



NATIONAL ANTI-DRUGS AGENCY  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

# INFORMATIONS ON DRUGS

2020

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NATIONAL ANTI-DRUGS AGENCY  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INFORMATIONS  
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This book is divided into six parts; Findings on Drugs Demand, Findings on Drugs Supply, Effects and Implications Based on the Major Findings, Statistics and Programmes Related to Drugs Demand, Technical Notes and Acronyms.

The information and data presented in this book were collected from various ministries and governmental agencies as well as the Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres (PDRC). Since 2018, a comprehensive database on drugs and substance abusers and addicts has been produced through the National Drug and Substance Abuse Data Coordination Task Force. It reflects the number of drug and substance abusers and addicts who sought treatment and rehabilitation in government and private facilities in recent year.

Part I presents information regarding the drug and substance abusers and addicts situation in Malaysia in 2020 as a comparison to 2019. This book reported the statistics of drug addicts who were detected by NADA, the trends of drug of abuse and the profiles of drug addicts over a period of five years. It also reported the number of drug addicts who sought voluntary treatment with NADA in the last five years.

Part II contains information regarding the supply of drugs such as the arrest of individuals and the seizure of drugs under the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952 for the last five years.

Part III is an overall review and conclusion based on the facts showed in the main findings of drug demand and supply in 2020.

Part IV displays tables and programmes which were implemented by NADA such as prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and enforcement. On top of that, Part V explains technical notes which are related to drug demand and supply. Meanwhile, Part VI consists of acronyms used in this book.

Drug abuse remains a threat to our national security, social, health and economy. The recent statistics showed that in 2020, a total of 128,325 individuals had been identified as drug users and addicts in Malaysia, a decrease of 9.8 percent compared to 2019. This finding indicated that there were 380 drug abusers and addicts in 100,000 population in 2020 with the ratio of 1 person for every 263 individuals. This number does not imply that the problem has subsided. It is merely an indication that Pandemic COVID-19 reduced the accessibility of treatment and rehabilitation to drug addicts.

*United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (UNODC) estimated that people with Substance Use Disorders will increase to 299 million people (11.0 percent of increase)<sup>1</sup> in 2030. This projection reflects population growth and does not account for changes in age structure on drug use<sup>2</sup>. On the same note, Malaysia has estimated that drugs addicts will increase by 10.7 a year which is parallel to the increase of its population in 2025.*

<sup>1</sup>UNODC, *World Drug Report 2020, booklet 2, Drug Demand Drug Supply (United Nations Publications, 2021)*, page 12

<sup>2</sup>UNODC, *World Drug Report 2020, booklet 2, Drug Demand Drug Supply (United Nations Publications, 2021)*, page 12

NADA has envisioned that Malaysia will achieve a “controlled drugs” status in 2025. It is a five year strategic planning which combines a balanced demand and supply approaches. It is projected that in 2025, the prevalence of drug addicts is 737 individuals per 100,000 population. By end of 2025, it is targetted that the number will reduce to 400 people or less per 100, 000 population, which is in tandem with the world accepted range of substance use disorders i.e between 400 to 1,000 people per 100,000 population.

This book showed that Youth between the age of 19 to 39 years old recorded the highest number as drug and substance abusers and addicts. They contributed the biggest percentage (65.0 per cent) of all drug and substance addicts. The category of Adult recorded an increase by 0.7 percent. Meanwhile the Youth and Adolescence showed a decrease by 13.8 percent and 22.3 per cent respectively.

The drug of choice in 2020 was *Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)*. There were 83,698 (65.2 per cent) people used ATS, followed by Opioid addicts 39,599 people (30.9 per cent). The trend of ATS addiction is alarming because the majority of its users are the younger generation who will be the future generation, i.e. Adolescence (13-18 years) and Youth (19-39 years) with a record of 87.2 and 74.4 per cent respectively as compared to total drug abusers.

ATS abuse has a detrimental effect. If it is not curbed, it will lead to drug induced psychosis and increase in criminal behaviour. Prevention programs should be focused on ATS addiction and its related issues. In the same manner, the skills of rehabilitation officers must be improved accordingly. Treating ATS addicts become a major challenge and providing a comprehensive model of demand strategy is timely for the practitioners. Immediate changes need to be made in the approach of dealing with drug problems, especially focusing on ATS related issues so that the main problems can be addressed.

Information on Drugs 2020 illustrates a decline of 21.3 per cent of drug addicts who were detected by NADA as compared to the year 2019. The decrease is in line with the decrease in the number of arrests under Section 15(1) the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 by 18.2 per cent. It also signifies the decreasing number of early screening urinalysis and positive results by 16.8 per cent and 12.8 per cent respectively which were carried out by NADA and RMP officers through OPS Cegah and OPS Bersepadu.

Pandemic COVID-19 has became a major challenge in handling drug abuse problems. Long term and short term effects are to be expected from this global outbreak since it is impacting the socioeconomic status of our society as a whole. Consequently, it becomes the contributing factor of drug abuse in the near future.

Because of the pandemic, the number of clients who sought treatment and rehabilitation voluntarily have decreased by 1.7 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2019. This was due to the admittance process of voluntary clients which must be strictly adhering to the Standard Operating Procedures as to control the spread of COVID-19.

Statistics show that there was a decline among those who are being treated at NADA voluntary rehabilitation centres. The admission into 11 voluntary PUSPEN in 2020 were only 740 clients. On top of that, only 170 clients sought treatment as non-residents in 37 NADA Service Centres and 1,840 clients received services in 49 Community Houses through out the country.

The trend of drug supply in the country shows that synthetic drugs remain the most dominant drugs that have been illegally traded. Methamphetamine (Crystalline) seizure has increased to 44.2 per cent in 2020 compared to previous year. Marijuana (herbs) and Ecstasy also recorded an escalation of more than 100.00 per cent. 296, 123.14kg of Kratom has been recorded as the biggest seizure which was carried out by RMP in 2020. Moreover, RMP also succeeded in dismantling Clandestine Laboratories (20 Clandestine Labs were dismantled) and 71 people have been arrested in 2020.

The price of Marijuana and Ecstasy remain the same, i.e RM2,500 per kilogram and RM30 per tablet respectively. Whilst, the price of *Methamphetamine (Crystalline & Tablet)*, Heroin and Ketum in the market has reduced because of the overflow of drug supply in the market. On top of that, the price also reduced because restricted illegal activities.

The statistics reported in this publication are comprehensive. It covers the supply and demand of drugs and can be used as the basis in formulating a more strategic approach to address drug problems. Therefore, the publication of this book is expected to meet the needs of stakeholders, smart partners and strategic partners in increasing understanding of drug abuse problems in the country as well as strengthening cooperation in addressing its impact on health, social and security.

## NATIONAL DRUGS POLICY

# NATIONAL DRUGS POLICY

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

National Anti-Drugs Agency

Hotline

**03 8911 2233**

[www.adk.gov.my](http://www.adk.gov.my)



Producing and Developing  
**DRUG-FREE MALAYSIANS**

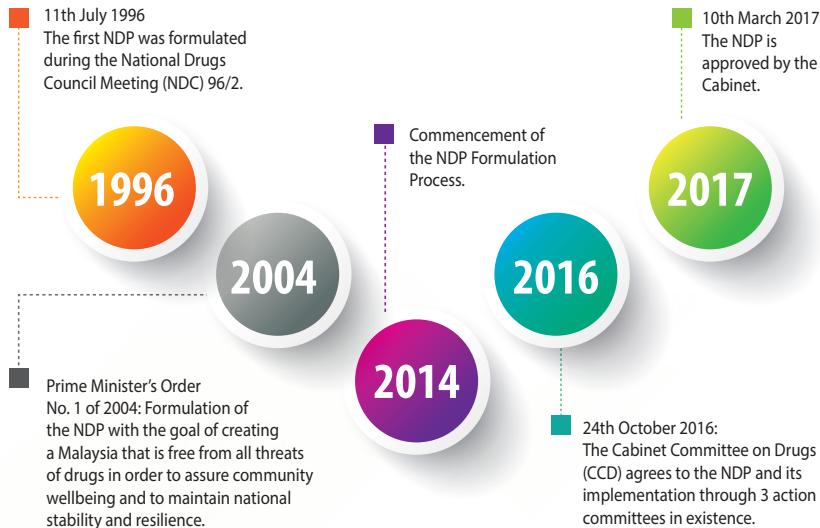


The National Drugs Policy (NDP) is a comprehensive and coordinated framework in the effort to prevent, treat and rehabilitate, enforce laws, and reduce the dangers arising from drug addiction. All drug enforcement agencies and other government agencies, including non-governmental organisations, will utilise this policy as reference and guidance in the effort to overcome the drug problem in the country. The NDP will aid the government's efforts to achieve the goal of reducing the supply and demand of drugs in Malaysia, as well as serve as a reference in handling the drug problem scenario currently faced by the nation.

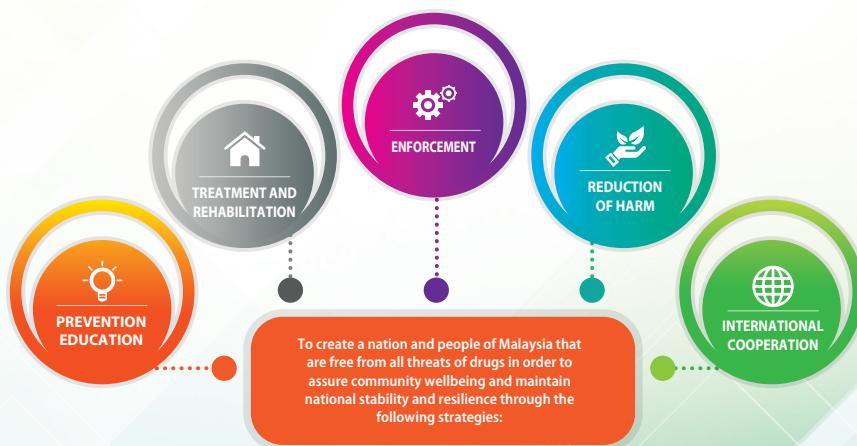
The policy is an update and improvement to the NDP 1996, and is in line with the Prime Minister's Order No. 1 of 2004.

The NDP is constructed on three main concepts – multi-discipline, comprehensiveness and diversity.

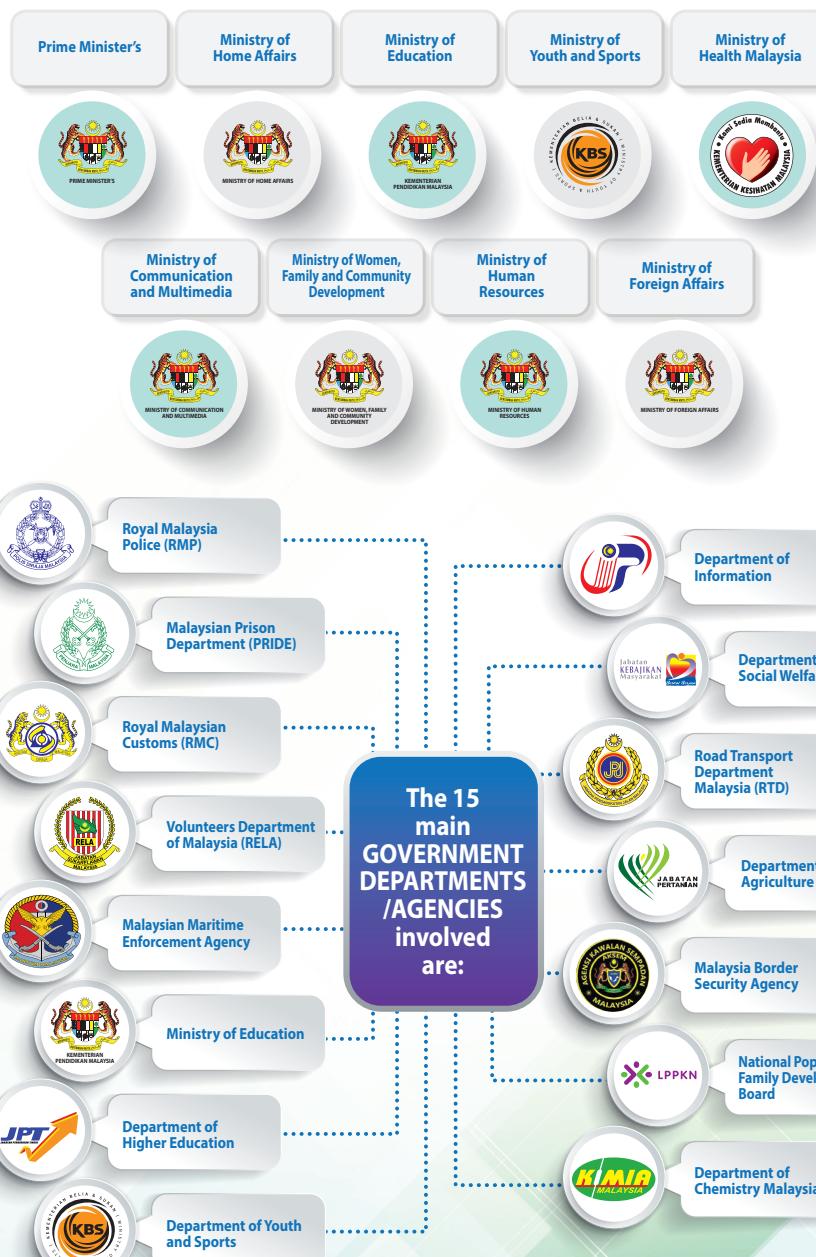
## CHRONOLOGY



## GOALS



# IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



## CORPORATE INFORMATION

Since the declaration of drugs as the Country's Number One Enemy on 19th February 1983, the eradication of drug problems has been the government's main agenda. Various efforts have been undertaken to reduce the demand and supply of drugs in the country, where the efforts are mobilised collaboratively between government departments and agencies.

