

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND RESULT

4.1 Introduction

Previously, Chapter 3 discussed the research methodology to achieve the research objectives. This chapter will describe the outcomes of the data analysis techniques used to survey the data. The findings of non-response bias will be presented in Section 4.2. The data of response rate and common method bias will be discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4, respectively. Section 4.5 will present the results of the demographic profile of the respondents. Section 4.6 will go over the descriptive statistics for each independent variable and dependent variable in this study. The validity and reliability analyses will be reported in Sections 4.7 and 4.8. The findings of multiple regression analysis will be shown in Section 4.9. Finally, Section 4.10 will recap the main points of the chapter.

4.2 Missing Data

As this study distributed the questionnaire to respondents via an online survey, no missing data occurred. This is because online surveys contain controls that prevent respondents from not answering a particular question.

4.3 Normality Test

The normal probability plot of the regression of standardised residuals checks the deviation of the total residual in a straight diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right. The findings of this study are depicted in Figure 4.1, where the residual

points are seen to lie in a reasonably straight diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right, indicating that there is no major deviation from normality.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression of Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: Public Acceptance of the Carbon Tax

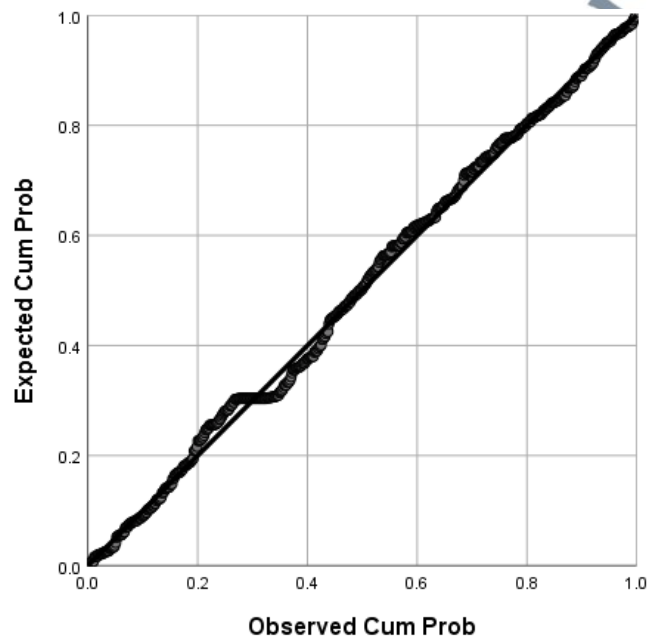


Figure 4.1: Normal Plot of Regression of Standardised Residual

4.4 Non-response Bias

In this study, a test for non-response bias was done to ensure that the sample is not biased (Benke & Street, 1992). The non-response bias was examined by comparing responses before the reminders were sent (early responses) with responses generated after the reminders were sent (late responses) using a t-test (Pallant, 2010). The non-response bias was determined by comparing the means of the selected items pertaining to public perceptions of political trust and government's competence between early and late response samples. There were 124 cases in both the early and late response groups. To determine whether the groups differed significantly from one

another, the two-tailed p-value was analysed. According to Table 4.1, the entire item displayed non-significant p-values (all items indicated p-values > 0.05), indicating no significant difference between the early response and late response groups. These outcomes indicate that non-response bias is not a concern.

Table 4.1: t-Test Results for Early and Late Responses

	Response	N	Mean	Std. Dev	p-value* (two tailed)
PT1	Early	124	2.92	.968	.106
	Late	124	2.72	.984	
PT2	Early	124	2.31	1.005	.162
	Late	124	2.14	.896	
PT3	Early	124	2.47	1.039	.253
	Late	124	2.32	.950	
PT4	Early	124	2.81	.940	.388
	Late	124	2.71	.986	
PT5	Early	124	3.06	.881	.325
	Late	124	2.96	.887	
GC1	Early	124	3.05	.970	.396
	Late	124	2.95	.825	
GC2	Early	124	2.94	.961	.166
	Late	124	2.77	.900	
GC3	Early	124	3.27	.837	.099
	Late	124	3.09	.846	

Note: * The significance level is 0.05. A p-value greater than 0.05 indicates a non-significant difference between early and late responses.

4.5 Response Rate

As stated in Chapter 3, the information for this study was gathered through an online questionnaire that was distributed over the Internet. The surveys were performed between 1st November 2021 to 31st December 2021. The questionnaire was distributed using social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram to reach out to as many people as possible. The researcher generated a tailored message and emailed it to the respondents individually, as well as through the

WhatsApp Group and Facebook Group, to gauge their reactions. Respondents could take part in the survey by clicking on the link that had been provided.

Based on the suggestion of Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the number of samples for this study is 384. As a result, an online survey was sent to Facebook with a follower count of 1774 people, as well as to individual WhatsApp accounts and Whatsapp Groups with a combined 726 participants in order to boost the response rate of the study. There were a total of 2500 online questionnaires sent out, but only 566 individuals responded to the survey. Table 4.2 shows the response rate for the internet survey conducted over two months.

Table 4.2: Internet Survey Response Rate

Description	Quantity
Number of distributed online survey	2500
Number of respondents	566
Number of non-response	1934
Response Rate (%)	22.64%

The response rate was calculated from the table by dividing the number of the respondents who answered the online survey by the total number of online surveys sent, which resulted in a 22.64% response rate for the online survey. The total number of participants in this study is 566.

4.6 Common Method Bias

A common method bias occurs when responses vary systematically due to the application of a common scaling strategy to measures derived from a single data source. Common method bias occurs when the method distorts substantively-driven causal effects (Fuller et al., 2016). Harman's exploratory factor analysis suggests that common method bias is present if the unrotated solution (with all measured items

included) produces one factor that accounts for more than 50% of the variance (Fuller et al., 2016). Confirmatory factor analysis follows the same procedure, testing whether a single factor accounts for the majority of measurement variance (Podsakoff et al., 2003). The Total Variance Explained table was used to determine the components that meet the criteria for common method bias. The eigenvalues for each component are listed in Table 4.3. From the table, only three components recorded eigenvalues above 1 (9.335, 2.264, 1.076). These three components explain a total of 51.859% of the variance. This shows that the common method bias in this study is slightly higher than 50% and should be considered, but proactive steps have been taken, such as varying the type of Likert-scale.

