CHAPTER IV :

FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter reports the results obtained from the analysis of data obtained from the questionnaire results. The results of the study are the results obtained from the research conducted by the researcher. According to Sidek Mohd Noah (2002), the survey results are significant to see how relevant the study results are.

This chapter discusses in detail the results of the study based on the objectives and questions stated in chapter 1. The results of these findings have been analyzed using the Statistical Packages for The Social Science (SPSS) for Windows Version 25.0 software. The analysis of the collected data is to see to what extent there is a significant difference in secondary school students' acceptance of PPDa and its relation to their attitude towards illicit drugs. All data analysis is done based on the data that has been obtained from the questionnaire that has been distributed to the respondents. A total of 380 sets of questionnaires consisted of three parts, namely parts A, B and C. All the data received were analyzed and summarized in table form.

4.2 Reliability Test

Reliability is an assessment of the degree of consistency between several measurements of an attribute (Hair et al., 2010). In this study, the researcher conducted

a Cronbach Alpha internal consistency reliability analysis to determine the degree of reliability of the instrument. This method, in addition to being the most frequently used method, can also help researchers to see how far the items measure the same construct (Hair et al., 2010). Several criteria are used to identify the degree of internal consistency of the instrument constructed Cronbach Alpha value above 0.7.

Table 4.1 Reliability test for all variables

Variable	Construct	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
PPDa	SLAD 5 MINIT UJIAN URIN LORONG PPDa	0.954	20
Attitude		0.916	15

The Cronbach Alpha internal consistency method was used to assess the reliability of this instrument with two variables and 35 items. The Cronbach Alpha value for this questionnaire is good overall. Based on Hair et al. (2010), a reliability coefficient value of 0.7 is considered acceptable. Meanwhile, the reliability coefficient for each construct is good and exceeds the recommendations made by Hair et al. (2010). As shown in Table 4.1, the Cronbach Alpha value for the PPDa variable is higher than that of the attitude variable, which is 0.954, while the Cronbach Alpha value for the attitude variable is 0.916. According to Hair et al., the Cronbach Alpha value for these two variables is reasonable (2010).

4.3 Demographics of Respondent

The analysis of this section looks at the frequency, percentage, mean value, and standard deviation of all information about the respondents, which consists of three items: gender, age, and year of study. The researcher will explain in detail the

demographic data of the respondents so that it is neater and more straightforward. The tables below show the data distribution in Part A by gender and total monthly income of parents (RM).

4.3.1 Gender

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondent by gender

Gender	N	(%)
Male	179	47.1
Female	201	52.9
Total	**380**	**100**

Table 4.2 shows the frequency and percentage of study respondents who have answered the questionnaire according to gender. Based on the table above, the frequency of male respondents is 179 respondents, equal to 47.1%, while the frequency of female respondents is 201 respondents, equal to 52.9%.

4.3.2 Socioeconomic Status

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by socioeconomic status

Socioeconomic Status (RM)	N	(%)
1000 and less	63	16.6
1001-3000	123	32.4
3001 - 5000	95	25.0
5001 -7000	65	17.1
7001 and above	34	8.9
Total	**380**	**100**

Table 4.3 shows the frequency and percentage of respondents who answered the questionnaire according to socioeconomic status. The analysis results for demographics of socioeconomic status found that most of the respondents have a socioeconomic class of RM1001 to RM3000, which is a total of 123 people or 32.4%, followed by respondents who have a socioeconomic status of RM3001 to RM5000, which is a total of 95 people or 25.0%. While for the socioeconomic status of RM5001 to RM7000, 65 people or 17.1% of the total number of respondents involved in this study. Respondents with the socioeconomic status of RM1000 and less are 63 people or 16.6%. However, only 34 people or 8.9% of respondents, have a socioeconomic class of RM7000 and above.

4.4 Normality Analysis

The most crucial prerequisite in determining whether the hypothesis test is valid is the data distribution's normality, and the most important thing is that the findings from the analysis are reliable (Awang et al., 2018). The data normality test determines whether or not the data distribution is usually scattered. Skewness and Kurtosis values are used to assess data normality.

Data is considered normal if the skewness range is between -2 and +2 and the kurtosis range is between -7 and +7 (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007). (Byrne, 2010). According to Chua (2011), the values of Skewness and Kurtosis must be between -1.96 and +1.96. According to Zainudin (2015), the normal range for Skewness and Kurtosis values for samples larger than 200 is between -1.5 and +1.5. The Skewness and Kurtosis values of variables are shown in the table below.

