

## Evaluation of Socioeconomic Status on Drug Addicts

Fazillah, A.<sup>#</sup>, Toriman, E.<sup>\*</sup>, Juahir, H.<sup>#</sup>, Izwan, A.<sup>#</sup>, Mohamad, N.<sup>#</sup>, Ismail, A.<sup>#</sup>

<sup>#</sup>*East Coast Environmental Research Institute, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak Campus, 21300 Terengganu, Malaysia  
E-mail: fazillah1988@gmail.com, hafizanj@gmail.com, izwanarif@gmail.com, aziedamai@gmail.com*

<sup>\*</sup>*School of Social Development and Environmental Studies, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities,  
National University of Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia  
E-mail: ekhwantoriman@gmail.com*

<sup>#</sup>*Medical Centre, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak Campus, 21300 Terengganu, Malaysia  
E-mail: nasirmohamad@unisza.edu.my*

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**Abstract**— The socioeconomic status plays an important role influencing drug addiction in this region. Evaluation of education level and occupation of drug addict factors were undertaken to understand the correlation of socioeconomic factors with drug addiction in Terengganu. Three clusters have been formed after analysis based on education level. The first cluster was formed namely lower drug addicted person, the second cluster namely moderate drug addicted person and the third cluster contributing to the highest number of drug-addicted people in Terengganu namely highest drug addicted person. While the occupation of a drug addicted person classified into three clusters as well. Further analysis using discriminant analysis for education level and type of occupation was determined, and the correlation between the level of education and type of occupation drug addicted person could be ascertained. Primary school had the lowest p-value, same goes for the agriculture. This study has revealed the factors towards the phenomena of drug addiction in the region and offering information to stakeholders involved. By investigating and a better understanding of the relationship between a drug addict and socioeconomic status, the drug addiction control and regulation can be done to eradicate this problem.

**Keywords**— drug addiction; socioeconomic; statistical analysis; cluster analysis; discriminant analysis

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Drug addiction has tremendously increased worldwide, and it is viewed to give great impact on global health burden as well as become a major concern among health authorities [1]. According to world health report 2002 as reported by [2], 8.9% total burden of worldwide disease is due to psychoactive substance abuse including tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug. Of the most importance, almost every country in the world facing an important public health problem for the effects of drug users on the hospitals and drug addiction services [3]. The change from voluntary drug use to more habitual, so that alleviates drug demands in terms of production and compulsive use of new psychoactive substances [4].

Drug problems have been a longstanding global issue for centuries, including the country like Malaysia. According to statistics issued by the National Antidrug Agency (NADA), the number of drug-addicted people in 2013 decreasing compared to the previous years, however, this problem is still at a disquieting level. NADA is a governmental agency which is accounted to address problems associated with the

drug. The main role of NADA is to ensure that all efforts were taken by the state to eradicate the drug threat with planned, purposeful and continuous actions, consistent with its ultimate goals to create a society and a state free from drug [5].

It is reported that the cumulative registered drug users in Malaysia until 2008 was around 250,000 and is predicted to reach half a million by 2015 [6]. Heroin, methamphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants, kratom, cannabis, and ketamine were identified as the most commonly abused drugs in this country [7]. However, heroin was detected as the most abused drug in Malaysia and considered as a national threat [8]. In 2013, 641 cases of drug addiction in Terengganu was detected in which Kemaman district has the largest number of drug addicts (183), followed by Kuala Terengganu (124) and Besut (120). These three districts are the main contributor to drug addicts in Terengganu. Additionally, drug addicts are also recorded in other districts such as Dungun (90), Hulu Terengganu (25), Marang (73) and Setiu (26) [5]. Fig. 1 shows the drug addiction trend in each district in Terengganu, where there is a dramatic

increase in 2010 and 2011, but significantly decreased in the following two years.

Drug addiction causes many problems not only for individuals [9] but as well as the society. The negative implications include the increase of risky practices, HIV transmission and criminal behavior [10]. According to [4], the type of drug used by the individuals determines the type of criminal behavior committed. In [11] found that most drug addicts often associated with crimes and engage in frequent prostitution in order to support their drug habits. Drug problem causes a variety of criminal acts such as robbery, theft, extortion, a murder that ultimately threatens the peace and national security [12]. High social problems caused by drugs in almost every country including, school-related problems, sexual risk behaviors, juvenile crime and developmental problems and also increasing in partner violence [13], [14]. Many researchers pointed out that both drug and crime are interrelated and cannot be considered separately.