The declaration of drugs as the Country's Number One Enemy is established in view of the problem of drug and substance abuse that is expected to reach epidemic levels if strict measures are not taken to combat it. Moreover, the main target of drug addiction is the younger generation who are the backbone and hope of the nation in the future. The widespread of drug addiction and trafficking has threaten the socioeconomic, spiritual and cultural well-being and subsequently weaken the national resilience as well as security.

In line with such efforts, National Drugs Policy (NDP) was formulated in 2017 to become a comprehensive policy which combines the approaches toward reducing drug demand and supply. It encompasses all principles and key areas that form the buttress in the efforts to prevent, treat and rehabilitate, reduce harm, holistic enforcement of relevant laws related to drugs as well as international cooperation. The formulation of this policy is appropriate and in line with current drug development and situation at national and global levels. It is also in line with the transformation of services offered by the government in terms of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction.

## VISION

Drug-Free  
Malaysian  
Community

## MISION

Leading agency  
in combating  
drugs

## OBJECTIVES

- To prevent a person to be involved with drugs
- To treat and rehabilitate drug addicts
- To prevent addiction relapse
- To eradicate the supply, trafficking and misuse of drugs

## QUALITY POLICY

The National Anti-Drugs Agency is committed in delivering services related to treatment, medication and rehabilitation, education and prevention, as well as enforcement and security to clients in an efficient and effective manner in line with its vision and mission.

NADA carries out continuous improvements to enhance the effectiveness of implementation.





NATIONAL ANTI-DRUGS AGENCY  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

PART I

# FINDINGS ON DEMAND OF DRUGS

INFORMATIONS  
ON DRUGS

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**RINGKASAN  
PENEMUAN PERMINTAAN  
DADAH SERTA BAHAN  
DI MALAYSIA TAHUN 2020**

## A. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON DEMAND OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE IN MALAYSIA 2020

Data on drug and substance abuse and addicts in Information on Drugs 2020 consists of data of arrests under Section 15 (1) Dangerous Drug Acts 1952 by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP); data of clients receiving treatment and rehabilitation at National Anti-Drug Agency (NADA) institutions and communities under the Drug Dependents (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act 1983; data of patients receiving treatments and rehabilitation at Ministry of Health (MOH) facilities; and data of patients receiving treatments and rehabilitation at Private Drug Rehabilitation Centre (PDRC). This marks the third year of publication of Information on Drugs which includes comprehensive data of drug & substance abuse and addiction in Malaysia.

The misuse of drug and substance is a serious problem that happens not only in Malaysia but globally. Based on the World Drug Report statistics released by UNODC in 2018, it was estimated that 269 million or 5.4 percent of the world's population aged 15-64 years old used drug in the year 2018<sup>3</sup>. The estimated world's drug abuse increase by 11.0 percent where the increase is in line with the increase of estimated number of world's population in 2030 which is 299 million people<sup>4</sup>.

The latest statistics in 2020 show that 128, 325 people were identified to be involved in drug abuse in Malaysia which is a decline by 9.8 percent compared to the previous year. NADA estimate the findings in 2020 that out of 100, 000 of the population, 394 people are drug & substance abusers and addicts with a ratio of 1 person per 254 population. It is reported that 128, 325 individuals were identified as drug & substance abusers and addicts and of the said number, 71, 458 people had attended treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

The three states that recorded the highest number of drug & substance abusers and addicts in 2020 were Johor with 16, 138 people (12.6 percent), Kelantan with 13, 649 people (10.6 percent) and Terengganu with 12, 499 people (9.7 percent). In comparison with the estimated number of population in 2020, Terengganu has the highest ratio number of drug & substance abusers and addicts per estimated population which is a ratio of 0.99 percent. It was followed by Pahang and Kelantan which recorded the ratio of 0.73 percent and 0.72 percent respectively. The drug used in all three states is still dominated by Methamphetamine (Tablets) or pil kuda at 90.1 percent.

Based on the demographic characteristics of drug abusers, majority of 95.5 percent male were involved in drug & substance abuse problems while only 4.5 percent were women. Meanwhile in terms of race, Malay was the dominant group who involved with drug abuse with 98, 652 people or 76.9 percent, followed by Chinese with 9, 822 people or 7.7 percent, Indian with 7,540 people or 5.9 percent, Sabah Indigenous with 6,970 people or 5.4 percent, Sarawak Indigenous with 3,217 people or 2.5 percent and others with 2,124 people or 1.6 percent.

<sup>3</sup>UNODC, *World Drug Report 2020, Booklet 2, Drug Use and Health Consequences* (United Nations Publications, 2020)

<sup>4</sup>UNODC, *World Drug Report 2021, Booklet 2, Global Overview of Drug Demand and Drug Supply* (United Nations Publications, 2021), page 12

Malay's representation in the population was 56.1 percent, followed by Chinese at 22.8 percent; Indian at 6.9 percent; Sabah Indigenous at 4.5 percent; Sarawak Indigenous at 4.0 percent and Others at 5.7 percent. The ratio of drug & substance abusers and addicts per number of population according to race found that Malay and Sabah Indigenous exceeded 0.5 percent. In the meantime, Indian and Sarawak Indigenous recorded 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. Both Chinese and others recorded the same percentage of 0.1 percent.

Based on the age distribution, Youth aged 19-39 years old were the majority who involved in drug abuse activities with 83, 401 people or 65.0 percent which is a decrease of 13.8 percent compared to 2019. This is followed by Middle-aged aged 40 years old and above with 42, 211 people or 32.9 percent. While Teenagers aged 13-18 years old recorded a number of 2,556 people or 2.0 percent.

The division according to level of education showed that the drug & substance abusers and addicts with primary school level were 8.1 percent, followed by 59.4 percent with secondary school level and 3.3 percent possess higher education level. Thus, the analysis was done based on background category found that those who had Malaysian Certificate of Education (MCE) or called as *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM)* were the most risky group to involve with drug abuse problems which was by 56.1 percent. Thus, more prevention programmes should be conducted to target those without formal education in which the data identified that they are the highest group to be engaged with drug abuse and addiction with 37, 429 people or 29.2 percent of the total drug abuse. The highest factor that drives individuals to commit drug abuse is due to being influenced by friends which is 39.5 percent, followed by 21.0 percent due to curiosity.

A total of 83, 698 drug & substance abusers and addicts misuse ATS-type drugs, followed by Opiate with 39, 599 individuals. The breakdown on ATS-type drugs reported that Methamphetamine (Crystalline) was the highest abused drug with 74.8 percent, followed by Amphetamine and Methamphetamine (Tablet) with 11.6 percent and 13.1 percent respectively in 2020. Prevention programmes with more focus on ATS addicts need to be emphasized to the general public while consequently increase the rehabilitation officers' skills as well as the treatment and rehabilitation facilities for ATS addicts especially for individuals with Drug Induced Psychosis.

Record reveals that 7,089 people or 5.5 percent were Polydrugs abusers in 2020 while Non-Polydrugs abusers were 121, 236 people or 94.5 percent. It was reported that of the 7,089 Polydrugs abusers, 52.5 percent used two types of drugs while the remaining 47.5 percent used three or more types of drugs.

Following the current Movement Control Order (MCO), the services at NADA need to adhere to the strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). In a way, it leads to the decline of 1.7 percent in the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts who came to receive treatment and rehabilitation voluntarily. Meanwhile, drug & substance abusers and addicts who had received both treatment and rehabilitation through the court orders also decreased by 11.1 percent compared to the previous year. The MCO reduces clients' access to treatment and rehabilitation services.

Furthermore, out of the total number of 128, 325 drug & substance abusers and addicts in 2020, 64.4 percent (82, 594 people) were those who were new in receiving services and 35.6 percent (45, 731 people) were those who have been under treatment and rehabilitation programme since 2019.

**Table 1.1 : Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to State and Estimated Population, 2020**

STATE	NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCES ABUSERS AND ADDICTS 2020	%	ESTIMATED POPULATION 2020	RATIO OF NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCES ABUSERS AND ADDICTS / ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCES ABUSERS AND ADDICTS PER 100,000 POPULATION
TERENGGANU	12,499	9.7%	1,258.50	0.99	993
PAHANG	12,170	9.5%	1,676.80	0.73	726
KELANTAN	13,649	10.6%	1,904.90	0.72	717
PERLIS	1,778	1.4%	254.70	0.70	698
NEGERI SEMBILAN	6,589	5.1%	1,127.10	0.58	585
MELAKA	4,855	3.8%	931.80	0.52	521
KEDAH	10,518	8.2%	2,182.60	0.48	482
PULAU PINANG	7,633	5.9%	1,770.40	0.43	431
JOHOR	16,138	12.6%	3,773.50	0.43	428
WP KUALA LUMPUR**	7,117	5.5%	1,875.90	0.38	379
PERAK	8,604	6.7%	2,507.90	0.34	343
SARAWAK	7,963	6.2%	2,813.10	0.28	283
SABAH*	7,857	6.1%	3,982.20	0.20	197
SELANGOR	10,955	8.5%	6,524.60	0.17	168
<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>128,325</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32,584.00</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>394</b>

Note :

\* WP Kuala Lumpur included WP Putrajaya

\*\* Sabah included WP Labuan

Source : Data of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts obtained from RMO, NADA, MOH and PDRC

Table 1.2 : Comparison on the Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to State, 2019 and 2020

STATE	NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND ADDICTS 2019	NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND ADDICTS 2020	COMPARISON ON NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND ADDICTS (%)
JOHOR	16,124	16,138	0.09%
KELANTAN	16,341	13,649	-16.47%
TERENGGANU	11,409	12,499	9.55%
PAHANG	13,616	12,170	-10.62%
SELANGOR	13,722	10,955	-20.16%
KEDAH	11,629	10,518	-9.55%
PERAK	9,335	8,604	-7.83%
SARAWAK	6,774	7,963	17.55%
SABAH*	10,886	7,857	-27.82%
PULAU PINANG	8,987	7,633	-15.07%
WP KUALA LUMPUR**	8,410	7,117	-15.37%
NEGERI SEMBILAN	7,934	6,589	-16.95%
MELAKA	4,968	4,855	-2.27%
PERLIS	2,064	1,778	-13.86%
JUMLAH	<b>142,199</b>	<b>128,325</b>	<b>-9.76%</b>

Note :

\*Sabah included WP Labuan

\*\*WP Kuala Lumpur included WP Putrajaya

Source : Data of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts obtained from RMO, NADA, MOH and PDRC

## Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts Situation, 2018 – 2020

Table 1.3 : Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Gender, 2018 – 2020

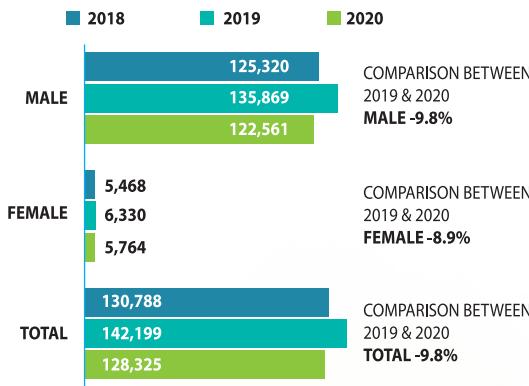
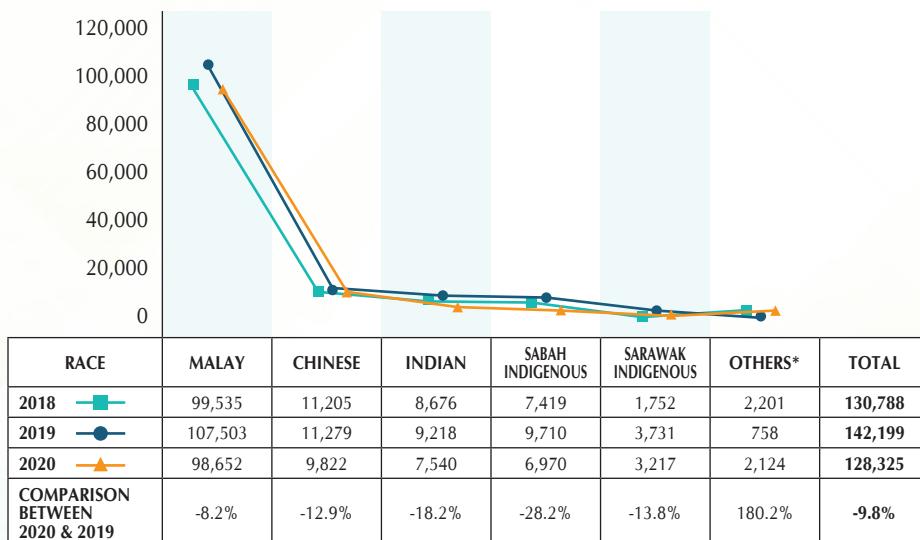


Table 1.3 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts according to gender for the year 2018 until 2020. In general, the majority of the individuals who were involved in drug abuse were males with 95.5 percent compared to females with only 4.5 percent in 2020. Meanwhile, the comparison of data between 2019 and 2020 displayed a decline in the percentage for both male and female with 9.8 percent and 8.9 percent respectively.

