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FACTOR OF DRUG REJECTIONS AND STIGMA TOWARD DRUG CONSUMERS AND DRUGS.

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ABSTRACT

This research examined the study of factors of drug rejection and stigma toward drug consumers and drugs. In Malaysia, drug abuse is a complex issue and has been a serious public health problem in Malaysia. The cumulative number of registered drug users until 2008 was estimated at about 250,000 people and was predicted to reach half a million by 2015. By using Raosoft Calculator, the recommended sample size is 271 for this survey. Hence, the researcher manages to get 300 respondents. The first result is based on the Beta value, which shows the most significant relationship between independent towards dependent variables. The results of this study showed and 51.60% of the variance of factor of drug rejections was explained by the stigma of drugs and 27.90% of the variance of factor of drug rejections was explained by the stigma of drug consumers. This study aims to assist AADK and the Home Ministry to provide greater understanding and awareness to the public on the danger of drugs and to have a greater picture of the level of stigma toward drugs and drug consumers in Malaysia. This study is developed to facilitate the Malaysian who have least knowledge and awareness regarding the danger of drug and drug consumers and to provide the Home Ministry, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin and the National Anti-Drugs Agency (AADK) with a superior understanding of the main factor of the Stigma of drug and drug consumers in Malaysia, which will benefit them to plan on how to reduce the number of drug consumers in Malaysia.

Keywords: Drug, Drug Consumer, Perception, Stigma, Anti-drugs, Drug Rejection

1. INTRODUCTION

Many of the consumers did not realize the disadvantages of drugs that will eventually ruin their whole life. Due to lack of exposer and awareness about the dangers of drug, people start to consume drugs. There are many ways that drug can harm an individual and others. The problems caused by drug consumers are sometimes obvious, but often more subtle. Drug addiction ruins life. Everything is affected.

In Malaysia, drug abuse is a complex issue and has been a serious public health problem in Malaysia. Illicit substance use and drug relapse is an issue that continues to plague societies worldwide. According to Kannan (2019), up to 3.2 million Malaysians nationwide are living in areas considered high risk due to drug abuse. The violent crimes in the country, such as murder and fatal accident are due to drug abuse. According to The National Anti-Drug Agency (2018), and Bernama, (2017), the drug cases in 2017 decreased from 30 847 drug case recorded in 2016 to 22 925 drug cases recorded in 2017. However, in 2018 the number of drug cases recorded increased to 24 972. That shows the drug cases increased back again and it might also keep on increasing for this year and on or will it decrease?

The ministry of health also highlighted the emergence of psychoactive drugs, also known as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), across the globe. In 2017, the emergence of NPS was reported in 111 countries. In 2009, 340 NPS cases were uncovered in Malaysia, but this number increased to 803 in 2017, which is an increase of 136 percent. However, drugs such as Methamphetamine, Cannabis as well as heroin are still the drugs of choice among drug consumers in Malaysia in 2018. To add, the number of drug seizures by authorities also rose dramatically in the past year, from RM292.2 million worth of drugs were confiscated rose to RM516.3 million last year. A serious issue needs to be highlighted because drugs consumer will not affect the consumer only but also the people around.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the population and sampling techniques involve 300 respondents which are 18 years and above of people all over Malaysia including Sabah and Sarawak. The data from the research study is collected by using a questionnaire Google Docs form to the targeted group. The target respondent for this research is 300 respondents (Abdul Rauf Ridzuan et al., 2015). Multistage cluster sampling was used in this study to cover the state of Malaysia, West zone (i) North zone (ii) East zone (iii) South zone (iv) and Sabah and Sarawak (v). It is a sampling strategy (e.g., gathering participants for a study) used when conducting studies involving a very large population. In addition, by using Raosoft Calculator, the researcher used 90% of confidence level with 50% response distribution. According to Raosoft (2004), the minimum recommended sample size for this survey is 271 (Ridzuan, Ridzuan and Ridzuan, 2018). The total population of Malaysia is 32 000 000. Thus, the number of respondents that the researcher gain is 300 respondents.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.1 Testing Relationship-Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple Linear regression analysis was used in this study to analyze the relationship when all independent variables, which are the four main factors and two dependent variables, which are stigma toward, drug consumers and stigma toward drugs.