Drug addiction problems can happen to anyone in the society with different possible causes and factors, although initially drug was used in religious purposes, for recreation, to alter consciousness and for medicinal purposes in obtaining relief from pain and stress [15]. According to [16], several key factors were identified as drug addiction rate contributors in Malaysia including the influence of friends, curiosity, pleasure, depression, stimulus, pain relief, accidentally and others. Apart from that, socio-economics has also been associated as one of the main contributors toward drug addictions. Socio-economic status is described as a person's position in society using criteria such as income, occupation, and education [17]. This is supported by previous studies that are based on large data survey. It stated that factors such as low economic status, educational level, and peer pressure are related to illicit drug use. Previous literature has shown that adolescents with low socioeconomic status are more likely to engage in substance use like a drug [18]. Some studies consider socio-economic factors as the reason for the attractions to the drug [19].

Generally, the individuals who use illegal drugs are usually in poor social, economic and health situations [20]. In this study, only two types of socio-economic factors will be discussed, which are educational levels and occupational of drug addicts. Education level can be both a cause and result of illicit drug use. In [21] stated that academic problems, early school failure and low attachment to school had been identified as leading factors for substance use including drugs. A previous study by [15] concluded that a strong correlation occurs between occupational categories and drug use. Different types of people with different types of jobs and income demand illicit drugs, whereas in [22] found out that income positively affects drug use. While, a research by [15] indicated that drug consumption proportionally increased by wages in all ages of people, and thus people earning an income demand more illicit substances. They found out that lower productivity and increased absenteeism from work may indicate drug use.

In order to minimize drug addiction problems, we need to understand the socio-economic factors that contribute to these problems. Therefore, education level and occupation of drug addicts should be analyzed to point out the relationships

between them. In this study, the multivariate method used for clustering are hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis (HACA) which is very useful to categorize the variable which has similar characteristics. Hence, to determine the most significant factors which contribute the number of drug addicts, discriminant analysis was performed to determine which factors are the main contributors toward drug addiction. Hence, the most appropriate way to overcome this problem in the same cluster can be identified and implemented then, focusing the solution of the main contributors.



Fig. 1 Distribution of drug agency by district within 10 years [5]

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

### A. The Study Area

Terengganu is situated in north-eastern peninsular Malaysia within latitude  $04^{\circ}00'N-05^{\circ}50'N$  and longitude  $102^{\circ}25'E-103^{\circ}50'E$ , bordered by Kelantan, Pahang and the South China Sea (Fig. 2). Terengganu is divided into seven districts, viz. Kemaman, Dungun, Marang, Hulu Terengganu, Kuala Terengganu, Setiu of which Besut covers an area of approximately 1,295,638.3 hectares. As of 2010, Terengganu has 1,035,977 populations with a density of one people per square hectares [23].

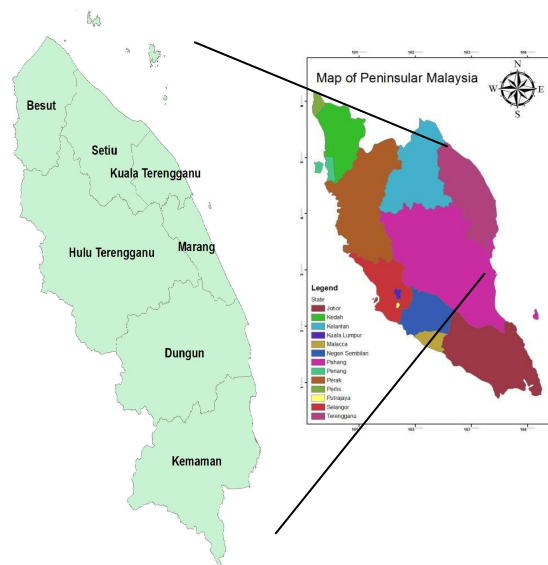


Fig. 2 Study area

## B. Data

The study was conducted using retrospective secondary data of drug addiction in Terengganu covering 10 years period (2004-2013), which obtained from the National Antidrug Agency (NADA). However, the data for 2009 was not provided because of some technical problems. A report in relation to drug addiction for the entire states in Malaysia based on annual-basis updating prepared by NADA. From the available data encompass the level of drug-addicted person's education and their occupation, cluster analysis was developed. Thus, the univariate and multivariate statistical analyses [24] were applied to evaluate further the socioeconomic status of the drug addicted person using XL-STAT 2010.