Table 4.3: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings ^a
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total
1	9.335	51.859	51.859	9.335	51.859	51.859	7.771
2	2.264	12.579	64.437	2.264	12.579	64.437	4.428
3	1.076	5.980	70.418	1.076	5.980	70.418	7.000
4	.888	4.932	75.349				
5	.662	3.680	79.029				
6	.581	3.226	82.255				
7	.455	2.527	84.783				
8	.424	2.354	87.137				
9	.375	2.086	89.223				
10	.370	2.057	91.281				
11	.276	1.534	92.814				
12	.267	1.485	94.299				
13	.223	1.238	95.537				
14	.187	1.037	96.574				
15	.177	.986	97.560				
16	.170	.942	98.502				
17	.147	.815	99.317				
18	.123	.683	100.000				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

4.7 Demographic Background

The result of the demographic analysis is presented in this section, including age, education level, employment status, monthly gross income, gender, race, and location.

4.7.1 Age

The results of the respondents' age groups are shown in Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2. Responses from respondents between the ages of 21 and 39 years old is the highest (66.6%, or 377 respondents), followed by responses from respondents between the ages of 18 and 20 years old i.e. 13.3% (75 respondents). The third highest response was from respondents in the age range of 40 to 49 years old i.e. 13.1% or 74 responses, followed by the respondents in the age range of 50 to 59 years old i.e. 6.4% or 36 responses. The respondents between the ages of 60 to 69 years old account for the smallest proportion of the sample, comprising only 0.7% or 4 respondents.

Table 4.4: Frequency, Percentage, Valid percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-20 years old	75	13.3	13.3	13.3
21-39 years old	377	66.6	66.6	79.9
40-49 years old	74	13.1	13.1	92.9
50-59 years old	36	6.4	6.4	99.3
60-69 years old	4	0.7	0.7	100.0
Total	566	100.0	100.0	

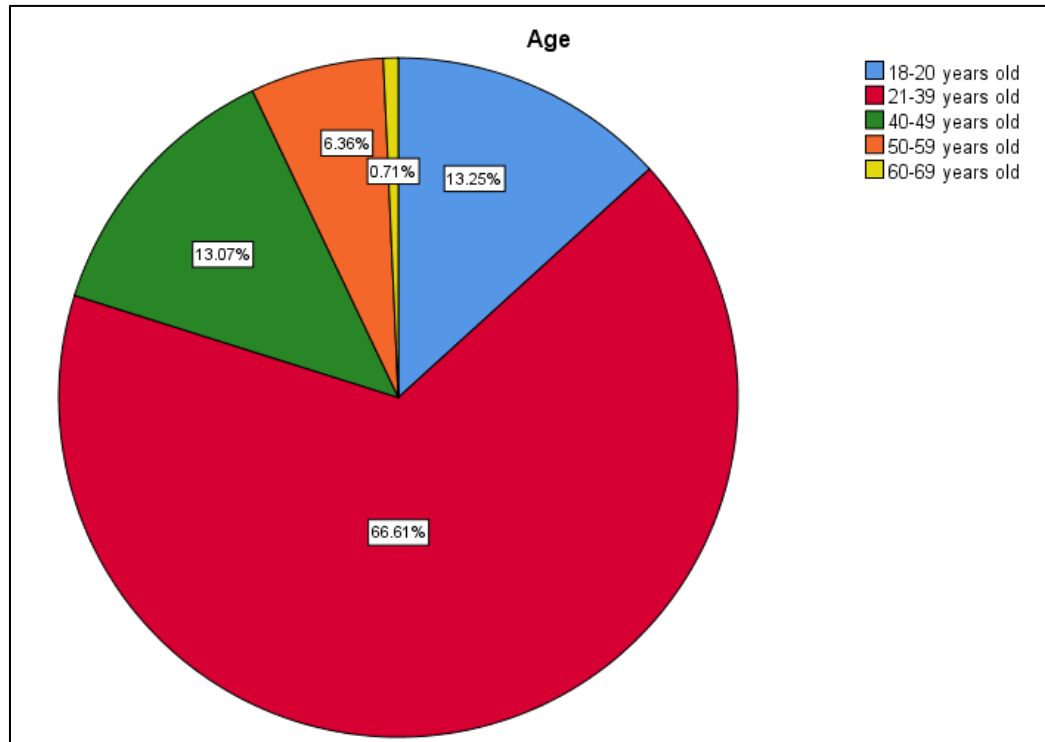


Figure 4.2: Respondents' Age

4.7.2 Education Level

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.3 show that most of the respondents have a Bachelor's degree i.e. at 47.9% (271 respondents). The other respondents have a STPM/Diploma, Master's degree, high school diploma, Matriculation/Pre-Diploma/Certified diploma, Doctor of Philosophy, and Professional Certificate. These groups make up a collective 18% (102 respondents), 12% (68 respondents), 9.5% (54 respondents), 5.5% (31 respondents), 4.8% (27 respondents), and 1.6% (9 respondents) of the total responses, respectively. Respondents with secondary education and no schooling account for 0.5% (3 respondents) and 0.2% (1 respondent) of the total sample, respectively.

Table 4.5: Frequency, Percentage, Valid Percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Education Level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No schooling completed	1	.2	.2	.2
Primary school	3	.5	.5	.7
High school	54	9.5	9.5	10.2
Matriculation/ Pre-Diploma/ Certificated	31	5.5	5.5	15.7
STPM/Diploma	102	18.0	18.0	33.7
Professional Certificate	9	1.6	1.6	35.3
Bachelor's degree	271	47.9	47.9	83.2
Master's degree	68	12.0	12.0	95.2
Doctor of Philosophy	27	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	566	100.0	100.0	

