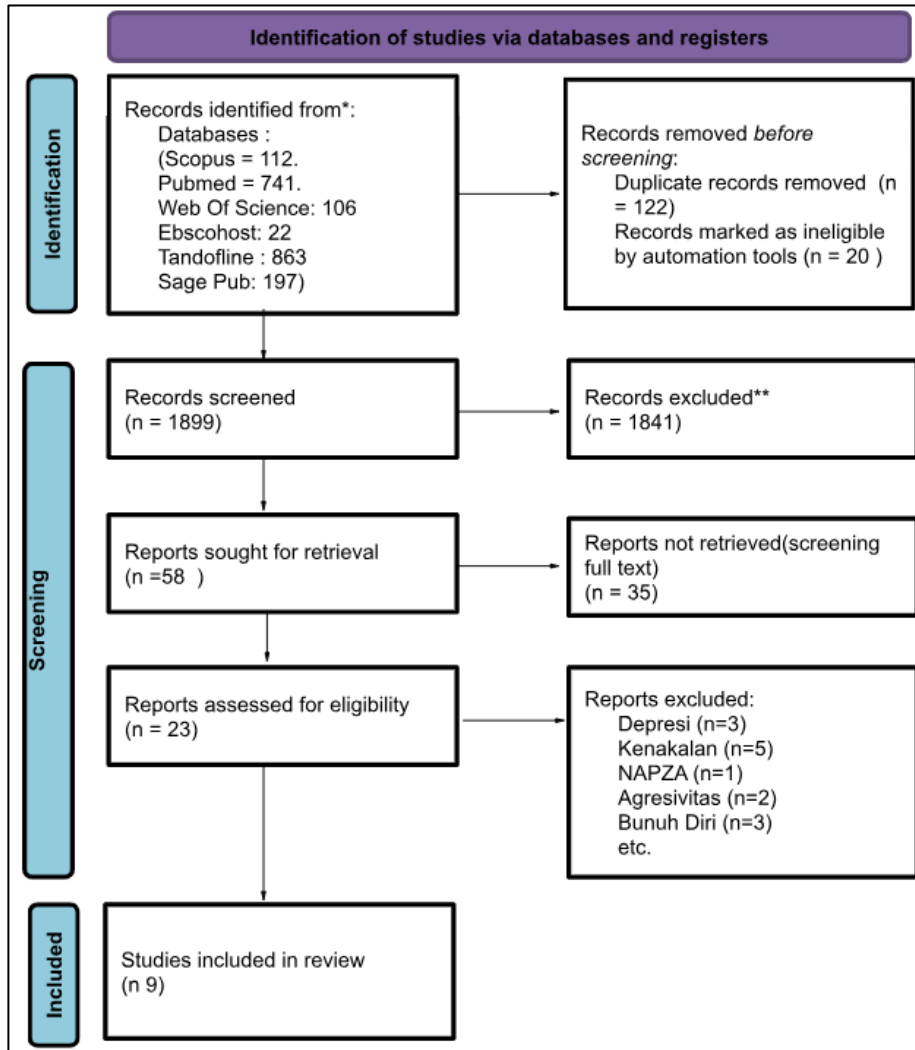


Fig 1. Article Search Results using PRISMA 2020

Scoping overview was done using 9 articles, which originated in the United States [23], [24], [25] Belgium [26] Austria [27] Pakistan [28], England & Wales [2] Malaysia [29], and the Netherlands [30].

Based on the purpose of the study, the results of this study describe the concept of well-being and the factors that affect the well-being of the assisted children. Data obtained from XX

literature produced several factors that affect the well-being of the adolescent inmates. The findings of these factors were identified and classified into internal factors and external factors.

The following table is a breakdown of the results of the study regarding external and internal factors that affect the well-being of adolescent inmates.