Table 4.28: Model Summary for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate
1	.528[a]	.279	.269	.44910

a.Predictors: (Constant), Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor).

b. Dependent Variable: Stigma toward Drug Consumers

Model Summary Table (Table 4.30) put the summary of the multiple regression models when all four independent variables which are Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), and Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) influence the dependent variable, Stigma toward Drug Consumers. There are four independent variables correlate to dependent variable in varying degree, but they might also inter-correlate among themselves too. Later, when these variables are regressed jointly against the dependent variable, R-value indicates multiple R, which is the correlation of all the independent variables against the dependent variable, which is 0.528. The value of R2 that is 0.279 explains the amount of variance in the dependent variable by all the dependent variables.

Hence, 27.9% of the variance in stigma toward drug consumers is explained by Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), and Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor). Thus, it can be concluded that another 72.1% is explained by other factors, which are not covered in this study.

Table 4.29: Coefficient for Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Under standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.654	.290		2.253	.025
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor)	.271	.086	.213	3.160	.002
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor)	.119	.104	.139	1.922	.056
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor)	.336	.081	.279	4.178	.000

| Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) | -.019 | .104 | -.013 | -.186 | .853 |

a. **Dependent Variable: Stigma toward Drug Consumers.**

The coefficient table above shows the Beta value of Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), and Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) when they are regressed jointly against Stigma toward Drug Consumers. Based on the standardized coefficients reading the Beta values of Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor), show positive relationship towards the stigma toward drug consumers. Hence, factor of drug rejection (media factor) is the highest positive relationship (β= 0.279) at the significant value (p= 0.000). That indicates many people reject drug due to media factor which makes them have a higher level of stigma toward drug consumers.

- **H1 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drug consumers.**

  Factor 1 is regarding Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), which indicated the Beta value of a positive relationship (β= 0.213) at the significant value (p= 0.002). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is (p<0.10). This findings is supported by Mayo (2019) that stated family is a big reason why people reject drug consumers.

- **H2 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drug consumers.**

  Factor 2 is referring to Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor) which indicated the Beta value of a positive relationship (β=0.139) at the significant value (p=0.056). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is (p<0.10). This findings is supported by Gomes, Andrade, Izbickid, Almeidae, and Oliveira (2013), due to the respondents obedient toward religion to reject drugs, they have stigma toward the drug consumers.

- **H3 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drug consumers.**

  Factor 3 is regarding Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), which indicated the Beta value of the highest positive relationship (β= 0.279) at the significant value (p= 0.000). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is (p<0.10). This findings is supported by Wakefield, Loken, and Hornik (2010), media expose and give awareness regarding the effects of drug consumer which make the respondents reject drug and have stigma toward drug consumers.

- **H4 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drug consumers.**

  Factor 4 is referring to Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) which indicated the Beta value of the lowest negative relationship (β=-0.013) at the significant value (p=0.853). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the new alternate hypothesis. This findings is supported by Robinson, Smith, and Segal (2018) that stated drug consumers affect our environment, financial and feelings. It does not affect our health much.

Table 4.30: Model Summary for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate
1	.719	.516	.510	.29789

a.Predictors: (Constant), Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor).

b. Dependent Variable: Stigma toward Drugs

Model Summary Table (Table 4.32) put the summary of the multiple regression models when all four independent variables, which are Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), and Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) influence dependent variables, Stigma toward Drugs

There are four independent variables correlate to dependent variable in varying degree, but they might also inter-correlate among themselves too. Later, when these variables are regressed jointly against the dependent variable, R-value indicates multiple R, which is the correlation of all the independent variables against the dependent variable, which is 0.719. The value of R2 that is 0.516 explains the amount of variance in the dependent variable by all the dependent variables.

Hence, 51.6% of the variance independent variable is explained by Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor). Thus, it can be concluded that another 48.4% is explained by other factors, which are not covered in this study.

Table 4.31: Coefficient for Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Under standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.232	.193		1.207	.228
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor)	.346	.057	.336	6.082	.000
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor)	.336	.069	.289	4.886	.000
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor)	.078	.053	.080	1.467	.143
	Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor)	.165	.069	.138	2.384	.018

b. **Dependent Variable: Stigma toward Drugs.**

The coefficient table above shows the Beta value of Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), and Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) when they are regressed jointly against Stigma toward Drugs. Based on the standardized coefficients reading the Beta values for Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor), show positive relationship towards the Stigma toward Drugs. Hence, factor of drug rejection (family factor) is the highest positive relationship (β= 0.336) at the significant value (p= 0.000). That indicates many people reject drugs due to family factor and because of that, they have a higher stigma towards drug.