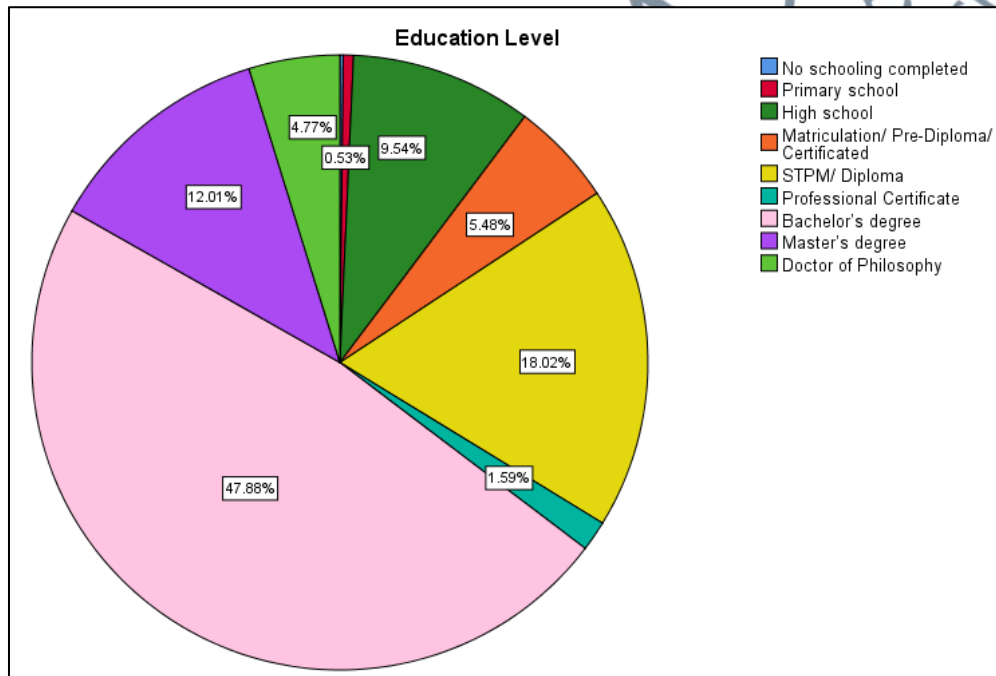


Figure 4.3: Respondents' Education Level

4.7.3 Employment Status

The employment status of the respondents is shown in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.4. According to the survey results, the majority of the respondents are full-time employees (49.6% or 281 respondents). Students make up 29.2% (165 respondents) of those who answered the survey questions. The rest of them are self-employed (9% or

51 respondents), unemployed (7.2% or 41 respondents) and part-time employed (4.4% or 25 respondents). Respondents who are retired account for 0.5% or only three.

Table 4.6: Frequency, Percentage, Valid Percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Employment Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Full-time employed	281	49.6	49.6	49.6
Part-time employed	25	4.4	4.4	54.1
Self-employed	51	9.0	9.0	63.1
Student	165	29.2	29.2	92.2
Retired	3	.5	.5	92.8
Not employed	41	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	566	100.0	100.0	

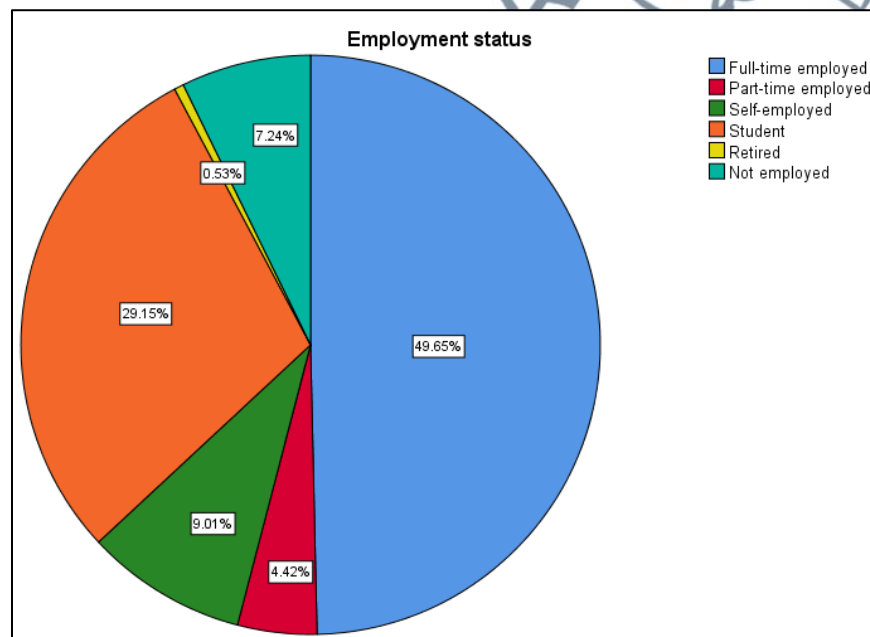


Figure 4.4: Respondents' Employment Status

4.7.4 Monthly Gross Income

The monthly gross income of the respondents is presented in Table 4.7 and Figure 4.5. Most of the respondents have a monthly gross income of less than RM1,200, accounting for 224 respondents or 39.6%. This is followed by 167

respondents, or 29.5%, with income ranging from RM1,201 to RM3,000 per month; 96 respondents, or 17%, with income ranging from RM3,001 to RM6,000; 42 respondents, or 7.4%, with income ranging from RM6,001 to RM9,000; 21 respondents, or 3.7%, with income ranging from RM9,001 to RM12,000, and 16 respondents, or 2.8%, with income ranging from RM 12,001 or more.

Table 4.7: Frequency, Percentage, Valid Percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Monthly Gross Income

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than RM1,200	224	39.6	39.6	39.6
RM1,201 – RM3,000	167	29.5	29.5	69.1
RM3,001 – RM6,000	96	17.0	17.0	86.0
RM6,001 – RM9,000	42	7.4	7.4	93.5
RM9,001 – RM12,000	21	3.7	3.7	97.2
RM12,001 or more	16	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total	566	100.0	100.0	