Table 4.4 Skewness and Kurtosis values of variables (N= 380)

Variables	N	Min	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
PPDa	380	4.2137	0.37413	-0.033	-0.373
ATTITUDE	380	1.3327	0.23284	0.812	0.981

The results of the data normality test, as shown in Table 4.4 above, show that the data distribution of all variables is normal. This is based on the values for skewness and kurtosis proposed by Zainudin (2015), Chua (2011), and Tabachnick and Fidell (2007). All variables had skewness and kurtosis values between -2.0 and +2.0, i.e. the PPDa variable had a skewness of -.033 and kurtosis of -.373. The skewness value for the attitude variable is 0.812, and the kurtosis value is.981. Because all of the variables have reached the desired skewness and kurtosis values, the infraction analysis can begin.

4.5 Descriptive Analysis

This section will present the results to answer the research questions and achieve the objectives. Then, the findings are presented according to the purposes.

4.5.1 To identify the level of students' acceptance of the overall PPDa program

This study aims to identify students' acceptance of the overall PPDa program. The data were analyzed using the mean score and standard deviation for descriptive analysis. To answer the research question, *what is the level of student acceptance of the overall PPDa program?* The researcher analyzed the data using the mean score and standard deviation for descriptive analysis. Table 4.5 shows the mean scores and corresponding standard deviations for the four PPDa programs. It found that all the programs have high levels of acceptance by the respondents. The *5 Minit Antidadah* program has the highest score of 4.2716 with standard deviation of 0.44370.

Table 4.5: Mean score for levels of acceptance towards PPDa programs

Construct	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
SLAD	380	4.2174	.44332
5 Minit Antidadah	380	4.2716	.44370
Ujian Urin	380	4.1189	.48400
Lorong PPDa	380	4.2468	.48341

(Level: Low = 1.00 – 2.33, Moderate = 2.34 – 3.66, High = 3.67 – 5.00)

4.5.2 To identify student attitudes towards illicit drugs

The results of this research answered the second purpose of study and achieved the second research question. To answer the research question, *what is the student attitude toward illicit drugs?* The researcher will analyze the mean score and standard deviation of the respondents. Table 4.6 shows the mean score for all the items in the attitude measure. Table 4.7 shows the average mean score for the attitude measure for all the respondents. The result indicates that the respondents have a negative attitude towards illicit drug use.

Table 4.6 Mean and standard deviation for items in attitudes measure

Items	Items Description	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
C1	I think illicit drugs are not harmful to health	380	1.34	.912
C2	I am sure I can stop taking illicit drugs at any time I want to	380	2.92	1.567
C3	Illicit drugs give me energy to study and work	380	1.29	.576
C4	I am not ashamed even if I am addicted to illicit drugs	380	1.26	.578
C5	Taking illicit drugs is just like smoking – no big deal	380	1.69	1.204
C6	I hate illicit drugs	380	1.31	1.057
C7	I love illicit drugs	380	1.07	.375
C8	Taking illicit drugs is so cool	380	1.24	.831
C9	Illicit drug is the best	380	1.07	3.57
C10	I cannot live without illicit drugs	380	1.10	4.22
C11	After taking illicit drugs, I am full of energy	380	1.11	.422
C12	When I am high on drugs, I do not even need to eat	380	1.22	.665
C13	I prefer to hang out with others who are also taking illicit drugs	380	1.07	.269
C14	I hate those people who tell me to avoid drugs	380	1.25	.837
C15	I do not care even if I go to jail because of drugs	380	1.06	.324

(Level: Low = 1.00 – 2.33, Moderate = 2.34 – 3.66, High = 3.67 – 5.00)

Table 4.7 Mean and standard deviation for all items in attitudes measure

Items	Items Description	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total	All	380	1.33	.023

(Level: Low = 1.00 – 2.33, Moderate = 2.34 – 3.66, High = 3.67 – 5.00)

4.6 Inferential Analysis

This section tests the hypotheses to answer the research questions that have been posted at an early stage. Accordingly, the analysis in hypothesis testing is done one by one based on the need to meet the purpose of the study. The methods used were including t-test, one – way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson Correlation Coefficient.