## C. Descriptive Statistic

The descriptive statistic is used in summarizing data because it represents the data in a succinct manner. Displaying data is very useful for effectively presenting the results of a project [25]. In this study, the descriptive statistic is presenting the distribution of drug addiction cases in the districts of Terengganu districts covering the period of a 10 year. This statistic summarizes various aspects of the data, giving details about the sample and providing information about the drug addiction from which the sample was drawn.

## D. Box Plot Diagram

Box plot represents the visual impression of the position first and third quartile (25th and 75th percentile) and of the median (central value) by a rectangular box. Minimum, maximum and the breadth of scattering of all case's value of a continuous parameter are recognizable. 50% of the value distribution is within the box. A box with a greater interquartile range indicates greater scatter of the values [26]. This study uses the box plot as a graph to examine the overall shape of a variable and useful for comparing distributions of different groups of data (e.g., level of education and occupation of a drug addicted person).

## E. Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis allows researchers to take a different perspective on the data with no preconceived notions regarding profiles, similarities or performance measures. This analysis simply aims to segment both the level of education and occupation of drug addicted person data into meaningful clusters. Then, these clusters reviewed, evaluated and discussed to more comprehend the characteristics that bind those within a cluster and differentiate them from those in other clusters [27].

In this study, hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis (HACA) was employed to investigate the grouping of the level of education and occupation drug addict. HACA is a common method to classify variables into classes with high homogeneity level within the class and high heterogeneity level between classes with respect to a predetermined selection criterion [28]-[31]. HACA was performed on the normalized dataset using Ward's method. This method used as an analysis of variance approached to evaluate the distances between clusters, attempting to minimize the sum of squares of any two (hypothetical) clusters can be formed at each step. Using Euclidean distances is reported as  $D_{link/}$

$D_{max}$  as a measure of similarities between two samples and distance can be represented in a very efficient method [32].

## F. Discriminant Analysis

A method known as discriminant analysis (DA) is a set of classifying a set of observations into predefined classes [33]. This analysis is to determine the variables that discriminate from a set of variables. It constructs discriminant factors (DFs) for each cluster using the following equation

$$f(G) = k_i + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} P_{ij} \quad (1)$$

where  $i$  is the number of groups (G),  $k_i$  is the constant inherent to each group,  $n$  is the number of parameters used to classify a set of data into a given group and  $w_j$  is the weight coefficient assigned by DF analysis (DFA) to a given parameter ( $p_j$ ) [34]. DA was used to determine whether groups differ with regard to mean of variable and to use that variable to predict group membership [35].

In this study, DA was applied to validate the results of CA analysis. Three groups of education level, which were determined from CA were selected. DA was applied to the raw data based on three different modes such as standard, forward stepwise and backward stepwise modes. In the stepwise forward mode, variables include step by step beginning with the most significant variable until no significant changes were obtained. While, in the backward stepwise mode, the variable is removed by step beginning with the least significant variable changes were obtained.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Variation of Drug Addicted Person's Socioeconomic Status

Mean for both education level, and occupation of drug addicts are listed in Table 1 (a)-(b). Based on 10 years of drug addicts' education level, MCE/SPM/SPMV shows the highest maximum value compare to others with the highest standard deviation followed by LCE/SRP/PMR. Both variables represent students in secondary school. High standard deviation caused by huge variation in each variable. In addition, high differences between the minimum and maximum value of each variable resulted from a highly significant number of drug addicts recorded in a few years. The descriptive statistic table of drug addicts varied for each type of occupation as shown in Table 1 (b). The minimum value for entertainment, management, student and clerical show 0 values while labor has the highest maximum value with the highest standard deviation. The standard deviation for each type of occupation shows that a number of drug addicts deviated annually.