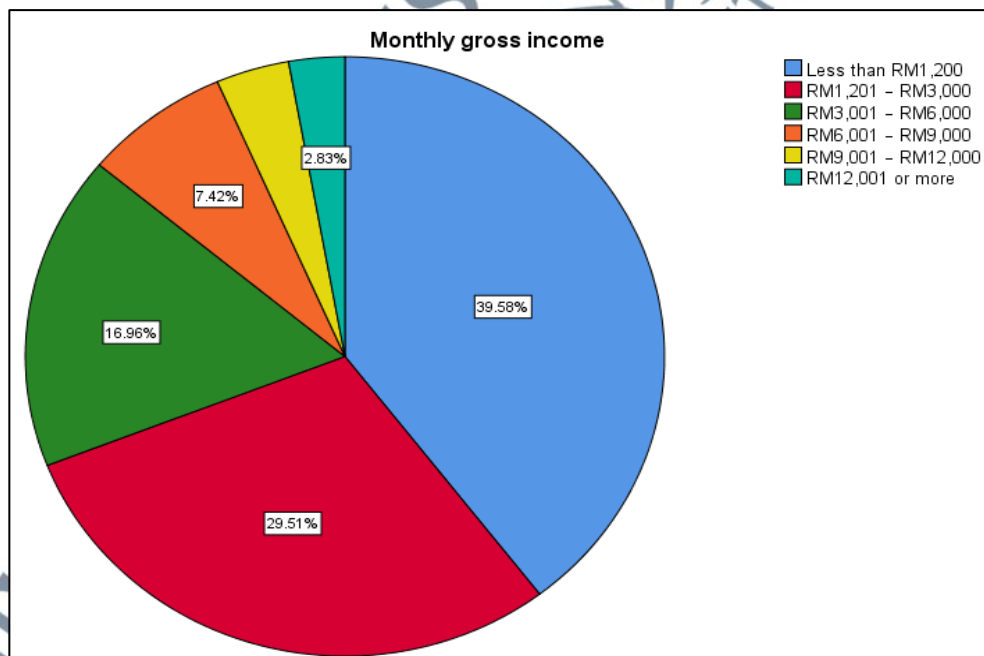


Figure 4.5: Respondents' Monthly Gross Income

4.7.5 Gender

The data of demographic analysis on gender is described in Table 4.8 and Figure 4.6. In this study, female respondents account for 71.2% (403 respondents) of the total 566 respondents, while male respondents account for 28.8% (163 respondents). As the number of female respondents exceeded the male respondents in this study, it can be said that women are more likely than men to participate.

Table 4.8: Frequency, Percentage, Valid Percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	163	28.8	28.8	28.8
Female	403	71.2	71.2	100.0
Total	566	100.0	100.0	

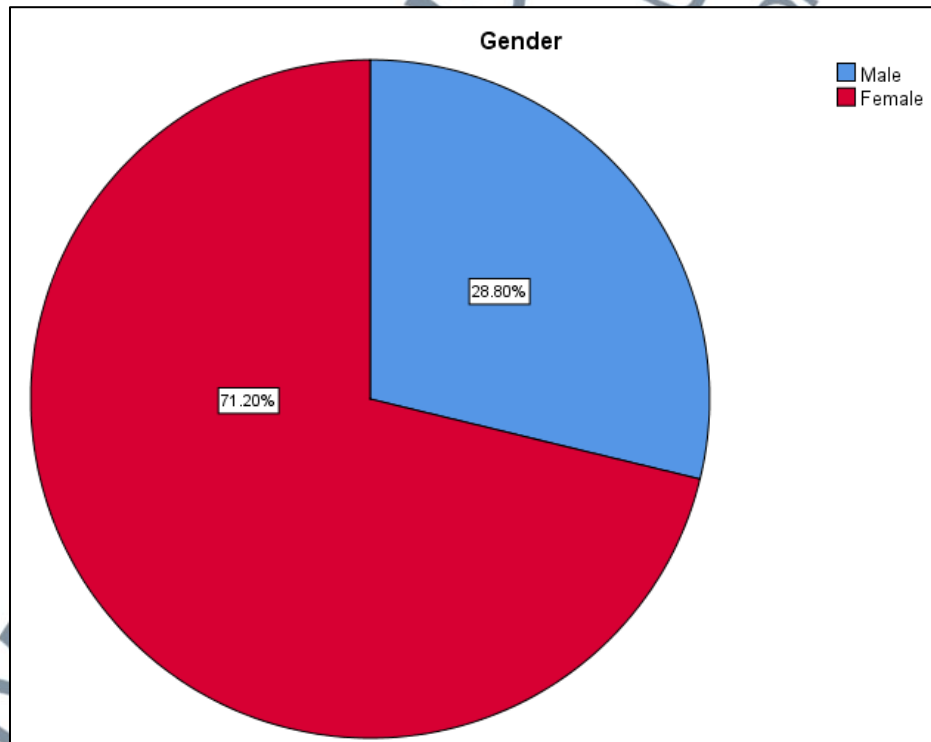


Figure 4.6: Respondents' Gender

4.7.6 Race

The race of the respondents is depicted in Table 4.9 and Figure 4.7, shown below. The results reveal that Malay respondents constitute the vast majority of those who took part in the survey, accounting for 87.6 % or 496 respondents. This is followed by Iban, Others, and Chinese respondents, accounting for 5.1% (29 respondents), 3.7% (21 respondents), and 2.5% (14 respondents), respectively of all the responses. The number of respondents among Indians was the lowest, with only 1.1%, or 6 respondents, taking part.

Table 4.9: Frequency, Percentage, Valid Percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Malay	496	87.6	87.6	87.6
Chinese	14	2.5	2.5	90.1
Indian	6	1.1	1.1	91.2
Iban	29	5.1	5.1	96.3
Others	21	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	566	100.0	100.0	