Table 1.4 : Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Race, 2018 – 2020



Note :

\*Refers to Sikh, Thai, Eurasian and Aboriginal People

Table 1.4 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts according to race for the year 2018 until 2020. The record for 2020 stated that the majority of individuals who were involved in drug abuse are Malay with 76.9 percent, followed by Chinese (7.7 percent), Indian (5.9 percent), Sabah Indigenous (5.4 percent), Sarawak Indigenous (2.5 percent) and Others (1.6 percent).

Table 1.5 : Number of Drug &amp; Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Age, 2018 – 2020

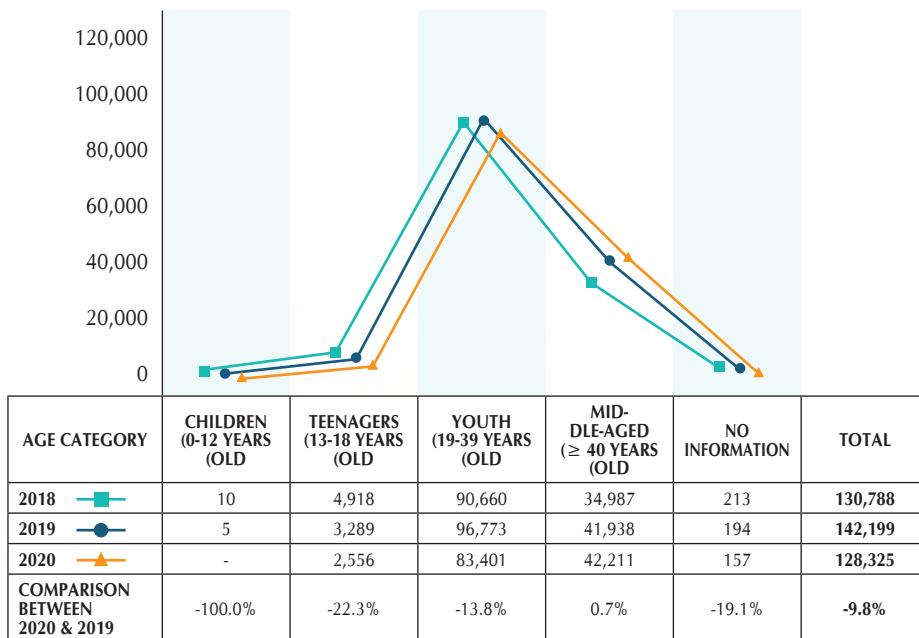
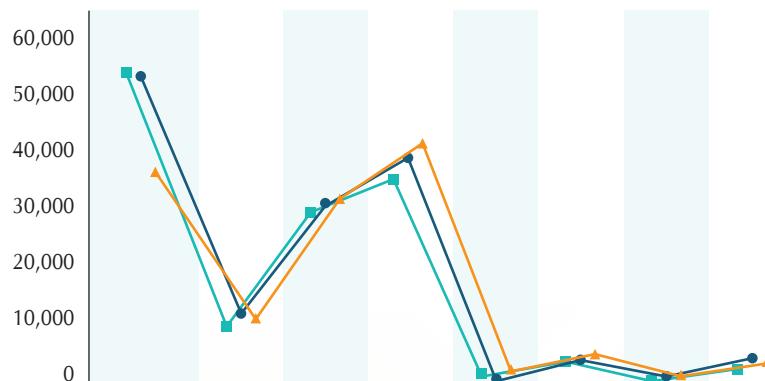


Table 1.5 shows the age categories for the year 2018 until 2020. The number of drug & substance abusers and addicts in 2020 among the Youth aged between 19 to 39 years old remained the highest with a percentage of 65.0 percent. Whereas the Middle-aged ( $\geq 40$  years old) and Teenagers (13-18 years old) recorded a percentage of 32.9 percent and 2.0 percent respectively. The comparison between 2019 and 2020 data for Middle-aged displayed an increase of 0.7 percent. However, both Youths and Teenagers shown a decline of 13.8 percent and 22.3 percent.

**Table 1.6: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Level of Education, 2018 – 2020**



Note :

\*Refers to Matriculation; Non-MLVK Basic Skills Certificate; Non-MLVK Advanced Skills Certificate; Non-Technical Skills Certificate; MLVK Skills Certificate and other related skills certificate.

Table 1.6 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts based on the level of education from 2018 until 2020. The record in 2020 illustrated that the percentage of drug & substance abusers and addict who had no schooling is 29.2 percent. Meanwhile drug & substance abusers and addicts with primary school level is 8.1 percent, followed by 59.4 percent who had secondary education level and 3.3 percent refers to those with the highest education level. In the meantime, the percentage comparison between 2019 and 2020 displayed an increase in both secondary and highest education level with 5.7 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. Concurrently, primary school level and no schooling showed a decline of 10.6 percent and 31.1 percent respectively.

**Table 1.7: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Occupation category, 2018 – 2020**



Note :

\*Refers to people who are not capable of working, housewives, and no working information

Table 1.7 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts according to occupation category for the year 2018 until 2020. The background of them who have occupation indicates that 88,949 individuals or 69.3 percent were Civil Servant, Self-Employed, Casual/Part-Time Work, Private Sector and Labourer. The retirees amounted to 69 individuals with a percentage of 0.1 percent. Meanwhile, the remaining 39,307 individuals or 30.6 percent were Students, No Profession and Unemployed.

**Table 1.8: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Category of Drugs, 2018 – 2020**

DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
<b>ATS</b>	84,439	91,684	83,698	-8.7%
<b>OPIATES</b>	41,337	43,578	39,599	-9.1%
<b>CANNABIS</b>	4,327	4,497	3,396	-24.5%
<b>PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS</b>	75	614	569	-7.3%
<b>OTHERS</b>	610	1,826	1,063	-41.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,788</b>	<b>142,199</b>	<b>128,325</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>

Note :

Opiates : Opium, Heroin, Morphine and Codeine

ATS :

- i. Methamphetamine (Crystalline): Syabu, Ice and Batu
- ii. Methamphetamine (Tablet): Kuda, YABA, YAMA and Bomb Pills
- iii. Ecstasy
- iv. Amphetamine

Cannabis : Cannabis, Hashish and Marijuana

Psychotropic Pills : Benzodiazepine, Erimin 5, APO 5 and Dormicum

Others : Kratom, Cocaine, Ketamine, Depressants, Dissociative, Hallucinogen, Inhalants etc

Table 1.8 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts according to category of drugs in the year 2018 until 2020. The record in 2020 indicates that Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) recorded the highest consumption amounting to 65.2 percent. Whereas Opiates and Cannabis recorded a percentage of 30.9 percent and 2.7 percent correspondingly. Majority used of drug trends in 2019 and 2020 was synthetic-type drugs. A comparison of data between 2019 and 2020 stated a decline in all categories of drugs.

**Table 1.9: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Age category: Teenagers, 2018 – 2020**

AGE CATEGORY / DRUG	TEENAGERS (13 - 18 years old)			COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
	2018	2019	2020	
ATS	4,174	2,827	2,230	-21.1%
CANNABIS	320	131	129	-1.5%
OPIATES	364	161	69	-57.1%
PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS	3	59	33	-44.1%
OTHERS	57	111	95	-14.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>-22.3%</b>

Table 1.9 shows the drug abuse trend according to age category (Teenagers) for the year 2018 until 2020. In 2020, ATS-type drugs recorded the highest consumption among teenagers aged 13-18 years old which amounted to 87.2 percent. Whereas the remaining drug categories only accounted for 5.0 percent and below. The comparison of data between 2019 and 2020 indicates a decrease in all categories of drugs. However, the decline is due to various factors of lesser operations and arrests following the MCO that began in March 2020.

**Table 1.10: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Age category : Youth, 2018 – 2020**

TYPE OF DRUG/ AGE CATEGORY	YOUTH (19-39 years old)			COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
	2018	2019	2020	
ATS	64,707	69,868	62,057	-11.2%
OPIATES	22,317	22,026	17,608	-20.1%
CANNABIS	3,101	3,238	2,500	-22.8%
PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS	57	468	412	-12.0%
OTHERS	478	1,173	824	-29.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,660</b>	<b>96,773</b>	<b>83,401</b>	<b>-13.8%</b>

Table 1.10 shows the drug abuse trend according to age category (Youth) for the year 2018 until 2020. In 2020, ATS-type drugs recorded the highest consumption among youth aged 19-39 years old with a percentage of 74.4 percent, followed by Opiates with 21.1 percent. Meanwhile the remaining drug categories only accounted for 5.0 percent and below.

**Table 1.11: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to Age category : Middle-aged, 2018 – 2020**

TYPE OF DRUG / AGE CATEGORY	MIDDLE-AGED (≥ 40 years old)			COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
	2018	2019	2020	
OPIATES	18,443	21,339	21,880	2.5%
ATS	15,548	18,843	19,311	2.5%
CANNABIS	906	1,128	766	-32.1%
PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS	15	86	112	30.2%
OTHERS	75	542	142	-73.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,987</b>	<b>41,938</b>	<b>42,211</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

Table 1.11 shows the drug abuse trend according to age category (Middle-aged) for the year 2018 until 2020. Unlike Teenagers and Youth, the consumption of Opiates is the highest among the Middle-aged aged 40 and above which amounting to 51.8 percent in 2020. It was then followed by ATS-type drugs with a usage record of 45.7 percent. In the meantime, the remaining categories of drug only accounted for 5.0 percent and below.

**Table 1.12: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to ATS Drug Breakdown, 2018 – 2020**

ATS	NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND ADDICTS			COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
	2018	2019	2020	
METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTALLINE) (SYABU, ICE, BATU)	66,202	64,866	62,652	-3.4%
METHAMPHETAMINE (TABLETS) (KUDA, YABA, YAMA AND BOMB PILLS)	5,555	7,580	10,951	44.5%
AMPHETAMINE	12,562	19,076	9,710	-49.1%
ECSTACY	120	162	397	145.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84,439</b>	<b>91,684</b>	<b>83,710</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>

Table 1.12 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts according to ATS drug breakdown for the year 2018 until 2020. Methamphetamine (Crystalline) is the highest drug that had been abused with 74.8 percent, followed by Methamphetamine (Tablets) and Amphetamine with 13.1 percent and 11.6 percent respectively in 2020. A data comparison between 2019 and 2020 displayed an increase for Ecstasy by 100.0 percent. Methamphetamine (Tablets) also indicates an increase by 44.5 percent. Whereas, both Amphetamine and Methamphetamine (Crystalline) recorded a decline by 49.1 percent and 3.4 percent correspondingly.

**Table 1.13: Polydrugs & Non-Polydrugs category, 2018 – 2020**

CATEGORY / YEAR	2018	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
<b>NON-POLYDRUG</b>	121,947	127,033	121,236	-4.6%
<b>POLYDRUG*</b>	8,841	15,166	7,089	-53.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,788</b>	<b>142,199</b>	<b>128,325</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>

Note :

\*Drug &amp; substance abusers and addicts who consume more than one type of drugs at one particular time

Polydrugs and Non-polydrug category for the year 2018 until 2020 is displayed in Table 1.13. The percentage for Non-polydrug category among drug & substance abusers and addicts in 2019 and 2020 recorded a number more than 80.0 percent which is by 89.3 percent and 94.5 percent. Whereas, Polydrugs category in 2019 and 2020 only accounted to 10.7 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

**Table 1.14: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts according to category of drugs and gender, 2018 – 2020**

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND ADDICTS							
	MALE				FEMALE			
YEAR	2018	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020	2018	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020
<b>NON-POLYDRUG</b>	116,927	121,383	115,711	-4.7%	5,020	5,650	5,525	-2.2%
<b>POLYDRUG</b>	8,393	14,486	6,850	-52.7%	448	680	239	-64.9%
<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>125,320</b>	<b>135,869</b>	<b>122,561</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>5,764</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>

Table 1.14 shows the number of drug & substance abusers and addicts by Polydrug and Non-Polydrug categories according to gender for the year 2018 until 2020. The comparison between 2019 and 2020 among male for Polydrug and Non-Polydrug categories indicated a decrease by 52.7 percent and 4.7 percent correspondingly. In the meantime, the comparison between 2019 and 2020 among female for Polydrug and Non-Polydrug categories also displayed a decrease by 64.9 percent and 2.2 percent respectively.

# **STATISTICS OF DATA COMPARISON OF DRUG ADDICTS DETECTED, 2019 – 2020**

## B. DATA COMPARISON STATISTICS OF DRUG ADDICTS DETECTED, 2019 – 2020

The information in this page shows data and statistics of drug addicts detected by NADA by a comparison between 2019 and 2020. It includes status of case, gender, race, age, level of education, occupation, states, type of drug and reason for taking drugs.