### B. Clusters of Drug Addicted Person's Socioeconomic Status

This section examines the value of education and occupation of drug addicts level based on their similarities characteristic using HACA. The results of HACA analysis are presented in the form of cluster types. HACA was performed focussing on education level and occupation of drug addicts in order to evaluate the variation among each type of this socio-economic status.

These analyses resulted in the grouping of education level into three clusters (Fig. 3a). Cluster 1 (dropout, HSC/STP/STPM, diploma, degree, others like skill certification and no information) namely low drug addicted person (LDA), cluster 2 (primary school) namely moderate drug addicted person (MDA) and cluster 3 (LCE/ SRP/PMR and MCE/SPM/SPMV) namely highest drug addicts (HDA). The result indicates that cluster 3 is the highest contributor to drug addiction in Terengganu, which shows that the most drug addicts come from secondary school. A previous study by [36] proved that high involvement of adolescent as drug addicts is due to the fact that this group has the highest population number compare to other age. Cluster 2 represents primary school students compromising children aged between 7 to 12 years old, considerably found the second contributing age cohort towards the distribution of drug addicts in Terengganu. Based on the findings, most of the drug addicts in Terengganu were formerly school student (from primary school and secondary school). This result supported by research from [37] which found that more than 70% of drug addicts started using drugs at the age of 10-20 years old. Furthermore, [38] reported that some causes of drug abuse among children and adolescent include a lack of knowledge, having appropriate attitudes about illegal drugs and lack of skills to prevent themselves from becoming addicted to drugs, peer pressure, emotional immaturity and lack of self-esteem. Cluster 1 refers to the adults and dropout. However, it was the lowest contribution towards drug addiction.

Apart from education level of drug addicts, this study also reviewed 14 type of jobs namely general labor, student, manufacturing, management, entertainment, clerical, construction, technical, transportation, merchandise, services, moonlighter, unemployed and agriculture/fisheries has shown in Fig. 3 (b). However, the clustering procedure of occupation generated three groups in a convincing way such as cluster 1 namely lowest drug addicted person (LDA) (student, manufacturing, management, entertainment, clerical, construction, technical, transportation, merchandise and services), cluster 2 namely highest drug addicted person (HDA) (general labor) and cluster 3 namely moderate drugs addicted person (MDA) (moonlighter, unemployed and agriculture/fisheries). The occupational level is an important variable to determine the socio-economic status of the drug addicts because occupational culture characteristics could shape the way of how the work is done and affect the behavior of workers including potential involvement in a drug problem because the workplace is able to form occupation-related beliefs, attitudes and behaviors [39].

Cluster 2 is the highest drug addicts in Terengganu followed by cluster 3 and cluster 1. Cluster 1 consists of one type of occupation only which is general labor. General labor has low income which requires a lot of energy and heavy work. This situation causes some of them to use drugs in order to provide daily energy in carrying out their job. According to NADA, general labor in the village has no specific work scope, and this group has not involved directly with the company. Therefore, they are facing less benefit from the company, minimum knowledge about drugs, less comfortable working atmosphere and mixing with colleagues. These factors led general labor ended up with

drug problems. Cluster 3 is consist of moonlighter, agriculture/fisheries and unemployment within the same group based on their income. All of them have the lowest income whereas unemployment has no income which closely associated it with drug use [40], while agriculture is an occupation particularly in low-end economic [41], [42] as well as moonlighter which consider as low income supported by a study [43] which found that people engage in a moonlighting job for various reasons, including overcoming financial constraints to balance their job portfolio and supplemental incomes under conditions of financial necessity. Relatively, this group is considerably quite vulnerable to the dangers of the drug. Insistence and uncertainty of living drive them taking drugs as a method to relieve their stressful situation.

Cluster 1 (students and salaried workers) comprises occupation with regular income which ranging from moderate to high income. Students also fall in this cluster due to the daily pocket money which enables them to get drug continuously. However, both factors contribute the least drug addiction in Terengganu. Based on the analysis result, given by cluster analysis, ( $p < 0.05$ ) in order from two, three and one, this study met the result indicates that the social culture in the workplace is one of the crucial factor influencing towards drug addiction. Besides, income is one of the important factors that have a tendency for someone involved in drug addiction problem. People with low-income occupations have a higher risk to get involved with drug problems. This relationship is supported by [44], which stated that a significant number of drug addicts have low to moderate income.