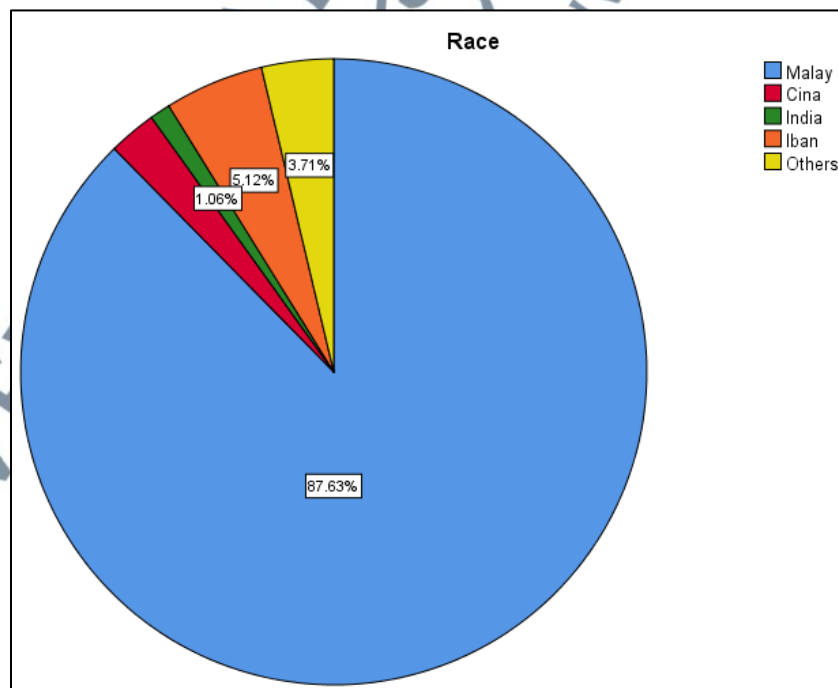


Figure 4.7: Respondents' Race

4.7.7 Location

The respondents' locations are depicted in Table 4.10 and Figure 4.8 below. This location reflects the 16 states that constitute Malaysia. The state of Negeri Sembilan had the highest number of respondents in this survey, with 103 respondents (18.2%) out of the 566 total respondents. This is followed by respondents who live in Selangor (16.4% or 93 respondents), Sarawak (13.6% or 77 respondents), Perak (9.9% or 56 respondents) and Kedah (9.9% or 54 respondents). Pulau Pinang accounts for 6.9% of the responses or 39 respondents. Kelantan accounts for 5.3% of the total responses or 30 respondents. There were 30 respondents from Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur or 5.3%. Melaka accounts for 4.1% of the total, or 23 respondents. Pahang accounts for 3.5% of the total, or 20 respondents. Terengganu accounts for 3.2% of the total, or 18 respondents. Perlis, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya, and Labuan all account for less than one percent of the total, with 0.9% (5 respondents), 0.7% (4 respondents), and 0.2% (1 respondent), correspondingly.

Table 4.10: Frequency, Percentage, Valid Percentage, Cumulative Percentage of Respondents' Location

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Johor	21	3.7	3.7	3.7
Kedah	39	6.9	6.9	10.6
Kelantan	30	5.3	5.3	15.9
Melaka	23	4.1	4.1	20.0
Negeri Sembilan	103	18.2	18.2	38.2
Pahang	20	3.5	3.5	41.7
Perak	56	9.9	9.9	51.6
Perlis	5	.9	.9	52.5
Pulau Pinang	38	6.7	6.7	59.2
Sabah	9	1.6	1.6	60.8
Sarawak	77	13.6	13.6	74.4
Selangor	93	16.4	16.4	90.8
Terengganu	18	3.2	3.2	94.0
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	29	5.1	5.1	99.1
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	1	.2	.2	99.3
Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya	4	.7	.7	100.0

Total	566	100.0	100.0
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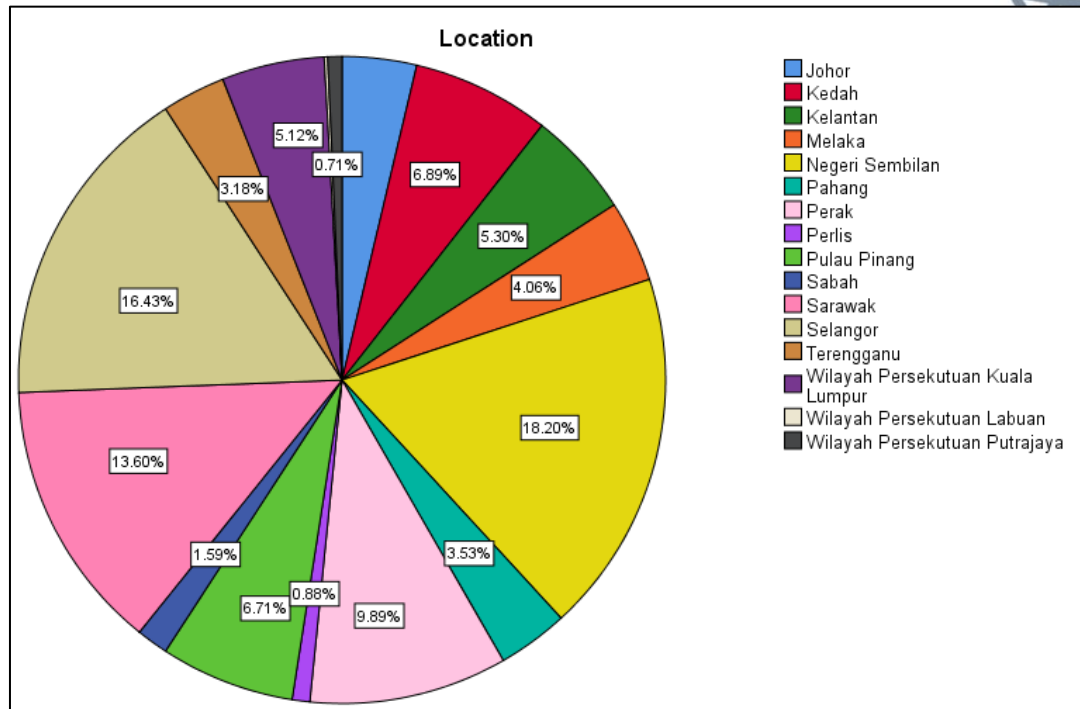


Figure 4.8: Respondents' Location

4.8 Descriptive Statistics

In this part, the descriptive analysis of the study on the independent variables and dependent variable is presented in the following sub-section. The independent variables include political trust, government's integrity, government's competence and government's accountability, while the dependent variable is public acceptance of carbon tax.

4.8.1 Political Trust

Table 4.11 presents the descriptive analysis of political trust in the government. This variable consists of 5 items and used a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Distrust) to 5 (Strongly Trust). Based on the result, the range of mean values is between 2.32 and 3.07. The item coded as PT5 acquired the highest mean value,

which is 3.07 compared to the other items. This means that most of the respondents have trust in the government to introduce a carbon tax.