**Table 2.1 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Status of Case, 2019 – 2020**

STATUS OF CASE / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
NEW CASE	PER CASE	17,506	13,879	-20.7%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	17,464	13,747	-21.3%
RELAPSE CASE	PER CASE	8,574	6,764	-21.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	8,345	6,566	-21.3%
TOTAL	PER CASE	<b>26,080</b>	<b>20,643</b>	<b>-20.8%</b>
	PER INDIVIDUAL	<b>25,809</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>-21.3%</b>

**Table 2.2 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Gender, 2019 – 2020**

GENDER / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
MALE	PER CASE	24,949	19,669	-21.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	24,682	19,352	-21.6%
FEMALE	PER CASE	1,131	974	-13.9%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,127	961	-14.7%
TOTAL	PER CASE	<b>26,080</b>	<b>20,643</b>	<b>-20.8%</b>
	PER INDIVIDUAL	<b>25,809</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>-21.3%</b>

Table 2.3 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Race, 2019 – 2020

RACE / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
MALAY	PER CASE	20,820	17,029	-18.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	20,589	16,750	-18.6%
INDIAN	PER CASE	1,787	1,294	-27.6%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,764	1,267	-28.2%
CHINESE	PER CASE	1,550	1,111	-28.3%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,534	1,092	-28.8%
SABAH INDIGENOUS	PER CASE	1,355	811	-40.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,354	810	-40.2%
SARAWAK INDIGENOUS	PER CASE	300	269	-10.3%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	300	267	-11.0%
OTHERS*	PER CASE	268	129	-51.9%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	268	127	-52.6%
TOTAL	PER CASE	26,080	20,643	-20.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	25,809	20,313	-21.3%

Note :

\*Refers to Sikh, Thai, Eurasian and Aboriginal People

Table 2.4 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Age category, 2019 – 2020

AGE CATEGORY / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
TEENAGERS (13-18 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	437	325	-25.6%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	436	323	-25.9%
YOUTH (19-39 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	18,986	15,087	-20.5%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	18,806	14,850	-21.0%
MIDDLE-AGED (≥40 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	6,657	5,231	-21.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	6,567	5,140	-21.7%
TOTAL	PER CASE	26,080	20,643	-20.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	25,809	20,313	-21.3%

**Table 2.5 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Level of Education, 2019 – 2020**

LEVEL OF EDUCATION/YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
NO SCHOOLING	PER CASE	3,545	2,314	-34.7%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,486	2,263	-35.1%
PRIMARY SCHOOL	PER CASE	2,301	1,871	-18.7%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,280	1,843	-19.2%
LCE/SRP/PMR	PER CASE	8,843	6,915	-21.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	8,757	6,819	-22.1%
MCE/SPM/SPMV	PER CASE	9,678	8,027	-17.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	9,595	7,890	-17.8%
HSC/STP/STPM	PER CASE	154	137	-11.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	148	137	-7.4%
DIPLOMA	PER CASE	620	568	-8.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	615	557	-9.4%
DEGREE/MASTERS/PHD	PER CASE	129	94	-27.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	129	94	-27.1%
OTHERS (SUCH AS SKILLS CERTIFICATION)*	PER CASE	810	717	-11.5%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	799	710	-11.1%
TOTAL	PER CASE	<b>26,080</b>	<b>20,643</b>	<b>-20.8%</b>
	PER INDIVIDUAL	<b>25,809</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>-21.3%</b>

Note :

\*Including Matriculation; Non-MLVK Basic Skills Certificate; Non-MLVK Advanced Skills Certificate; Non-Technical Skills Certificate; MLVK Skills Certificate and other related skills certificate.

Table 2.6 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Occupation category, 2019 – 2020

OCCUPATION CATEGORY / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
CASUAL / PART-TIME	PER CASE	7,012	5,163	-26.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	6,907	5,044	-27.0%
GENERAL LABOURER	PER CASE	5,819	4,458	-23.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	5,741	4,379	-23.7%
UNEMPLOYED	PER CASE	3,682	2,958	-19.7%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,657	2,923	-20.1%
SERVICE	PER CASE	2,470	1,989	-19.5%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,464	1,967	-20.2%
SALES	PER CASE	1,825	1,516	-16.9%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,811	1,502	-17.1%
AGRICULTURE / FISHERY	PER CASE	1,658	1,465	-11.6%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,646	1,446	-12.2%
TRANSPORTATION	PER CASE	1,118	959	-14.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,109	946	-14.7%
TECHNICAL	PER CASE	1,133	943	-16.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,122	930	-17.1%
MANUFACTURING	PER CASE	548	487	-11.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	545	480	-11.9%
CONSTRUCTION	PER CASE	311	286	-8.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	310	281	-9.4%
MANAGEMENT*	PER CASE	253	254	0.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	247	251	1.6%
STUDENT	PER CASE	159	109	-31.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	158	108	-31.6%
CLERICAL	PER CASE	62	36	-41.9%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	62	36	-41.9%
ENTERTAINMENT	PER CASE	30	20	-33.3%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30	20	-33.3%
TOTAL	PER CASE	26,080	20,643	-20.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	25,809	20,313	-21.3%

Note :

\*Including civil servants

Table 2.7 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to State, 2019 – 2020

STATE / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
JOHOR	PER CASE	2,371	2,564	8.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,365	2,536	7.2%
KEDAH	PER CASE	3,582	2,372	-33.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,556	2,363	-33.5%
KELANTAN	PER CASE	2,998	2,271	-24.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,922	2,224	-23.9%
TERENGGANU	PER CASE	2,123	2,240	5.5%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,104	2,188	4.0%
PERAK	PER CASE	2,046	1,821	-11.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,038	1,787	-12.3%
PULAU PINANG	PER CASE	2,893	1,727	-40.3%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,832	1,656	-41.5%
SELANGOR	PER CASE	2,385	1,712	-28.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,368	1,702	-28.1%
PAHANG	PER CASE	1,672	1,395	-16.6%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,649	1,366	-17.2%
WP KUALA LUMPUR	PER CASE	1,023	1,024	0.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,011	1,011	0.0%
SABAH	PER CASE	1,574	834	-47.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,573	834	-47.0%
MELAKA	PER CASE	819	829	1.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	815	816	0.1%
NEGERI SEMBILAN	PER CASE	1,244	812	-34.7%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,227	794	-35.3%
SARAWAK	PER CASE	852	634	-25.6%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	852	632	-25.8%
PERLIS	PER CASE	316	281	-11.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	315	278	-11.7%
WP LABUAN	PER CASE	139	90	-35.3%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	139	90	-35.3%
WP PUTRAJAYA	PER CASE	43	37	-14.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	43	36	-16.3%
TOTAL	PER CASE	26,080	20,643	-20.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	25,809	20,313	-21.3%

**Table 2.8 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Type of drugs, 2019 – 2020**

TYPE OF DRUGS / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTALLINE)</b>	PER CASE	13,768	14,305	3.9%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	12,756	13,979	9.6%
<b>OPIATES</b>	PER CASE	7,938	3,935	-50.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	7,860	3,812	-51.5%
<b>ATS (EXCEPT METHAMPHETAMINE)</b>	PER CASE	2,872	2383	-17.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,056	712	-65.4%
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE (TABLET)</b>	PER CASE	2,386	1,366	-42.7%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,314	1,314	-43.2%
<b>CANNABIS</b>	PER CASE	755	474	-37.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	737	440	-40.3%
<b>OTHERS</b>	PER CASE	78	48	-38.5%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	75	46	-38.7%
<b>PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS</b>	PER CASE	14	14	0.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	11	10	-9.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PER CASE</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>22,525</b>	<b>-19.0%</b>
	<b>PER INDIVIDUAL</b>	<b>25,809</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>-21.3%</b>

Note:

Opiate Heroin, Morphine and Codeine

Methamphetamine (Crystalline): Syabu, Ice and Batu

Methamphetamine (Tablet): Kuda, YABA, YAMA and Bomb Pills

Cannabis : Cannabis, Hashish and Marijuana

ATs: Ecstasy and Amphetamine

Others: Kratom leaves, Cocaine, Ketamine, Depressants, Dissociative, Hallucinogen, Inhalants etc.

Psychotropic pills: Benzodiazepine, Erimin 5, APO 5 and Dormicum

Data on drugs used is not necessarily equal to the total number of addicts as some of them use more than one type of drug.

**Table 2.9 : Number of Data Comparison of Drug Addicts Detected according to Reason for Taking Drugs, 2019 – 2020**

REASON FOR TAKING DRUGS / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2019	2020	COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 & 2020
INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS	PER CASE	13,676	8,893	-35.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	12,860	8,123	-36.8%
CURIOSITY	PER CASE	4,840	4,723	-2.4%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4,433	4,232	-4.5%
PLEASURE	PER CASE	3,457	2,428	-29.8%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,251	2,185	-32.8%
DEPRESSION	PER CASE	2,538	2,764	8.9%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,309	2,488	7.8%
OTHERS*	PER CASE	1,768	2,371	34.1%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,529	2,084	36.3%
PAIN RELIEF / STAMINA	PER CASE	1,392	1,161	-16.6%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,294	1,026	-20.7%
STIMULATION	PER CASE	130	177	36.2%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	125	169	35.2%
INADVERTENT USE	PER CASE	10	8	-20.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	8	6	-25.0%
TOTAL	PER CASE	27,811	22,525	-19.0%
	PER INDIVIDUAL	25,809	20,313	-21.3%

Note:

\*Including aggressiveness, reason related to job, amusement, lack of religious education, financial problems, for slimming, being subject to abuse, medicinal, emotional longing, sex, deceived due to lack of knowledge about the danger of drugs, for studies, etc.

Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA)

# **STATISTICS AND TRENDS DETECTED, 2016 – 2020**

## C. DRUG ADDICTS STATISTICS AND TRENDS DETECTED, 2016 – 2020

Part C provides reports on the trends and statistics of drug addicts detected over a period of five years from the year 2016 until 2020. Statistics shown are based on the demographical factors and profiles of addicts also the breakdown per case and per individual respectively.

**Table 3.1 : Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Status of case, 2016 – 2020**

CASE STATUS / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NEW CASE	PER CASE	22,923	18,440	17,474	17,506	13,879
	PER INDIVIDUAL	22,459	18,142	17,463	17,464	13,747
RELAPSE CASE	PER CASE	7,921	7,482	7,793	8,574	6,764
	PER INDIVIDUAL	7,568	7,127	7,509	8,345	6,566
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

**Table 3.2: Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Gender, 2016 – 2020**

GENDER / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MALE	PER CASE	29,660	24,926	24,314	24,949	19,669
	PER INDIVIDUAL	28,871	24,288	24,025	24,682	19,352
FEMALE	PER CASE	1,184	996	953	1,131	974
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,156	981	947	1,127	961
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

Table 3.3: Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Age, 2016 – 2020

AGE CATEGORY / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TEENAGERS (13-18 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	826	694	550	437	325
	PER INDIVIDUAL	816	691	548	436	323
YOUTH (19-39 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	22,709	18,823	18,417	18,986	15,087
	PER INDIVIDUAL	22,106	18,411	18,211	18,806	14,850
ADULTS (≥40 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	7,309	6,405	6,300	6,657	5,231
	PER INDIVIDUAL	7,105	6,167	6,213	6,567	5,140
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

Table 3.4: Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Race, 2016 – 2020

RACE / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MALAY	PER CASE	24,901	20,956	20,671	20,820	17,029
	PER INDIVIDUAL	24,277	20,478	20,422	20,586	16,750
INDIAN	PER CASE	2,428	1,760	1,602	1,787	1,294
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,329	1,672	1,581	1,766	1,267
CHINESE	PER CASE	2,182	1,947	1,480	1,550	1,111
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,097	1,863	1,461	1,534	1,092
SABAH INDIGENOUS	PER CASE	977	999	1,087	1,355	811
	PER INDIVIDUAL	971	998	1,085	1,354	810
SARAWAK INDIGENOUS	PER CASE	154	113	223	300	269
	PER INDIVIDUAL	154	113	223	301	267
OTHERS*	PER CASE	202	147	204	268	129
	PER INDIVIDUAL	199	145	200	268	127
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

Note :

\*Refers to Sikh, Thai, Eurasian and Aboriginal People

Table 3.5: Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Level of Education, 2016 – 2020

LEVEL OF EDUCATION / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NO SCHOOLING	PER CASE	3,351	3,751	4,044	3,545	2,314
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,209	3,633	3,995	3,486	2,263
PRIMARY SCHOOL	PER CASE	2,898	2,370	2,118	2,301	1,871
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,837	2,311	2,095	2,280	1,843
LCE / SRP / PMR /	PER CASE	11,730	9,082	8,451	8,843	6,915
	PER INDIVIDUAL	11,426	8,827	8,345	8,757	6,819
MCE / SPM / SPMV	PER CASE	11,314	9,311	9,114	9,678	8,027
	PER INDIVIDUAL	11,027	9,110	9,010	9,595	7,890
HSC / STP / STPM	PER CASE	218	166	166	154	137
	PER INDIVIDUAL	213	165	164	148	137
DIPLOMA	PER CASE	506	473	540	620	568
	PER INDIVIDUAL	496	464	537	615	557
DEGREE / MASTERS / PHD	PER CASE	96	113	114	129	94
	PER INDIVIDUAL	96	111	113	129	94
OTHERS (e.g SKILLS CERTIFICATION)*	PER CASE	731	656	720	810	717
	PER INDIVIDUAL	723	648	713	799	710
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

Note :

\*Including Matriculation, Non-MLVK Basic Skills Certificate, Non-MLVK Advanced Skills Certificate, Non-Technical Skills Certificate, MLVK Skills Certificate and other related skills certificate.