4.6.1 There is no significant difference in the level of acceptance of the overall PPDa program based on the student gender

Table 4.8 Independent t-test analysis

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	*df*	Sig.
Male	179	4.1980	.38926	-.769	378	.443
Female	201	4.2276	.36052	-.765	364	.445

Male and female respondents' acceptance of the entire PPDa programs was compared using an independent t-test. There are no significant differences in male (M= 4.19, SD=.38) and female (M= 4.22, SD=.36) scores (t(df)= 378, p=.44). The magnitude of the mean difference (-0.029, 95 percent CI: -.10 to .04) was not statistically significant. As a result, the null hypothesis H_{01} is accepted. The results of the independent t-test for PPDa programs between male and female respondents are shown in Table 4.8.

4.6.2 There is no significant difference in student attitude towards illicit drugs based on the student gender

Table 4.9 Independent t-test analysis

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	*df*	Sig.
Male	179	1.3548	.21801	1.746	378	.082
Female	201	1.3131	.24415	1.758	377	.080

Male and female respondents' attitude towards illicit drugs was compared using an independent t-test. There are no significant differences in male (M= 1.35, SD=.21) and female (M= 1.31, SD=.24) scores (t(df)= 378, p=.08). The magnitude of the mean difference (.041, 95 percent CI: -.00 to .08) was not statistically significant. As a result, the null hypothesis H_{02} is accepted. The independent t-test for attitude towards illicit drugs between male and female respondents is shown in Table 4.9.

4.6.3 There is no significant difference in the level of acceptance of the overall PPDa program based on the student socioeconomic status

Table 4.10 One-way ANOVA analysis

Socioeconomic Status	Sum of Squares	*df*	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between group	4.221	4	1.055	8.103	.000
Within group	48.828	375	.130		
Total	53.049	379			

**Significance on level* p < .05

Referring to table 4.10, one-way ANOVA test showed a significant difference in the level of acceptance of the overall PPDa program based on the student socioeconomic status with a value of F (4,375) = 8.10, p = .00 p <0.05. That means the

overall PPDa program's acceptance level is significantly based on the student's socioeconomic status. This indicates that the null hypothesis H_{03} is rejected.

4.6.4 There is no significant difference in student attitudes towards illicit drugs based on the student socioeconomic status

Table 4.11 One-way ANOVA analysis

Socioeconomic Status	Sum of Squares	*df*	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between group	1.080	4	.270	5.201	.000
Within group	19.467	375	.052		
Total	20.547	379			

**Significance on level* p < .05

These results show in Table 4.11 that there is a significant difference in student attitudes towards illicit drugs based on the student socioeconomic status with a value of F (4,375) = 5.20, p = .00 p <0.05. That means the student's attitudes toward illicit drugs are significantly based on the student's socioeconomic status. This indicates that the null hypothesis H_{04} is rejected.

4.6.5 There is no significant relationship between the level of students' acceptance of the PPDa program with student attitudes towards illicit drugs

Table 4.12 Correlations Coefficient between the level of students' acceptance of the PPDa program with student attitudes towards illicit drugs

		PPDa	**Attitude**
PPDa	Pearson correlation	1	-.071
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.169
	N	380	380
Attitude	Pearson correlation	-.071	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.169	
	N	380	380

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on Table 4.12, Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated to evaluate the relationship between student acceptance of the PPDa program and students' attitudes towards illicit drugs. The research results show an inverse correlation between the level of student acceptance of the PPDa program and student attitudes towards illegal drugs (r = -.071, sig = 0.16). Therefore, the null hypothesis stated that there is no significant relationship between students' acceptance of the PPDa program and student attitudes towards illicit drugs is accepted.

.

4.6 Summary

Overall, the findings of the research are discussed in this chapter. There have been up to five hypotheses proposed; three have been accepted, and two have been rejected. This study's findings are based on five research hypotheses, which are as follows: -

i. The hypothesis is accepted because there is no significant difference in the level of acceptance of the overall PPDa program based on the student gender.

ii. The hypothesis is accepted there is no significant difference in student attitudes towards illicit drugs based on the student gender.

iii. The hypothesis rejected that there is a significant difference in the level of acceptance of the overall PPDa program based on the student's socioeconomic status.

iv. The hypothesis rejected there is a significant difference in student attitude toward illicit drugs based on the student's socioeconomic status.

v. The hypothesis is accepted there is no significant relationship between the level of students' acceptance of the PPDa program with student attitudes towards illicit drugs.

In conclusion, the findings of this study successfully demonstrate the values that describe secondary school students' acceptance of PPDa and its relationship with their attitude toward illicit drugs, as well as answering the study objectives presented at the beginning of the study. As a result, the findings of this study have provided valuable context for the researcher to conduct subsequent research.