Table 4.11: Descriptive Analysis for Political Trust

Items	Code	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
In personal, to what extent do you trust the government?	PT1	566	1	5	2.92	0.970
How much do you personally trust politicians?	PT2	566	1	5	2.32	0.977
How much do you personally trust political parties?	PT3	566	1	5	2.46	0.989
How much do you personally trust the parliament?	PT4	566	1	5	2.83	0.938
Do you trust the government that made the decision to introduce the carbon tax?	PT5	566	1	5	3.07	0.915

4.8.2 Government's Integrity

Table 4.12 shows the descriptive analysis for government's integrity. This variable has four items that used a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). The analysis resulted in a range of mean values from 2.83 to 3.36. The highest value of mean is 3.36, which refers to the item coded as GI1. This shows that the respondents agree that the government is an institution that should act in the public's best interest.

Table 4.12: Descriptive Analysis for Government's Integrity

Items	Code	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
The government intends to act in the best interest of the public.	GI1	566	1	5	3.36	0.937
The government intends to act fairly.	GI 2	566	1	5	3.04	0.923
The government is open and honest with the public, even if it is not in their favor.	GI 3	566	1	5	2.83	0.969
The government avoids being overly influenced by interest groups.	GI 4	566	1	5	2.94	1.046

4.8.3 Government's Competence

Table 4.13 presents the descriptive analysis for government's competence. The variables consist of 3 items that used a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Not Confident) to 5 (Strongly Confident). The range of mean values for this variable is from 2.91 to 3.23. The item coded as GC3 has the highest mean value, which is 3.23. This means that the respondents agree that the government has the necessary skilled people to carry out the job regarding climate change.

Table 4.13: Descriptive Analysis for Government's Competence

Items	Code	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
The government is doing a good job with regards to climate change.	GC1	566	1	5	3.02	0.917
The government is competent enough to deal with climate change.	GC 2	566	1	5	2.91	0.950

The government has the necessary skilled people to carry out its job with regards to climate change.	GC 3	566	1	5	3.23	0.879
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4.8.4 Government's Accountability

Table 4.14 shows the descriptive analysis for government's accountability. This variable has three items and used a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Not Believe) to 5 (Strongly Believe). The range of mean values is from 2.69 to 2.91. The highest value of mean is 2.91 referring to item GS3. This means that the respondents have low trust in the government in managing the revenue for improving public welfare.

Table 4.14: Descriptive Analysis for Government's Accountability

Items	Code	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
In general, do you trust the government in spending the national revenue collection?	GA1	566	1	5	2.75	0.980
How much do you trust that the government would spend the revenue wisely?	GA2	566	1	5	2.69	0.978
How much do you trust the government in spending the revenue in improving public welfare?	GA3	566	1	5	2.91	1.003

4.8.5 Public Acceptance of Carbon Tax

Table 4.15 presents the descriptive analysis for public acceptance of carbon tax. The variable consists of 3 items and used a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Not support) to 5 (Strongly Support). The range of mean values for this variable is from 3.29 to 3.39. The items coded as PA2 acquired the highest mean value of 3.39. This result shows that the respondents support the government's decision to implement a carbon tax and are willing to accept this decision.

Table 4.15: Descriptive Analysis for Public Acceptance of the Carbon Tax

Items	Code	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Do you support this government decision to implement carbon tax?	PA1	566	1	5	3.34	.913
To what extent do you support the implementation of carbon tax policy?	PA2	566	1	5	3.39	.898
Are you willing to accept this government's decision to implement a carbon tax?	PA3	566	1	5	3.29	.892

4.9 Validity Analysis

In this section, the results of the validity analysis are presented in the subsection below that explains the structure of the data for each of the variables namely political trust, government's integrity, government's competence, government's accountability and public acceptance of carbon tax.

4.9.1 Political Trust

The variable of political trust was measured using five items. The result of EFA is presented in Table 4.16 and Table 4.17 below. In Table 4.16, it was found that the KMO value is 0.829, which is above the appropriate value for KMO. Meanwhile, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for this variable is 0.000, which shows that the variable of trust to government is significant for this study.

Furthermore, Table 4.17 shows the result of factor loading for political trust. For this variable, the factor loading for all the items are more than 0.40, which means that these items are significant for this study.

Table 4.16: KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for Political Trust

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.829
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1664.378
	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Table 4.17: Factor Loadings for Political Trust

Items	Factor Loadings
PT1	0.843
PT2	0.877
PT3	0.888
PT4	0.822
PT5	0.697

4.9.2 Government's Integrity

The analysis for the variable of government's integrity was measured using four items. Table 4.18 and Table 4.19 below show the result of EFA. The value for KMO is 0.793, which is above the appropriate value, while Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for this variable is 0.000 which shows that the variable of government's integrity is significant for this study.

Furthermore, Table 4.19 shows the result of the factor loading for government's integrity. For this variable, the factor loading for all the items are more than 0.40, which means that these items are significant for this study.

Table 4.18: KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for Government's Integrity

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.793
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	980.879
	df	6
	Sig.	0.000

Table 4.19: Factor Loadings for Government's Integrity

Items	Factor Loadings
GI1	0.805
GI2	0.886
GI3	0.876
GI4	0.723

4.9.3 Government's Competence

For the variable of government's competence, it was measured using three items. The result of EFA is presented in Table 4.20 and Table 4.21 below. In Table 4.20, it was found that the KMO value is 0.692, which is above the appropriate value for KMO. Meanwhile, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for this variable is 0.000, which shows the variable of government's competence is significant for this study.

Furthermore, Table 4.21 shows the result of factor loading for government's competence. For this variable, the factor loading for all the items are more than 0.40, which means that these items are significant for this study.

Table 4.20: KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for Government's Competence

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.692
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	917.611
	df	3
	Sig.	0.000

Table 4.21: Factor Loadings for Government's Competence

Items	Factor Loadings
GC1	0.912
GC2	0.925
GC3	0.822

4.9.4 Government's Accountability

The analysis for the variable of government's accountability was measured using three items. Below, Table 4.22 and Table 4.23 show the result of EFA. The value for KMO is 0.749, which is above the appropriate value, while Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for this variable is 0.000. The variable of government's accountability is significant for this study.

Furthermore, Table 4.23 shows the result of factor loading for government's accountability. For this variable, the factor loading for all the items are more than 0.40, which means that these items are significant for this study.