- **H5 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drugs.**

  Factor 1 is regarding Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), which indicated the Beta value of the highest positive relationship (β= 0.336) at the significant value (p= 0.000). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is (p<0.10). This finding is supported by Matthew, Regmi, and Lama (2018) who stated that family that set a good example toward their children will make the children be a person who rejects drugs and have stigma toward drugs. Since the family plays a big role in shaping a child mindset and mentality.

- **H6 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drugs.**

  Factor 2 is referring to Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor) which indicated the Beta value of a positive relationship (β=0.289) at the significant value (p=0.00). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is (p<0.10). This findings is supported by Gomes, Andrade, Izbickid, Almeidae, and Oliveira (2013) that says a person who obeys to their religion will reject drugs as it is against what is taught in most of the religion in this world. That eventually makes them stigma toward drugs.

- **H7 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drugs.**

  Factor 3 is regarding Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), which indicated the Beta value of the lowest positive relationship (β= 0.080) at the significant value (p= 0.143). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the new alternate hypothesis. This findings is supported by Wakefield, Loken, and Hornik (2010) that says media is a factor of drug rejections and create stigma toward drugs in their mind, which is contra with the findings that are obtained.

- **H8 The higher the level of Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor), the higher the level of stigma toward drugs.**

  Factor 4 is referring to Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) which indicated the Beta value of a positive relationship (β=0.138) at the significant value (p=0.018). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is (p<0.10). This finding is supported by Squeqlia and Gray (2017) that says it is better to prevent rather than cure disease so, it is better to reject drugs and have stigma toward drugs rather than accepting something harmful for health.

Table 4.32: Hypothesis Testing – Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

HYPOTHESIS	SIG.	RESULT
H1 There is **a significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drug Consumers.	.002	**H0 ACCEPTED**
H2 There is **a significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drug Consumers.	.056	**H0 ACCEPTED**
H3 There is **a significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drug Consumers.	.000	**H0 ACCEPTED**

H4 There is **no significant relationship** between the

Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drug Consumers.	.853	**H₀ REJECTED**
H5: There is **a significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drugs.	.000	**H₀ ACCEPTED**
H6 There is **a significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drugs.	.000	**H₀ ACCEPTED**
H7 There is **no significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drugs.	.143	**H₀ REJECTED**
H8 There is **a significant relationship** between the Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) and the Level of Stigma toward Drugs.	.018	**H₀ ACCEPTED**

4. CONCLUSION

To summarize the study, there are four main independent variables, which is (1) Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), (2) Factor of Drug Rejection (Religion Factor), (3) Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor), and (4) Factor of Drug Rejection (Health Factor) toward the dependent variables of Stigma toward Drug Consumers and Stigma toward Drugs.

There is two indicated result based on the Multiple Linear Regression method for the coefficients analysis. The first reading indicated the Beta (β) values, which represent the significant relationship directly from the independent toward dependent variables. The Beta (β) values shown, Factor of Drug Rejection (Media Factor) ($\beta=0.279$), is the strongest significant relations towards the dependent variable of Stigma toward Drug Consumers which influence the tendency of rejection of drug and level of stigma toward drug consumers. Meanwhile, the other Beta (β) values shown, Factor of Drug Rejection (Family Factor), ($\beta=0.336$) is the strongest significant relations toward the dependent variable of Stigma toward Drug which influence the tendency of the drug rejection and level of stigma toward drugs.

Besides, based on coefficients significant level of Multiple Linear Regression analysis indicate the standardized significant value must be or less than 0.05. They are three independent variables and hypothesis is accepted for each dependent variables. Thus, the null hypothesis (H_0) for H_1 (Sig. = 0.002), H_2 (Sig. = 0.056), H_3 (Sig. = 0.000) and H_5 (Sig. = 0.000), H_6 (Sig. = 0.000) and H_8 (Sig. =0.018) is accepted. The remaining null hypothesis (H_4 and H_7) is rejected and accepted the alternate hypothesis (H_a).

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