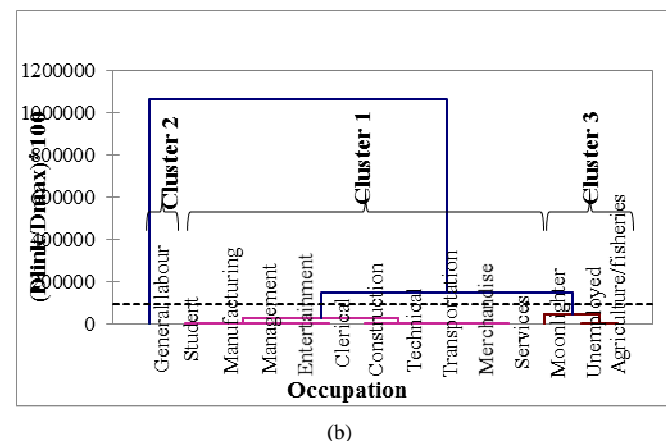
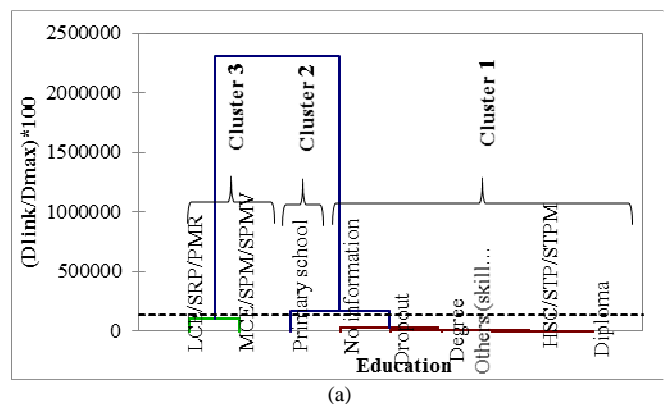


Fig. 3 Dendrogram showing different clusters of drug addicted person's (a) education level (b) occupation

TABLE I  
DESCRIPTIVE TABLE OF DRUG ADDICTED PERSON FOR (A) LEVEL OF EDUCATION, (B) OCCUPATION

(a)

Statistic	Dropout	Primary School	LCE/SRP/PMR	MCE/SPM/SPMV	HSC/STP/STPM	Diploma	Degree	Others (Skills Certificate)	No Information
No. of observation	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum	1.000	10.000	62.000	37.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Maximum	132.000	368.000	782.000	1079.000	34.000	34.000	5.000	49.000	156.000
1st quartile	4.000	42.250	124.000	94.000	3.000	4.500	0.000	0.250	1.250
Median	11.500	55.500	189.000	175.000	4.500	8.500	1.000	7.000	5.500
3rd quartile	29.000	72.750	320.250	262.250	7.000	18.500	1.000	17.000	48.750
Mean	29.100	107.800	289.000	321.400	8.500	11.900	1.100	13.700	39.700
Variance (n-1)	1792.100	17061.733	63993.778	146193.378	106.278	119.656	2.322	346.011	3887.344
Standard deviation (n-1)	42.333	130.621	252.970	382.352	10.309	10.939	1.524	18.601	62.349

(b)

Statistic	Construct	Labour	Entertainment	Merch	UE	Transport	Manage	Student	Clerical	Services	Manufacture	A/F	Moonlighter	Technical
No. of observations	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum	14.000	18.000	0.000	5.000	7.000	3.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.000	2.000	10.000	10.000	5.000
Maximum	221.000	1098.000	3.000	137.000	438.000	82.000	12.000	29.000	4.000	100.000	44.000	283.000	262.000	176.000
1st quartile	22.500	80.500	0.000	14.000	25.250	6.500	1.000	2.250	0.000	14.750	3.250	17.750	37.750	11.000
Median	28.500	144.500	0.000	26.000	55.500	11.500	2.500	7.500	1.000	17.500	6.000	43.500	47.500	24.000
3rd quartile	57.000	332.750	0.250	50.500	114.000	18.000	6.500	13.500	2.000	47.250	9.500	66.250	88.000	37.500
Mean	55.300	309.500	0.500	42.400	111.400	18.100	4.000	9.800	1.333	34.900	10.700	80.300	89.300	45.800
Variance (n-1)	3888.011	140781.389	1.143	1883.378	18951.600	541.211	17.111	92.844	2.250	1112.544	171.567	9648.456	8558.678	3311.511
Standard deviation (n-1)	62.354	375.208	1.069	43.398	137.665	23.264	4.137	9.636	1.500	33.355	13.098	98.227	92.513	57.546