Table 3.6: Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Occupation category, 2016 – 2020

OCCUPATION CATEGORY / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CASUAL / PART-TIME*	PER CASE	10,643	8,173	8,086	7,012	5,171
	PER INDIVIDUAL	10,108	7,828	7,948	6,907	5,052
GENERAL LABOURER	PER CASE	5,232	5,416	5,621	5,819	4,458
	PER INDIVIDUAL	5,162	5,308	5,551	5,741	4,379
UNEMPLOYED	PER CASE	4,533	4,125	3,650	3,682	2,953
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4,445	4,042	3,614	3,657	2,918
SERVICE	PER CASE	2,299	1,744	1,822	2,470	1,989
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,273	1,713	1,810	2,464	1,967
SALE	PER CASE	2,101	1,708	1,607	1,825	1,513
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,078	1,691	1,599	1,811	1,499
AGRICULTURE / FISHERY	PER CASE	1,857	1,443	1,457	1,658	1,465
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,838	1,423	1,445	1,646	1,446
TRANSPORTATION	PER CASE	1,230	950	940	1,118	959
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,205	934	931	1,109	946
TECHNICAL	PER CASE	1,314	966	890	1,133	943
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,298	952	885	1,122	930
MANUFACTURING	PER CASE	576	465	421	548	487
	PER INDIVIDUAL	572	460	417	545	480
CONSTRUCTION	PER CASE	453	297	303	311	286
	PER INDIVIDUAL	446	294	302	310	281
MANAGEMENT**	PER CASE	215	247	207	253	254
	PER INDIVIDUAL	214	242	207	247	251
STUDENT	PER CASE	298	281	186	159	109
	PER INDIVIDUAL	297	278	186	158	108
CLERICAL	PER CASE	66	66	58	62	36
	PER INDIVIDUAL	65	65	58	62	36
ENTERTAINMENT	PER CASE	27	41	19	30	20
	PER INDIVIDUAL	26	39	19	30	20
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

Note :

\*Including data of unemployed, housewives, self-employed, retirees and no information categories.

\*\*Including civil servants

Table 3.7: Number of Addicts Detected according to State, 2016 – 2020

STATE / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
JOHOR	PER CASE	2,565	2,108	2,352	2,371	2,564
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,548	2,092	2,346	2,365	2,536
KEDAH	PER CASE	3,862	2,655	2,693	3,582	2,372
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,835	2,642	2,683	3,556	2,363
KELANTAN	PER CASE	3,233	3,700	4,153	2,998	2,271
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,064	3,566	4,022	2,922	2,224
TERENGGANU	PER CASE	1,676	2,044	2,057	2,123	2,240
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,664	1,995	2,043	2,104	2,188
PERAK	PER CASE	2,639	1,557	1,820	2,046	1,821
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,617	1,540	1,808	2,038	1,787
PULAU PINANG	PER CASE	5,081	3,844	2,303	2,893	1,727
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4,702	3,592	2,247	2,832	1,656
SELANGOR	PER CASE	3,176	2,375	2,228	2,385	1,712
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,146	2,358	2,218	2,368	1,702
PAHANG	PER CASE	2,419	2,088	1,749	1,672	1,395
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,339	2,048	1,726	1,649	1,366
WP KUALA LUMPUR	PER CASE	1,695	1,655	1,223	1,023	1,024
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,663	1,597	1,214	1,011	1,011
SABAH	PER CASE	1,044	1,047	1,200	1,574	834
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,041	1,045	1,200	1,573	834
MELAKA	PER CASE	930	613	736	819	829
	PER INDIVIDUAL	916	608	734	815	816
NEGERI SEMBILAN	PER CASE	1,172	1,012	1,374	1,244	812
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,163	990	1,365	1,227	794
SARAWAK	PER CASE	534	440	693	852	634
	PER INDIVIDUAL	530	438	693	852	632
PERLIS	PER CASE	692	654	582	316	281
	PER INDIVIDUAL	674	628	569	315	278
WP LABUAN	PER CASE	79	92	72	139	90
	PER INDIVIDUAL	78	92	72	139	90
WP PUTRAJAYA	PER CASE	47	38	32	43	37
	PER INDIVIDUAL	47	38	32	37	36
TOTAL	PER CASE	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,803	20,313

Table 3.8: Number of Drug Addicts according to Type of Drugs, 2016 – 2020

TYPE OF DRUGS / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTALLINE)	PER CASE	10,107	10,419	11,531	13,768	13,317
	PER INDIVIDUAL	9,193	9,530	10,440	12,756	12,991
OPIATES	PER CASE	16,985	10,154	7,746	7,938	4,457
	PER INDIVIDUAL	16,371	9,743	7,643	7,860	4,334
ATS	PER CASE	764	764	1,152	2,872	2,384
	PER INDIVIDUAL	730	726	1,045	2,056	713
METHAMPHETAMINE (TABLET)	PER CASE	1,236	4,366	4,853	2,386	1,831
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2,485	4,208	4,698	2,314	1,779
CANNABIS	PER CASE	2,631	1,066	1,122	755	474
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,217	1,047	1,112	737	440
OTHERS	PER CASE	18	13	19	78	48
	PER INDIVIDUAL	19	10	18	75	46
PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS	PER CASE	23	9	26	14	14
	PER INDIVIDUAL	12	5	16	11	10
TOTAL	PER CASE	<b>31,764</b>	<b>26,791</b>	<b>26,449</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>22,525</b>
	PER INDIVIDUAL	<b>30,027</b>	<b>25,269</b>	<b>24,972</b>	<b>25,809</b>	<b>20,313</b>

Note:

Opiate Heroin, Morphine and Codeine

Methamphetamine (Crystalline): Syabu, Ice and Batu

Methamphetamine (Tablet): Kuda, YABA, YAMA and Bomb Pills

Cannabis : Cannabis, Hashish and Marijuana

ATS: Ecstasy and Amphetamine

Others: Kratom leaves, Cocaine, Ketamine, Depressants, Dissociative, Hallucinogen, Inhalants etc.

Psychotropic pills: Benzodiazepine, Erimin 5, APO 5 and Dormicum

Data on drugs used is not necessarily equal to the total number of addicts as some of them use more than one type of drug.

Table 3.9 : Number of Drug Addicts Detected according to Reason of Taking Drug, 2016 – 2020

REASON OF TAKING DRUG / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS	PER CASE	17,990	16,209	14,459	13,676	8,893
	PER INDIVIDUAL	17,133	15,462	13,822	12,860	8,123
CURIOSITY	PER CASE	5,618	4,813	5,009	4,840	4,723
	PER INDIVIDUAL	5,192	4,480	4,581	4,433	4,232
PLEASURE	PER CASE	3,944	3,323	3,286	3,457	2,428
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3,744	3,100	3,148	3,251	2,185
DEPRESSION	PER CASE	1,910	1,214	1,953	2,538	2,764
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,784	1,127	1,798	2,309	2,488
OTHERS*	PER CASE	1,442	840	1,187	1,768	2,371
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1,350	737	1,097	1,529	2,084
PAIN RELIEF/ STAMINA	PER CASE	698	345	462	1,392	1,161
	PER INDIVIDUAL	670	321	436	1,294	1,026
STIMULATION	PER CASE	145	39	84	130	177
	PER INDIVIDUAL	137	35	82	125	169
INADVERTENT USE	PER CASE	17	8	9	10	8
	PER INDIVIDUAL	17	7	8	8	6
TOTAL	PER CASE	31,764	26,791	26,449	27,811	22,525
	PER INDIVIDUAL	30,027	25,269	24,972	25,809	20,313

Note:

\*Including aggressiveness, reason related job, amusement, lack of religious education, financial problems, for slimming, being subject to abuse, medicinal, emotional longing, sex, deceived due to lack of knowledge about the danger of drugs, for studies, etc.

Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA)

# **STATISTICS TREND OF VOLUNTARY DRUG ADDICTS, 2016 – 2020**

## D. STATISTICS TREND OF VOLUNTARY DRUG ADDICTS, 2016 – 2020

Part D displays the statistics trend of voluntary drug addicts who received treatment and rehabilitation over the period of five years starting 2016 until 2020. The statistics are divided according to data per case and per individual which includes facilities, demographics, and profiles of addicts. Data of voluntary clients refer to the clients' data record per individual who received treatment and rehabilitation at Cure and Care Rehabilitation Centres (CCRC) under Section 8(3) (a) DDA (T&R) 1983 based on year.

**Table 4.1 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to CCRC,  
2016 - 2020**

VOLUNTARY CCRC / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BUKIT MERTAJAM	PER CASE	12	93	146	143	147
	PER INDIVIDUAL	12	93	146	141	143
KOTA BHARU	PER CASE	11	36	72	59	124
	PER INDIVIDUAL	11	36	72	58	122
JERANTUT	PER CASE	4	62	111	132	117
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4	62	110	131	115
SUNGAI BESI	PER CASE	3	90	112	131	91
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	90	112	126	87
KARANGAN	PER CASE	6	6	10	37	52
	PER INDIVIDUAL	6	6	10	37	52
TAMPOI	PER CASE	11	134	129	65	51
	PER INDIVIDUAL	11	134	129	64	47
BACHOK (W)	PER CASE	0	23	2	13	29
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	23	2	13	29
PAPAR	PER CASE	0	78	67	44	25
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	78	63	42	25
TAMPIN	PER CASE	9	59	125	67	23
	PER INDIVIDUAL	9	59	124	67	23
SERI ISKANDAR*	PER CASE	-	-	-	-	9
	PER INDIVIDUAL	-	-	-	-	9
KUCHING	PER CASE	1	123	138	73	7
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	123	134	66	6
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Note :

\*CCRC Seri Iskandar began operating in 2020

Table 4.2 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Gender, 2016 - 2020

GENDER / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MALE	PER CASE	57	658	859	672	623
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	658	849	655	606
FEMALE	PER CASE	0	46	53	92	52
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	46	53	90	52
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Table 4.3 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Race, 2016 – 2020

RACE / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MALAY	PER CASE	57	539	734	671	631
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	539	729	654	616
SABAH INDIGENOUS	PER CASE	0	68	52	21	17
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	68	48	21	17
INDIAN	PER CASE	0	36	38	20	15
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	36	38	20	13
CHINESE	PER CASE	0	20	27	13	6
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	20	27	13	6
SARAWAK INDIGENOUS	PER CASE	0	37	58	33	3
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	37	57	31	3
OTHERS**	PER CASE	0	4	3	6	3
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	4	3	6	3
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Note :

\*Refers to Sikh, Thai, Eurasian and Aboriginal People

**Table 4.4 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Age Category, 2016 - 2020**

KATEGORI UMUR / TAHUN	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TEENAGERS (13-18 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	0	12	45	40	92
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	12	44	38	91
YOUTH (19-39 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	45	553	676	593	514
	PER INDIVIDUAL	45	553	667	577	502
MIDDLE-AGED (≥40 YEARS OLD)	PER CASE	12	139	191	131	69
	PER INDIVIDUAL	12	139	191	130	65
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

**Table 4.5 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Level of Education, 2016 - 2020**

LEVEL OF EDUCATION / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NO SCHOOLING	PER CASE	3	18	40	29	37
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	18	40	29	37
PRIMARY SCHOOL	PER CASE	4	55	74	72	44
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4	55	73	71	43
LCE / SRP / PMR /	PER CASE	24	280	325	273	265
	PER INDIVIDUAL	24	280	321	265	260
MCE / SPM / SPMV	PER CASE	22	277	385	316	253
	PER INDIVIDUAL	22	277	381	310	245
HSC / STP / STPM	PER CASE	0	5	6	8	5
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	5	5	8	5
DIPLOMA	PER CASE	1	27	35	27	33
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	27	35	26	31
DEGREE / MASTERS / PHD	PER CASE	0	12	5	5	6
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	12	5	4	6
OTHERS (SUCH AS SKILLS CERTIFICATION)*	PER CASE	3	30	42	34	32
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	30	42	32	31
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Note :

\*Including Matriculation; Non-MLVK Basic Skills Certificate; Non-MLVK Advanced Skills Certificate; Non-Technical Skills Certificate; MLVK Skills Certificate and other related skills certificate.