Table 3. Results of Internal and External Factors

Internal Factors	External Factors
1. <i>Quality of Life</i>	1. Facilities and Services at LAPAS
2. <i>Self-esteem</i>	2. <i>Social Support</i>
3. <i>Self-Regulation</i>	3. <i>Family Support</i>

Of the 9 studies, there are three internal factors and three external factors that affect the well-being of inmates in prisons. Several internal factors affect the well-being of the Adolescent inmates. Based on the results of the review carried out, four main factors affect the well-being of the Adolescent inmates. The four factors are quality of life, self-regulation, self-esteem, and depression. This internal factor was obtained from six literature studies.

Quality of life plays an important role in the well-being condition of adolescent inmates. There is a significant difference between the Levels Quality of life of Detained teenagers with freed Adolescent inmates [30]. The level of Quality of life of adolescent inmates is lower than the Quality of life of adolescent inmates who were released. Adolescent inmates who have experienced an increase in Quality of life predictable with lower traumatic conditions and stronger parasympathetic nervous system reactivity [30]. In addition, the increase in the Quality of life of Assisted children can also be predicted through higher self-control and a lack of mental health problems that occur in assisted children [30].

Children who are incarcerated face stressful and frightening situations, so it has an impact on self-esteem and child mental health [26]. Another factor that affects the well-being of adolescent inmates is self-esteem. self-esteem This has different levels among female and male Adolescent inmates [26]. Female adolescent inmates have a higher level of self-esteem which is lower than male adolescent inmates, so female adolescent inmates are more susceptible to having psychiatric disorders than male Adolescent inmates [26].

The ability of the adolescent inmates to self-regulate (Self-regulation) affects the well-being condition of the assisted children. There are related problems Self-regulation on Adolescent inmates will have an impact and risk of persecution [27]. The risk of this act of persecution results in the emergence of aggression and criminal acts [27]. The experience of maltreatment of adolescent inmates has a relationship with psychopathology, so it will increase the likelihood of the Adolescent inmates repeating criminal behaviour after being released (recidivist) [27].

External factors also influence the well-being condition of adolescent inmates. Nine literature studies obtained these external factors. The data from the nine literature studies are classified into three main factors: LAPAS facilities and services, social support, and family support. This external factor can be the main consideration for further research.

The availability of facilities and services in the prison influences the well-being condition of adolescent inmates. The health services available in the prison are urgently needed because the

physical and psychological health of teenage inmates is very vulnerable [24]. The physical and mental health of Adolescent inmates is at risk of worsening throughout life [24]. This is due to the unmet needs of health service facilities in the LAPAS environment [2]. The lack of health services has an impact on the high rate of self-inflicted deaths [2]. Therefore, the need for health services is an important factor in supporting the well-being of assisted children.

The lack of standardization related to the administrative system in LAPAS also indirectly impacts the well-being of the Adolescent inmates [23]. This is because the results of Screening Initially related to the reporting of negative experiences owned by adolescent inmates is needed in the assessment process in the implementation of the intervention [23]. Results report Screening at the beginning can be used as the most accurate estimate in representing the trauma experienced by adolescent inmates [23].

In addition to the services and facilities in the prison, social support also plays an important role in the well-being condition of adolescent inmates. Childhood is a time that still needs a lot of love, affection, attention, control, and guidance [24]. Children who do not meet their needs in this case at home will spend a lot of time on the streets [24]. This condition has caused an increase in risk factors for juvenile delinquency, so many children are detained [24]. This suggests that parental involvement, peer pressure, and separation from parents play an important role in delinquency cases [29]. Social support is an important factor in supporting the well-being of adolescent inmates [28]. The sense of community that Adolescent inmates have can prevent negative thinking and the risk of suicide [28].

4 Conclusion

Scoping overview This maps the factors that affect the well-being of the adolescent inmates. Outcome factors Scoping review varies greatly. Because the study used is not limited to a specific country. This study maps the factors found into two main factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include quality of life, self-esteem, and self-regulation, while external factors include facilities and services in LAPAS, social support, and family support. This finding has implications for the implementation process of restoring the welfare conditions of assisted children, especially in Indonesia. The results of these findings can also be used as a consideration in intervening with assisted children.

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