Table 4.22: KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for Government's Accountability

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.749
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1149.277
	df	3
	Sig.	0.000

Table 4.23: Factor Loadings for Government's Accountability

Items	Factor Loadings
GA1	0.926
GA2	0.931
GA3	0.902

4.9.5 Public Acceptance of Carbon Tax

For the variable of public acceptance of carbon tax, it was measured using three items. The result of EFA is presented in Table 4.24 and Table 4.25 below. In Table 4.24, it was found that the KMO value is 0.767, which is above the appropriate value for KMO. Meanwhile, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for this variable is 0.000, which shows that the variable of government's competence is significant for this study.

Furthermore, Table 4.25 shows the result of factor loading for public acceptance of carbon tax. For this variable, the factor loading for all the items are more than 0.40, which means that these items are significant for this study.

Table 4.24: KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity for Public Acceptance of the Carbon Tax

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.767
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1518.051
	Df	3
	Sig.	0.000

Table 4.25: Factor Loadings for Public Acceptance of the Carbon Tax

Items	Factor Loadings
PA1	0.949
PA2	0.951
PA3	0.935

4.10 Reliability Analysis

In this part, the result of the reliability analysis is presented to determine the consistency of the items. Table 4.26 shows the result of reliability for all the variables namely political trust, government's integrity, government's competence, government's accountability and public acceptance of carbon tax. In this table, the analysis of Cronbach's Alpha if Item is Deleted included in determining whether to delete the item or maintain it according to its value.

Table 4.26: Summary of the Reliability Analysis for the Independent and Dependent Variables

Variables	No.	Items	Cronbach's Alpha if Item is Deleted	Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
Political trust	1	In personal, to what extent do you trust the government?	0.854	0.884	5
	2	How much do you personally trust politicians?	0.844		
	3	How much do you personally trust political parties?	0.840		
	4	How much do you personally trust the parliament?	0.862		
	5	Do you trust the government that made the decision to introduce the carbon tax?	0.893		
Government's Integrity	1	The government intends to act in the best interest of the public.	0.808	0.838	4
	2	The government intends to act fairly.	0.756		
	3	The government is open and honest with the public, even if it is not in their favour.	0.760		
	4	The government avoids being overly influenced by interest groups.	0.851		

Government's Competence	1	The government is doing a good job with regards to climate change.	0.769	0.865	3
	2	The government is competent enough to deal with climate change.	0.744		
	3	The government has the necessary skilled people to carry out its job with regards to climate change.	0.898		
Government's accountability	1	In general, do you trust the government in spending the national revenue collection?	0.859	0.909	3
	2	Do you trust that the government will use the revenue from carbon taxes in a good way?	0.851		
	3	How much do you trust the government in spending the revenue for improving public welfare?	0.897		
Public acceptance of the carbon tax	1	Do you support this government decision to implement carbon tax?	0.906	0.940	3
	2	To what extent do you support the implementation of carbon tax policy?	0.902		
	3	Are you willing to accept this government's decision to implement carbon tax?	0.928		

Based on the results of the analysis above, it was found that all of the variables have a Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds 0.70, namely political trust at 0.884, government's integrity at 0.838, government's competence at 0.865, government's accountability at 0.909, and public acceptance of carbon tax at 0.940. Thus, the factor of public acceptance of carbon tax has the highest value of alpha. This means that these variables' items are consistent and have the same underlying construct compared to the other items with their factors.

4.11 Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was used in this study to analyze the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable of the study. For this study, the multiple regression analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between political trust, governments' integrity, government's competence, governments' accountability with public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia.

4.11.1 Preliminary Analysis on Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression is one of the fussier of the statistical techniques. Thus, several practical matters must be attended to by conducting several key assumptions of the preliminary analysis of the multiple regression model such as linearity, homoscedasticity and multicollinearity (Pallant, 2010).

i. First Assumption: Linearity and Homoscedasticity

The first assumptions can be checked from the residuals scatterplots, which are generated to see the relationship between each of the independent variables (political trust, governments' integrity, government's competence, governments' accountability) and dependent variable (public acceptance of carbon tax) of this study. The scatterplots involve checking the linearity of the data, which means that the outcome should have a straight-line relationship with the scores of the dependent variables. Additionally, the scatterplot may detect the presence of outliers when the cases fall outside of the range of standardised residual values above 3.0 and below -3.0 on each side of the line. The scatterplot in Figure 4.9 below demonstrates that the dots are evenly scattered throughout the table, with the majority of them located in the centre

(along the 0 point), confirming that the data is normally distributed and homoscedastic.

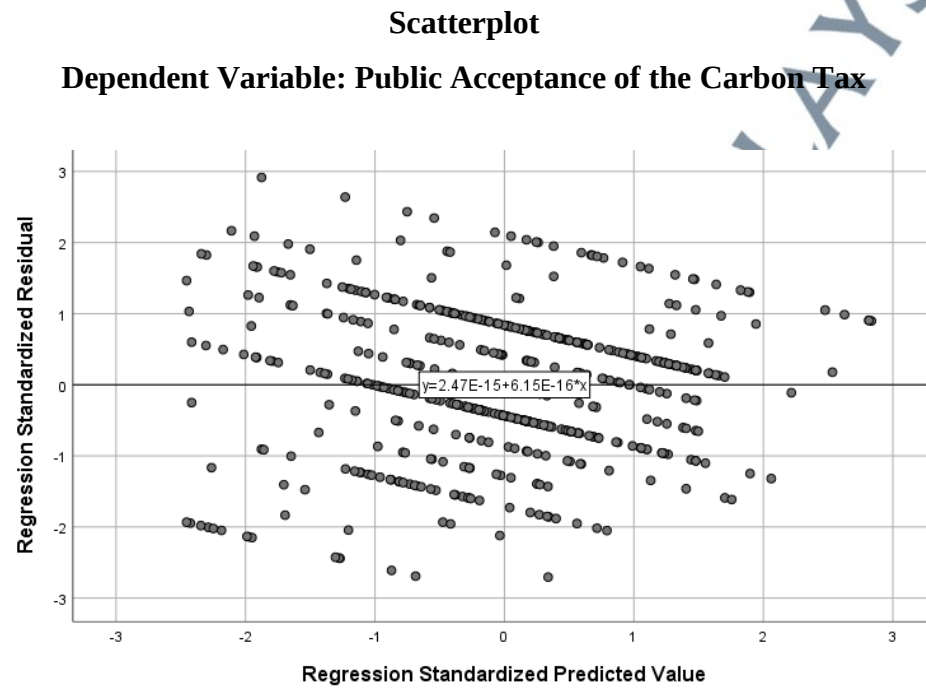


Figure 4.9: Scatterplot of the Relationship between the Independent Variables and Dependent Variable