Table 4.6 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Occupation category, 2016 – 2020

OCCUPATION CATEGORY / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
UNEMPLOYED	PER CASE	14	242	292	263	154
	PER INDIVIDUAL	14	242	287	254	148
CASUAL/PART-TIME*	PER CASE	20	162	241	136	147
	PER INDIVIDUAL	20	162	240	134	146
GENERAL LABOURER	PER CASE	7	76	107	111	115
	PER INDIVIDUAL	7	76	106	108	113
SERVICES	PER CASE	3	55	43	63	69
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	55	43	61	66
SALES	PER CASE	4	36	43	64	51
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4	36	43	64	50
AGRICULTURE/FISHERY	PER CASE	0	12	45	21	50
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	12	45	21	50
STUDENT	PER CASE	3	52	68	32	26
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	52	66	30	25
TECHNICAL	PER CASE	3	26	21	23	19
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	26	21	22	17
MANUFACTURING	PER CASE	1	7	11	14	18
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	7	11	14	17
TRANSPORTATION	PER CASE	1	20	26	14	17
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	20	26	14	17
CONSTRUCTION	PER CASE	1	3	1	11	8
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	3	1	11	8
MANAGEMENT**	PER CASE	0	9	12	6	1
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	9	12	6	1
CLERICAL	PER CASE	0	2	1	5	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	2	1	5	0
ENTERTAINMENT	PER CASE	0	2	1	1	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	2	0	1	0
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Note :

\* Including data of unemployed, housewives, self-employed, retirees and no information categories

\*\*Including civil servants

**Table 4.7 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Drug & Substance Category, 2016 - 2020**

JENIS DADAH / TAHUN	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTALLINE)</b>	PER CASE	31	490	655	485	456
	PER INDIVIDUAL	31	490	646	471	441
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE (TABLET)</b>	PER CASE	10	47	76	115	211
	PER INDIVIDUAL	10	47	75	114	209
<b>OPIATES</b>	PER CASE	13	119	135	133	8
	PER INDIVIDUAL	13	119	135	129	8
<b>CANNABIS</b>	PER CASE	1	8	7	3	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	8	7	3	0
<b>ATS</b>	PER CASE	2	38	38	25	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	2	38	38	25	0
<b>PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS</b>	PER CASE	0	1	1	2	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	1	1	2	0
<b>OTHERS</b>	PER CASE	0	1	0	1	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Note:

Opiate Heroin, Morphine and Codeine

Methamphetamine (Crystalline): Syabu, Ice and Batu

Methamphetamine (Tablet): Kuda, YABA, YAMA and Bomb Pills

Cannabis : Cannabis, Hashish and Marijuana

ATS: Ecstasy and Amphetamine

Others: Kratom leaves, Cocaine, Ketamine, Depressants, Dissoaciative, Hallucinogen, Inhalants etc.

Psychotropic pills: Benzodiazepine, Erimin 5, APO 5 and Dormicum

Data on drugs used is not necessarily equal to the total number of addicts as some of them use more than one type of drug.

**Table 4.8 : Number of Voluntary Clients Receiving Treatment and Rehabilitation according to Reasons of Taking Drugs & Substances, 2016 – 2020**

REASON OF TAKING DRUGS / YEAR	CASE / INDIVIDUAL	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS	PER CASE	39	567	760	660	594
	PER INDIVIDUAL	39	567	751	643	579
CURIOSITY	PER CASE	10	53	73	42	56
	PER INDIVIDUAL	10	53	73	40	54
DEPRESSION	PER CASE	1	31	24	21	22
	PER INDIVIDUAL	1	31	24	21	22
PAIN RELIEF / STAMINA	PER CASE	4	9	17	11	2
	PER INDIVIDUAL	4	9	17	11	2
OTHERS*	PER CASE	3	22	31	17	1
	PER INDIVIDUAL	3	22	30	17	1
PLEASURE	PER CASE	0	21	7	13	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	21	7	13	0
STIMULATION	PER CASE	0	1	0	0	0
	PER INDIVIDUAL	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	PER CASE	57	704	912	764	675
	PER INDIVIDUAL	57	704	902	745	658

Note:

\*Including aggressiveness, reason related to job, amusement, lack of religious education, financial problems, for slimming, being subject to abuse, medicinal, emotional longing, sex, deceived due to lack of knowledge about the danger of drugs, for studies, etc.

Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency



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PART II

# FINDINGS ON SUPPLY OF DRUGS

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# **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES IN MALAYSIA IN 2020**

## A. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES IN MALAYSIA IN 2020

The drug trafficking problem in Malaysia is still ongoing despite the Covid-19 pandemic situation. This is proven by the statistics on supply of drugs reported by the relevant enforcement agencies.

Table 5.1 displays the data of arrests for various offenses under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1952 in the year 2020 which amounted to 137, 610 individuals. The highest offense under DDA 1952 was under Section 15(1) (a) DDA 1952 with 65, 724 individuals.

Based on the latest reports, Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) drug type such as Methamphetamine received the highest demand as the price is much more cheaper than other types on the market. Table 5.2 shows the seizure record in 2020 for Methamphetamine (Crystalline), (Tablet) and (Liquid) which increased by 44.2 percent, 4.4 percent, and 180.5 percent respectively compared to 2019. Over the same period, an increase of more than 100.0 percent was also recorded in the seizure of Ecstasy. Meanwhile the supply of traditional drugs also increased, whereby Marijuana (Herb) showed an increase of more than 100.0 percent followed by Heroin with an increase of 31.4 percent.

The market prices of drugs rely on the supply. Based on Table 5.3, the drug price on market in 2020 for Methamphetamine (Crystalline) and (Tablet) had gone down by 20.0 percent and 25.0 percent respectively compared to the previous year. Likewise, the traditional drug demand such as Heroin shows a decrease by 17.1 percent. Indirectly, the reduction in prices for Methamphetamine (Crystalline) and (Tablet) signifies a glut on the market following the MCO period.

Table 5.4 displays a total value of property seized and forfeited under Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988, which shows an increase of more than 100.0 percent in 2020 compared to the previous year.

Table 5.5 shows the number of cases and arrests connected to drug processing laboratories that were uncovered over the period of five years. The comparison between 2019 and 2020 displays a decline in the number of cases and arrests connected to drug processing laboratories discovered at 13.0 percent and 12.3 percent correspondingly. Based on Table 5.4 and 5.5, it is indicated that the Country's enforcement agencies have been relatively successful in restricting drug processing and trafficking activities in the country and abroad.

Table 5.1: Number of Arrests under Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952, 2016 – 2020

YEAR/ SECTION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Section 39B DDA 1952 (Trafficking)</b>	5,771	6,759	6,884	6,829	6,709
<b>Section 39A (2) DDA 1952 (Major Possession)</b>	3,706	4,140	3,997	3,986	3,427
<b>Section 39A (1) DDA 1952 (Minor Possession)</b>	11,721	13,583	14,691	16,044	13,441
<b>Other sections under DDA 1952[ including Section 6/ Section 6B/ Section 9/ Section 12(2)]</b>	47,002	52,979	56,640	58,623	48,309
<b>Section 15(1) (a) DDA 1952 - self-administration</b>	85,004	80,925	75,465	80,386	65,724
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153,204</b>	<b>158,386</b>	<b>157,677</b>	<b>165,868</b>	<b>137,610</b>

Source : Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), Royal Malaysian Customs & Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency

Table 5.1 shows a decline in the number of arrests under Dangerous Drugs Acts DDA 1952 in the year 2020. The arrest number for trafficking under Section 39B DDA 1952 in 2020 dropped by 1.8 percent compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, arrests made under Section 39A(2) DDA 1952, Section 39A(1) DDA 1952 and Other Sections under DDA 1952 decreased by 14.0 per cent, 16.2 per cent and 17.6 percent respectively. Furthermore, arrests under Section 15(1)(a) DDA 1952 also decreased by 18.2 percent in 2020. All in all, it is indicated the total arrests under DDA 1952 had gone down by 17.0 per cent.

Table 5.2: Seizure of Drugs and Substances under Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952, 2016 – 2020

DRUGS & SUBSTANCES	UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CANNABIS</b>						
MARIJUANA (HERB)	kg	2,945.46	2,696.27	1,894.76	649.58	5,734.37
CANNABIS	pokok	23	75	11	87	59
<b>OPIATES (ILICIT OPIODS)</b>						
HEROIN	kg	440.18	603.07	731.49	708.26	930.30
OPIUM (RAW & COOKED)	kg	0.67	0.11	0.20	0.39	-
CODEINE	liter	5,616.00	10,216.33	37,263.85	8,723.07	4,187.75
<b>COCAINE</b>						
SALT (COCAINE HCl, POWDERED COCAINE)	kg	253.08	23.00	12.05	15,247.12	11.34
CRACK	kg	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS</b>						
METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTALLINE)	kg	718.48	1,553.25	6,851.79	5,302.38	7,644.47
ECSTASY	pil	200,763	329,594	-	-	-
	kg	-	430.56	381.33	706.91	1,990.44
METHAMPHETAMINE (TABLET)	pil	895,499	908,015	-	-	-
	kg	-	-	226.12	198.75	207.42
METHAMPHETAMINE (LIQUID)	kg	429.00	460.07	269.89	308.40	864.95

DRUGS & SUBSTANCES	UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>SEDATIVES AND TRANQUILIZERS</b>						
DIVERTED/COUNTERFEIT PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CONTAINING BENZODIAZEPINE	pil	1,891,852	-	-	-	-
ERIMIN 5	pil	-	4,430	-	-	-
	kg	-	-	912.38	683.18	925.40
BENZODIAZEPINE	pil	1,879,942	2,752,122	-	-	-
PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS	pil	164,148	13,944	-	-	-
	-	-	0.82	2.61	1.98	-
<b>DRUGS UNDER NATIONAL BUT NOT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL</b>						
KETAMINE	kg	380.04	506.36	704.20	84,068.66	493.33
KRATOM (LEAVES)	kg	124,717.89	81,028.57	87,564.84	161,233.60	296,123.14
KRATOM (LIQUID)	liter	274,421.00	89,060.08	233,525.90	64,860.97	75,545.13
KHAT LEAVES	kg	310.47	0.41	33.77	266.29	-

Source :

- Royal Malaysian Police, Royal Malaysian Customs & Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
- For 2016, data is included from the Pharmaceutical Enforcement Division, Ministry of Health

Table 5.2 shows the number of seizure of drugs and substances under the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952 from 2016 to 2020. It is clearly the seizure of Marijuana (Herb), Heroin, Methamphetamine (Crystalline), Ecstasy, Methamphetamine (Tablet), Methamphetamine (Liquid), Eramin 5, Kratom (Leaves) and Kratom (Liquid) have increased by 782.8 percent, 31.4 percent, 44.2 percent, 181.6 percent, 4.4 percent, 180.5 percent, 35.5 percent, 83.7 percent and 16.5 percent respectively. Meanwhile, drugs like Cannabis plant, Opium (raw & cooked), Codeine, Salt (Cocaine HCl, Powder Cocaine), Psychotropic pills, Ketamine and Khat leaves declined by 32.2 percent, 100.0 percent, 52.0 percent, 99.9 percent, 24.1 percent, 99.4 percent and 100.0 percent respectively.

Table 5.3: Price of Drugs on the Market, (Ringgit Malaysia, RM), 2016 – 2020

DRUG/SUBSTANCE	MEASUREMENT UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CANNABIS	kg	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
HEROIN	kg	15,600.00	17,000.00	11,000.00	13,400.00	11,111.00
OPIUM	kg	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
COCAINE	kg	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
KRATOM (LEAVES)	kg	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	10.00
KRATOM (LIQUID)	liter	10.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	10.00
METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTALLINE)	kg	70,000.00	70,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00
METHAMPHETAMINE	biji	12	10	20	20	15
ECSTASY	biji	35	30	30	30	30
KETAMINE	kg	45,000.00	45,000.00	53,000.00	45,000.00	55,000.00
BENZODIAZEPINE	biji	15	15	15	15	15
CODEINE	liter	150.00	150.00	130.00	100.00	100.00

## Source:

i. Royal Malaysian Police

ii. The prices displayed refer to the black market price in the fourth quarter of each respective year

Table 5.3 shows that the prices for Cannabis, Opium, Cocaine, Kratom (liquid), Ecstasy, Benzodiazepine and Codeine had no fluctuations in 2020 compared to the previous year. However, the prices per kg for Heroin, Kratom (leaves), Methamphetamine (Crystalline) and Methamphetamine (Tablet) decreased by 17.1 percent, 66.7 percent, 20.0 percent and 25 percent respectively as compared to 2019. Other than that, Ketamine increased by 22.0 percent in 2020.

**Table 5.4: Number of Cases and Value under Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988, 2016 – 2020**

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES	VALUE OF PROPERTY SEIZED (RM)	VALUE OF PROPERTY FORFEITED (RM)
2016	4,388	99,388,103.78	15,132,020.24
2017	5,059	113,723,063.66	7,026,984.21
2018	4,961	90,055,516.16	20,649,209.82
2019	5,570	99,450,227.50	5,112,069.20
2020	4,884	501,032,797.54	11,402,756.30

Source: Royal Malaysian Police

Table 5.4 shows the number of cases and value under the Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988 from 2016 to 2020. Both categories have increased more than 100.00 percent in 2020 as compared to 2019; 123.1 percent in the value of property seized and 403.8 percent in the value of property forfeited.

**Table 5.5: Number of Cases and Arrests Related to the Discovery of Drug Processing Laboratories, 2016 – 2020**

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CASES	26	18	35	23	20
ARRESTS (INDIVIDUAL)	130	73	118	81	71

Source: Royal Malaysian Police

Table 5.5 shows the number of cases and arrests related to the discovery of drug processing laboratories in the period of five years. The records compare the number of cases and arrests done in 2019 and 2020 whereby the number of cases increased by 13.0 percent and the arrests increased by 12.3 percent.