\*Construct:Construction

\*Merch:Merchandise

\*UE:Unemployment,

\*Transport:Transportation

\*Manage:Mangement

\*Manufacture:Manufacturing

\*A/F:Agriculture/Fishery

After identifying both clusters regarding education level and occupation of a drug addicts, we further processed the discriminant analysis (DA) to study the variation among different categories of drug addicts. The accuracy of these factors using standard mode DFA was 100% (Table 2). Therefore, further analysis of DA uses forward stepwise and the backward stepwise mode was carried out to identify the most significant variables which play an important role in discriminating the number of drug addicts. For education level, forward stepwise DA showed that primary school was the significant variable while the backward stepwise mode showed primary school, LCE/SRP /PMR and diploma were the significant variable ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Table 3). Thus, the results of DA for forward stepwise mode was able to discriminate the primary school from the educational level with 100% accuracy. The findings indicate that primary school has high risk to get involved in drug addiction

problem. This is the initial stage for children entering school and susceptible to any form of influences. Therefore, the authorities should be aware of this and raise the awareness program and education about the drug harm. Involvement in drug addiction among the primary school students would encourage them to the serious involvement of drug addiction problems when they grow up.

TABLE III  
CLASSIFICATION MATRIX FOR EDUCATION LEVEL AND OCCUPATION

Sampling Type	HAD	LDA	MDA	Total	% Correct
HDA	2	0	0	2	100.00%
LDA	0	4	0	4	100.00%
MDA	0	0	3	3	100.00%
Total	2	4	3	9	100.00%

TABLE IIIII  
UNIDIMENSIONAL TEST OF EQUALITY OF THE MEANS OF THE CLASSES FOR EDUCATION LEVEL

Variable	Lambda	F	DF1	DF2	P-Value
<b>Standard DA Mode</b>					
Dropout	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Primary school	0.009	341.985	2	6	< 0.0001
LCE/SRP/PMR	0.039	73.196	2	6	< 0.0001
MCE/SPM/SPMV	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
HSC/STP/STPM	0.132	19.755	2	6	0.002
Diploma	0.169	14.781	2	6	0.005
Degree	0.315	6.514	2	6	0.031
Others (skill certification)	0.071	39.036	2	6	0.000
No information	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
<b>Stepwise Forward DA Mode</b>					
Dropout	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Primary school	0.009	341.985	2	6	< 0.0001
LCE/SRP/PMR	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
MCE/SPM/SPMV	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
HSC/STP/STPM	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Diploma	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Degree	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Others (skill certification)	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
No information	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
<b>Stepwise Forward DA Mode</b>					
Dropout	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Primary school	0.009	341.985	2	6	< 0.0001
LCE/SRP/PMR	0.039	73.196	2	6	< 0.0001
MCE/SPM/SPMV	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
HSC/STP/STPM	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Diploma	0.169	14.781	2	6	0.005
Degree	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
Others (skill certification)	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
No information	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a

Using forward stepwise DA for the occupation of drug addicts, merchandise, management, services and agriculture/fisheries were found to be the most significant variables. The output of the stepwise backward analysis of occupation of drug addicts, merchandise, management, student, clerical, services, and agriculture was the most significant variables (Table 4). Despite, general labor was the highest type of occupation as a drug-addicted person. DA reveals that merchandise, management, services and agriculture among the occupation that needs to be addressed

with 100% accuracy ( $p < 0.001$ ). Agriculture was the most significant variable for the occupation of drug addicts. After DA was done, the correlation between the level of education and type of occupation drug addicts could be ascertained. Primary school had the lowest p-value, same goes for the agriculture. Through the analysis conducted showing primary school student lacking knowledge of the drug causing them easily exposed towards drug hazard. As a result, the most suitable jobs that suited them are agriculture and fisheries as it does not require higher education