ii. Second Assumption: Multicollinearity

A multicollinear relationship between the independent variables is one that exists when the independent variables are significantly correlated with one another (Pallant, 2010). To carry out the test, the tolerance and the VIF measures were used to determine whether the results of the tolerance value are less than 0.10 and the value of VIF greater than 10. In this study, all the independent variables have tolerance values greater than 0.10 and VIF values less than 10. Table 4.27 presents the tolerance value for political trust i.e. 0.301, government's integrity i.e. 0.425, government's competence i.e. 0.406, and government's accountability i.e. 0.291. Meanwhile, the VIF value for political trust is 3.326, government's integrity is 2.351, government's

competence is 2.461, and government's accountability is 3.439. It can be concluded that, there is no multicollinearity problem in this study and all of the underlying assumptions for multiple regressions were not violated.

Table 4.27: Tolerance and Variance-Inflation Factor (VIF) Values

Independent Variables	Tolerance Value	VIF Value
Political trust	0.301	3.326
Government's integrity	0.425	2.351
Government's competence	0.406	2.461
Government's accountability	0.291	3.439

4.11.2 Standard Multiple Regression Analysis

For this study, examining the independent variables and dependent variable will help the researcher to achieve the research objective and answer the research questions. Therefore, standard multiple regression was used to evaluate the power of each of the independent variables and how much variance it has in a dependent variable. There are four research questions demonstrated in this study:

RQ1: Does political trust positively influence public acceptance on carbon tax implementation in Malaysia?

RQ2: Does government's integrity positively influence public acceptance on carbon tax implementation in Malaysia?

RQ3: Does government's competence positively influence public acceptance on carbon tax implementation in Malaysia?

RQ4: Does government's accountability positively influence public acceptance on carbon tax implementation in Malaysia?

The regression analysis results for these research questions were analysed by presenting them in three tables of analysis results as below. The Model Summary of

the variables show that the value of R^2 is 15.6% which means the variance of public trust to the government in accepting carbon tax implementation (Table 4.28).

Table 4.28: Model Summary of Variables

Model Summary^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.395 ^a	.156	.150	.78464

a. Dependent Variable: Public acceptance of the carbon tax

b. Predictors (Constant):

1. Political trust
2. Government's integrity
3. Government's competence
4. Government's accountability

Furthermore, Table 4.29 shows the Table of ANOVA which presents the result for each factor (political trust, government's integrity, government's competence and government's accountability), demonstrating the statistical significance of $F=25.946$. The result for the independent variables are significant (0.000) at $p<0.05$. This means that all the variables significantly contribute to the equation at the significance level.

Table 4.29: ANOVA Analysis Result

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	63.897	4	15.974	25.946	.000 ^b
	Residual	345.387	561	.616		
	Total	409.283	565			

a. Dependent Variable: Public acceptance of the carbon tax

b. Predictors (Constant):

1. Political trust
2. Government's integrity
3. Government's competence
4. Government's accountability

In Table 4.30, the result of the multiple regression analysis shows that only two variables have a significant effect on the public acceptance of carbon tax namely government's competence and government's accountability. The beta value for government's accountability is $\beta=0.165$ and $p\text{-value}=0.022$ which shows a significant effect on public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia. The value of the beta for government's accountability showed the strongest contributor (0.165) and most significant in explaining the dependent variables among all the independent variables. Next, the value of beta for government's competence is $\beta=0.162$ and $p\text{-value}=0.008$. The p value of this variable shows that it has a significant effect on public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia. The beta value for this variable shows that it is the second-best predictor with a beta value of $\beta=0.162$. The other independent variables namely political trust and government's integrity did not show any influence on public acceptance of carbon tax implementation.

Table 4.30: Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Variables	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Correlations		
				Zero-order	Partial	Part
(Constant)		14.615	.000			
Political trust	.117	1.653	.099	.357	.070	.064
Government's Integrity	-.012	-.206	.836	.293	-.009	-.008
Government's competence	.162	2.656	.008	.357	.111	.103
Government's accountability	.165	2.295	.022	.365	.096	.089

From the analysis in Table 4.31, it can be concluded that government's competence and government's accountability significantly influence public perception in accepting carbon tax implementation in Malaysia. Thus, hypothesis 3 and

hypothesis 4 are accepted since the p -values for all the independent variables are less than 0.05. The results of the hypotheses testing are displayed in Table 4.29.

Table 4.31: Summary of Results on Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses	Results
Hypothesis 1: Public perceptions of political trust positively influence the public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia.	Not supported
Hypothesis 2: Public perceptions of the government's integrity positively influence the public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia.	Not supported
Hypothesis 3: Public perceptions of the government's competence positively influence the public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia.	Supported
Hypothesis 4: Public perceptions of the government's accountability positively influence the public acceptance of carbon tax implementation in Malaysia.	Supported

4.12 Conclusion

This chapter presented the findings and analyses of the present study. The analyses covered findings on the pre-test analysis, demographic background, descriptive statistics, validity, reliability, and multiple regression.

Pre-test analysis was conducted by check for missing data, normality test, response rate, non-response bias and common method bias. The demographic analysis encompassed the age, education level, employment status, monthly gross income, gender, race, and location of the respondents. Descriptive statistics were also presented in this chapter to describe the analysis for each item of the independent variables and the dependent variable. Validity and reliability tests were also conducted in this study to measure the extent of the accuracy of data collection as well as to ensure that all items were measured in the same underlying construct. For validity analysis, the study used EFA by using SPSS software version 26. Meanwhile, to

confirm the reliability of the scale, reliability analysis was performed to maximise the Cronbach's alpha values of the constructs.

Finally, this study used multiple regression analysis to answer all the research questions and achieve the research objectives. Preliminary analysis was conducted on the regressions to ensure that the assumptions of a linear relationship, homoscedasticity, and no or little multicollinearity are met.