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# PART III EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF MAIN FINDINGS

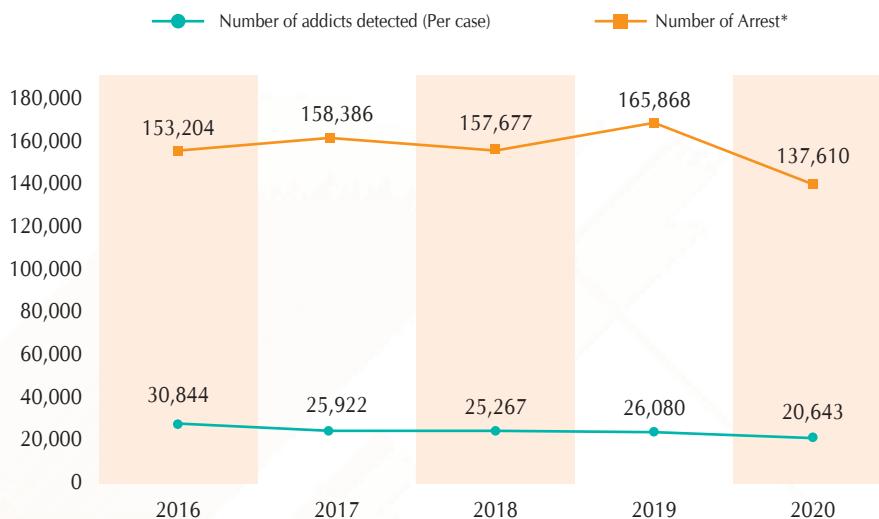
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## A. EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF MAIN FINDINGS

### 1. Trend of Demand and Supply according to the Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts Detected and the Number of Arrests.

**Chart 1 : Trend of Demand and Supply according to the Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts Detected and the Number of Arrests, 2016 - 2020**



Note:

Number of drug addicts detected referring to Section under Drug Dependents Act 1983 and Dangerous Drug Acts 1952 covering Section 6(1)(a) DDA 1983, Section 6(1)(b) DDA 1983, Section 8(3)(a) DDA 1983, Section 8(3)(b) DDA 1983 and Section 38B DDA 1952.

\*Number of arrests referring to Sections under DDA 1952 that are Section 39B DDA 1952, Section 39A (2) DDA 1952, Section 39A (1) DDA 1952, Other Sections under DDA 1952 [Section 6/Section 6B/Section 9/Section 12(2)], and Section 15(1)(a) DDA 1952]

Chart 1 shows the trend of demand and supply of drugs from 2016 to 2020, focusing on the drug & substance addicts and the number of arrests made. There are fluctuations of both categories under Section DDA 1952 in the period of five years. The cumulative number of arrests made were 772,745 and out of the number, 128,756 individuals or 16.7 percent were identified to be drug & substance abusers and addicts. The arrests under Section DDA 1952 and addicts detected by NADA decreased by 20.8 percent and 17.0 percent in 2020 compared to 2019.

2. Trend of Complaints and Drug & Substance Addicts and Abusers Detected according to State.

Table 6.1 : Trend of Complaints and Drug & Substance Addicts and Abusers Detected according to State, 2019 – 2020

NO	STATE	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS		NUMBER OF DRUG & SUBSTANCE ADDICTS AND ABUSERS	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
1	KEDAH	1,971	2,189	11,629	10,518
2	JOHOR	1,316	1,388	16,124	16,138
3	SELANGOR	1,231	1,023	13,722	10,955
4	KELANTAN	1,055	943	16,341	13,649
5	SARAWAK	1,206	839	6,774	7,963
6	PERAK	563	648	9,335	8,604
7	TERENGGANU	512	616	11,409	12,499
8	WP KUALA LUMPUR**	347	356	8,410	7,117
9	PULAU PINANG	365	297	8,987	7,633
10	MELAKA	326	234	4,968	4,855
11	PAHANG	216	217	13,616	12,170
12	SABAH*	263	205	10,886	7,857
13	PERLIS	117	181	2,064	1,778
14	NEGERI SEMBILAN	117	161	7,934	6,589
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,605</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>142,199</b>	<b>128,325</b>

Note :

\* Sabah including WP Labuan

\*\* WP Kuala Lumpur including WP Putrajaya

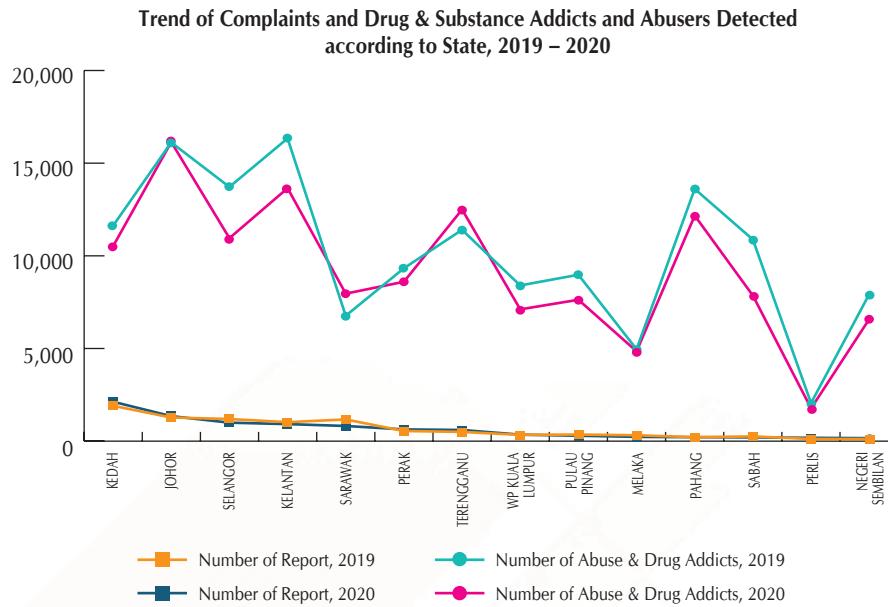


Table 6.1 shows the number of complaints with the total of drug & substance addicts and abusers gathered from 2019 to 2020. The number for complaints received decreased by 3.2 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2019. The same pattern can be seen in the number of addicts and abusers whereby it dropped by 9.8 percent in the same period of time. Three states are identified to receive the highest number of complaints: Kedah (23.5 percent), Johor (14.9 percent) and Selangor (11.0 percent). Meanwhile, in regard to the highest number of addicts and abusers, the top three states are Johor with 12.6 percent, Kelantan with 10.6 percent and Terengganu with 9.7 percent in 2020.

### 3. Trend of Complaints and Operations according to State.

Table 6.2 : Trend of Complaints and Operations according to State, 2019 – 2020

NO	STATE	NUMBER OF COMPLAINT		NUMBER OF OPERATION	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
1	KEDAH	1,971	2,189	792	1,164
2	JOHOR	1,316	1,388	1,236	1,409
3	SELANGOR	1,231	1,023	580	621
4	KELANTAN	1,055	943	601	464
5	SARAWAK	1,206	839	651	601
6	PERAK	563	648	828	757
7	TERENGGANU	512	616	419	371
8	WP KUALA LUMPUR	327	332	513	377
9	PULAU PINANG	365	297	525	418
10	MELAKA	326	234	416	634
11	PAHANG	216	217	327	295
12	SABAH	246	205	276	153
13	PERLIS	117	181	243	361
14	NEGERI SEMBILAN	117	161	369	282
15	WP LABUAN	17	13	16	9
16	WP PUTRAJAYA	20	11	29	16
	TOTAL	9,605	9,297	7,821	7,932

## Trend of Complaints and Operations according to State, 2019 – 2020

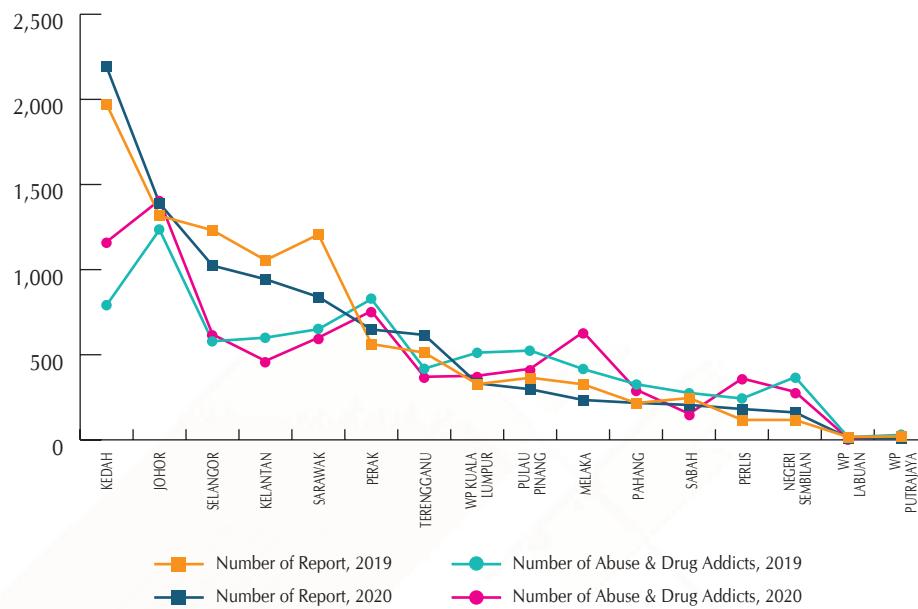


Table 6.2 displays the number of complaints and operations gathered in 2019 and 2020. It is clear that there is a decrease by 3.2 percent in the number of complaints and an increase by 1.4 percent in the number of operations in 2020 as compared to 2019. Kedah garnered the highest number of complaints and operation amounted to 23.6 percent and 23.5 percent respectively. To compare between 2019 and 2020, the top three states which had an increase in both the number of complaints and operations were Johor, Kedah and Perlis.

**4. Total of Participants of Preventive Programme, Urine Screening Test and New Addicts Detected**

**Table 6.3 : Total of Participants of Preventive Programme, Urine Screening Test and New Addicts Detected, 2016 – 2020**

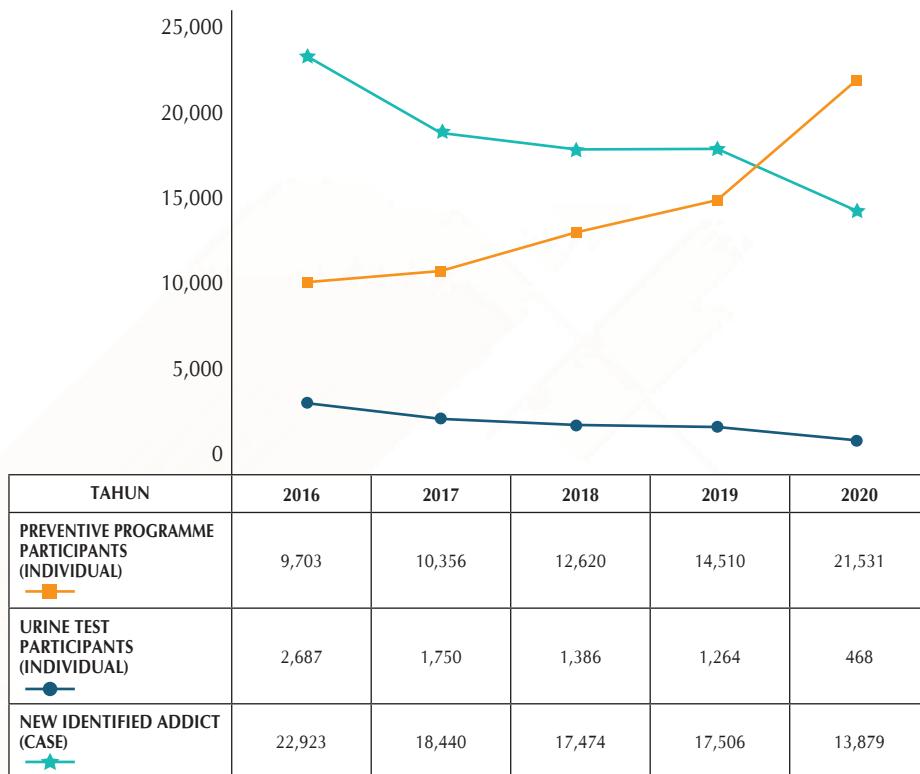


Table 6.3 shows the number of preventive programme participants, those who undergone urine test and newly identified addicts from 2016 to 2020. The participation of preventive programme recorded 68,720 individuals in the last five years. Meanwhile, it is recorded that 7,555 high school students had their urine tested in the same period. It is also recorded that the number of preventive programme participants in the two years increased by 48.4 percent. However, as for the groups who had urine test and identified to be new addicts decreased by 63.0 percent and 20.7 percent respectively, due to the pandemic.