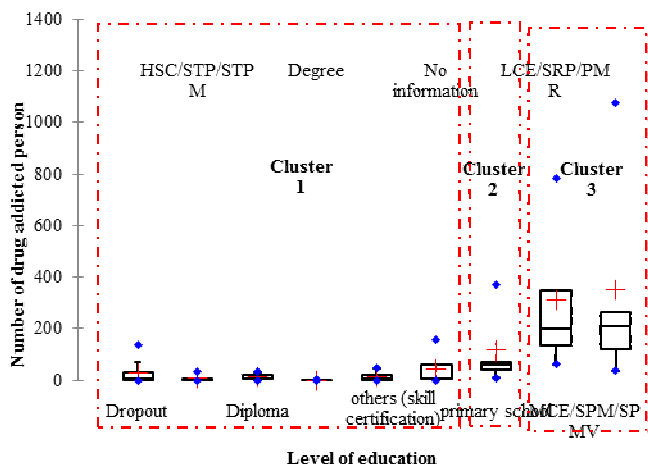
qualification. This study proved that level of education affects their type of job, the education level, and occupation could be considered the significant factors affecting the number of drug addicts.

Fig. 4 shows the box plots about the variations for both education levels and occupation of drug addicts. Fig. 4 (a) shows that the length of boxes for LCE/SRP/ PMR and SME/SPM/SPMV are relatively large compared to others

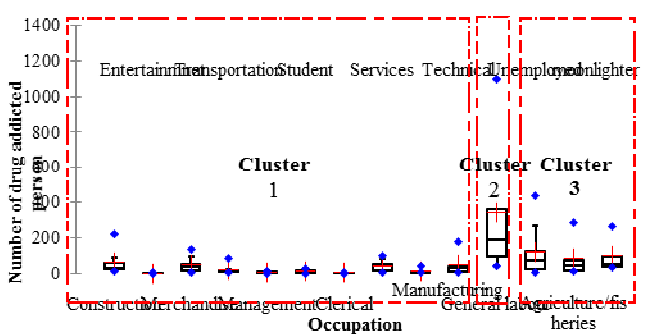
which indicate large spatial variations. It can be seen that the education levels of the drug addicts have distantly median values. The distributions vary from each other. Box plot of occupation drug addicts over the past 10 years is shown in Fig. 4 (b). The distribution of drug addicts' occupation gave high variation to each other, and there are some variables that have outliers. The highest distribution of drug addicts was in the general labor sector.

TABLE IVV  
UNIDIMENSIONAL TEST OF EQUALITY OF THE MEANS OF THE CLASSES FOR OCCUPATION

Variable	Lambda	F	DF1	DF2	P-Value
<b>Standard DA Mode</b>					
construction	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
general labour	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
entertainment	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
merchandise	0.062	45.384	2	6	0
unemployment	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
transportation	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
management	0.215	10.948	2	6	0.01
student	0.215	10.945	2	6	0.01
clerical	0.266	8.286	2	6	0.019
services	0.092	29.462	2	6	0.001
manufacturing	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
agriculture/fisheries	0.018	163.429	2	6	< 0.0001
moonlighter	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
technical	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
<b>Stepwise Forward DA Mode</b>					
construction	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
general labour	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
entertainment	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
merchandise	0.062	45.384	2	6	0
unemployment	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
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<b>Stepwise Backward DA Mode</b>					
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general labour	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
entertainment	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
merchandise	0.062	45.384	2	6	0
unemployment	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
transportation	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
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student	0.215	10.945	2	6	0.01
clerical	0.266	8.286	2	6	0.019
services	0.092	29.462	2	6	0.001
manufacturing	n/a	2	6	n/a	n/a
agriculture/fisheries	0.018	163.429	2	6	< 0.0001
moonlighter	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a
technical	n/a	n/a	2	6	n/a



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4 Drug addicted person's (a) level of education (b) occupation

#### IV. CONCLUSION

To study the relationship between socio-economic factors towards drug addiction, the data of level of education and occupation of drug addicts in Terengganu for the period of 10 years (2004 to 2013) were analyzed. The whole discussion indicates that two socio-economic factors, mainly contributed to drug addicted are educational level and type of occupation in Terengganu. There is correlation between drug addiction with the level of education and occupation, despite the correlation between drug addiction with the level of education and occupation.

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