## 5. Comparison of the Total of Drug & Substance Addicts and Abusers according to the Court Orders and Voluntary

Chart 2 : Comparison of the Total of Drug & Substance Addicts and Abusers according to the Court Orders and Voluntary, 2018 – 2020

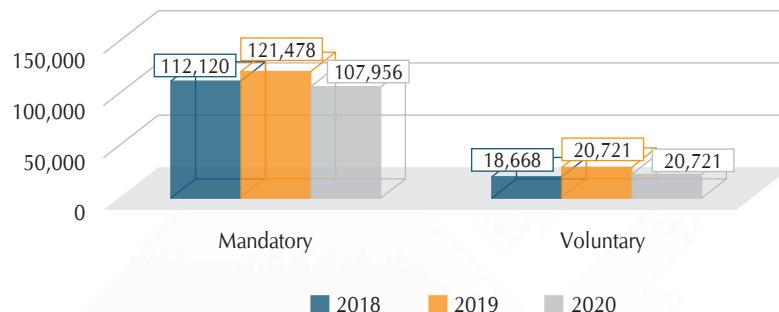


Chart 2 compares the number drug & substance addicts and abusers under court orders and voluntary cases. Cases under court orders are identified to have the highest number with 84.1 percent and voluntary ones managed to accumulate 15.9 percent in 2020. The comparison between 2019 and 2020 shows a decrease in both categories; court orders cases dropped by 11.1 percent and voluntary cases declined by 1.7 percent. This is a challenge for NADA in the effort of increasing the number of voluntary admissions into the Care and Cure programmes around the country. It is due to the strict Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlined by NADA to reduce the risk of Covid-19.

## 6. The impacts of Movement Control Order (MCO) on NADA Services

### A. The impact of MCO on Prevention Education Programme

The implementation of MCO in curbing the spread of Covid-19 pandemic has had a slight impact on the delivery of the Prevention Education services to the target groups.

Face-to-face Prevention Education Programme such as talks, forums, group-training, camps, and others are conducted online by having various activities such as quizzes and competitions to attract the participants' interest to be more focus.

The focus is now shifted on the implementation of the programmes and activities via social media as the main platform in delivering messages to target groups such as teenagers and youth.

### B. The impact of Movement Control Order (MCO) on Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme

NADA provides a comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation through institutional and communal rehabilitation. Emphasis has been given to the implementation of psycho-social programmes, medical treatment, and skills and career training as well as expanding the spiritual and religious approach.

Following the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, the government has issued Movement Control Order (MCO) which is enforced throughout Malaysia which restricts any forms of activities as well as the number of participants of any events. This indirectly has caused the decline of statistics of treatment and rehabilitation services within institutions and communities in 2020 compared to 2019.

The admission to rehabilitation centre has been stricten which is in line with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) issued by Ministry of Health (MOH) and Malaysian National Security Council (NSC). In order to achieve the target audience, NADA has used social media to deliver the treatment and rehabilitation services. The treatment and rehabilitation modules have also been adapted to the recent pandemic situations and applied on social media.

### C. The impact of Movement Control Order (MCO) on Enforcement and Security Programme

Drug addiction is a continuous dependence on drug despite circumstances and consequences. Consequently, enforcement operations are still operating in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic to ensure immediate actions to be taken such as detecting and rescuing individuals who are involved in drug abuse. On top of that, it is also to ensure that their admission to treatment and rehabilitation programmes can be carried out on ongoing basis. The enforcement operations in Movement Control Order (MCO) are more focused on detection actions based on public complaints.

To carry out operations, Covid-19 prevention measures have been implemented according to Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by Malaysian National Security Council (NSC) and Ministry of Health (MOH) in addition to the NADA Guidelines. As a result, the operations have been carried out in small scale and the number of arrests in every operation has been identified to be little. The current situation has caused a decrease in the number of arrests.





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PART IV  
**STATISTICS AND  
PROGRAMMES RELATED  
TO DEMAND OF DRUGS**

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# **STATISTICS OF EDUCATION PREVENTION PROGRAMMES**

## A. STATISTICS OF EDUCATION PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

Table 7.1 : KPI and Implementation of Focused Prevention Programmes, 2019 - 2020

PROGRAMME	2019			2020		
	KPI	IMPLEMENTATION	%	KPI	IMPLEMENTATION	%
FOA	150	150	100	216	206	95
SMART CAMP	62	62	100	108	79	73
SHIELDS CAMP	97	97	100	108	91	84
TOMORROW'S LEADER	98	98	100	108	108	100
PUBLIC SECTOR RESOLVE	112	112	100	108	108	100
PRIVATE SECTOR RESOLVE	101	101	100	108	93	86
AGRONOMICAL SECTOR RESOLVE	130	130	100	103	86	83
SMART CAMP	49	49	100	108	108	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>722</b>

Table 7.1 shows that the KPI achievement in 2020 did not reach 100 percent due to the implementation of Movement Control Order (MCO) especially in programmes involving school students.

Table 7.2 : Statistics of Urine Testing on Secondary School Students, 2019 - 2020

YEAR	NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES	TOTAL URINE TESTED	POSITIVE	PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE URINE TESTED(%)	OPIATES	CANNABIS	AMPHETAMINE	METHAMPHETAMINE	OTHERS
2019	2,036	42,189	1,264	3.0%	148	252	4	831	5
2020	849	22,722	468	2.1%	13	148	3	304	0

Table 7.2 reports that the number of students undergoing the urine screening decreased in 2020 following the closing of schools in line with the MCO implementation.

**Table 7.3 : Statics Public Awareness Exhibitions (Frequency of Exhibitions), 2019 – 2020**

YEAR	FREQUENCY OF EXHIBITION					
	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION	WORKPLACE	PUBLIC PLACE	TOTAL
2019	1,707	1,294	360	525	2,012	5,898
2020	410	293	144	247	795	1,889

Table 7.3 shows that the frequency of static exhibitions in 2020 decreased following the implementation of MCO.

**Table 7.4 : Number of Visitors at Static Public Awareness Exhibitions, 2019 – 2020**

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITORS					
	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION	WORKPLACE	PUBLIC PLACE	TOTAL
2019	9,056	17,098	31,848	58,002	106,948	222,952
2020	96,775	90,535	18,813	19,130	150,305	375,558

Table 7.4 shows that the number of static exhibition visitors at primary schools, secondary schools and public places increased in 2020 as compared to the previous two years. On the contrary, the number of visitors at the higher education institutions and work places decreased due to the implementation of MCO.

**Table 7.5 : Mobile Public Awareness Exhibitions (Frequency of Exhibitions), 2019 – 2020**

YEAR	FREQUENCY OF EXHIBITION					
	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION	WORKPLACE	PUBLIC PLACE	TOTAL
2019	24	29	3	2	26	84
2020	15	3	0	0	5	23

Table 7.5 shows that the frequency of mobile exhibitions in 2020 decreased following the implementation of MCO.

**Table 7.6 : Numbers of Visitors at Mobile Public Awareness Exhibitions, 2019 - 2020**

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITORS					
	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION	WORKPLACE	PUBLIC PLACE	TOTAL
2019	12,510	20,290	1,800	2,000	30,107	<b>66,707</b>
2020	12,185	3,650	0	0	5,500	<b>21,335</b>

Table 7.6 shows that the number of visitors of mobile exhibitions in 2020 decreased following the implementation of MCO.

**Table 7.7 : Statistics of Dissemination of Anti-Drugs Messages through Broadcast Media, 2019 – 2020**

YEAR	RADIO	TELEVISION
2019	139	16
2020	80	30

Table 7.7 records the dissemination of Anti-Drugs messages through broadcast media. Following the outbreak of Covid-19, Anti-Drug messages via such media received less attention as both media and public were more focused on the news and situations related to the pandemic.

**Table 7.8 : Number of Visitors of Anti-Drugs Messages Disseminated through New Media, 2019 – 2020**

MEDIUM	NUMBER OF VISITORS	
	2019	2020
NADA FACEBOOK (LIKE)	56,225	65,668
PREVENTION DIVISION FACEBOOK (LIKE)	18,401	18,798
NADA TWITTER (FOLLOWER)	144,700	144,981
NADA SQUAD TWITTER (FOLLOWER)	22,005	21,895
INSTAGRAM (FOLLOWER)	2,809	3,749
BLOG	260,211	895,941
PREVENTION INTERACTIVE WEB	665,042	668,805
YOUTUBE	1,006,338	77,591

Table 7.8 shows the number of visitors for the dissemination of Anti-Drug messages via new media for the year 2019 and 2020. Social media became the main platform for the spread of these messages during the implementation of MCO due to its popularity use which can be seen from the high number of the users.

Table 7.9 : Achievement of Public Awareness Programmes through Print Media, 2019 - 2020

STATE	YEAR	FREQUENCY OF NEWS/ SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATION				
		NEWSPAPER	POSTER	BUNTING	OTHER READING MATERIAL	TOTAL
PERLIS	2019	6	3	7	200	216
	2020	21	0	20	100	141
KEDAH	2019	0	197	24	15,443	15,664
	2020	0	213	21	6,164	6,398
PULAU PINANG	2019	1	1	0	8,350	8,352
	2020	1	36	1	1,834	1,872
PERAK	2019	2	0	0	751	753
	2020	1	10	2	163	176
SELANGOR	2019	24	200	0	13,000	13,224
	2020	13	208	36	2,423	2,680
WP KUALA LUMPUR	2019	6	148	37	3,259	3,450
	2020	2	133	2	774	911
NEGERI SEMBILAN	2019	25	99	113	146	383
	2020	72	89	91	1,350	1,602
MELAKA	2019	8	0	30	1,000	1,038
	2020	2	50	0	700	752
JOHOR	2019	950	137	58	964	2,109
	2020	402	450	103	904	1,859
PAHANG	2019	5	280	8	610	903
	2020	0	0	0	230	230
KELANTAN	2019	4	75	0	0	79
	2020	2	177	0	71	250
TERENGGANU	2019	60	345	35	1,728	2,168
	2020	12	183	56	580	831
SABAH	2019	41	1	0	4,251	4,293
	2020	0	0	0	695	695
SARAWAK	2019	47	23	102	127	299
	2020	4	3	26	7	40
TOTAL	2019	1,179	1,509	414	49,829	52,931
	2020	532	1,552	358	15,995	18,437

Table 7.9 reports that the Public Awareness Campaign using print media is not widely used due to the focus is shifted on new media such as social media and websites which are in line with the current trend especially during the implementation of MCO whereby the number of new media users is at the maximum.

# **STATISTICS OF TREATMENT, MEDICAL AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME**

## B. STATISTICS OF TREATMENT, MEDICAL AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

Table 8.1 : Statistics of Clients receiving NADA Rehabilitation Services, 2019 - 2020

YEAR	REHABILITATION SERVICES IN INSTITUTIONS	REHABILITATION SERVICES IN COMMUNITY
2019	4,236	70,343
2020	4,367	54,121

Note:

Data on clients receiving **Rehabilitation Services in Institutions** refers to data of drug addicts in the current year ordered by the court pursuant under Section 6(1)(a) DDA (T&R) 1983 and Section 8(3)(a) DDA (T&R) 1983.

Data on clients receiving **Rehabilitation Services in Community** refers to data of drug addicts in the current year ordered by the court pursuant under Section 6(1)(b) of the DDA (T&R) 1983, Section 8(3)(b) DDA (T&R) 1983 and Section 38(b) DDA (T&R) 1983.

Table 8.1 shows the number of clients receiving treatment and rehabilitation in institutions and community. There was an increase in the number of clients under treatment and rehabilitation in institutions in 2020 compared to 2019. One of the factors that contributes to the increase is the growing awareness among the public, parents, and the clients themselves as they acknowledge the severeness of drug addiction problem. Meanwhile, the number of clients undergone treatment and rehabilitation in community in 2020 has decreased compared to the previous year and this is due to the current pandemic.

Table 8.2 : Estimated Daily Funding for Each Clients at CCRC, 2020

EXPENDITURE	TOTAL (RM)
FOOD AND BEVERAGES COSTS	8.00
OTHER EXPENSES (EXAMPLE: STAFF EMOLUMENT, SERVICE AND SUPPLY)	42.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.00</b>

Table 8.2 displays the estimated daily funding for each client at CCRC in 2020. The daily funding cost for a client is RM50.00 including the costs for food and beverages, staff emolument, service, and supply.

Table 8.3 : Collective Intake and Capacity of Clients at CCRC (Court Orders), 2019 - 2020

NO	CCRC	CAPACITY		COLLECTIVE INTAKE	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
1	<b>JELI</b>	350	350	322	228
2	<b>TAMPIN</b>	150	200	60	81
3	<b>JELEBU</b>	400	350	319	222
4	<b>KARAK</b>	250	150	151	136
5	<b>PERLOP</b>	350	350	166	201
6	<b>SERENDAH</b>	300	264	156	148
7	<b>BESUT</b>	200	200	134	225
8	<b>PAPAR</b>	300	300	341	210
9	<b>KUCHING</b>	150	150	154	88
10	<b>MUAR</b>	350	350	233	163
11	<b>KARANGAN</b>	200	210	37	20
12	<b>BACHOK (W)</b>	250	250	61	46
13	<b>TIANG DUA</b>	400	350	60	367
14	<b>BENTA</b>	350	350	261	122
15	<b>KAMPUNG SELAMAT</b>	350	320	268	451
16	<b>BATU KURAU</b>	400	400	204	299
17	<b>DENGKIL</b>	350	250	117	91
18	<b>SERDANG</b>	400	350	67	161
19	<b>RAUB</b>	300	300	268	142
20	<b>KOTA TINGGI</b>	400	400	335	168
21	<b>GAMBANG</b>	400	400	163	354
22	<b>SUNGAI RUAN</b>	200	200	192	104
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>4,027</b>

Note :

Intake of clients by court orders under Section 6(1) (a) DDA (T&amp;R) 1983, Year 2019 &amp; 2020

Table 8.3 shows the number of clients who were ordered to undergo treatment and rehabilitation under Section 6(1) (a) DDA (T&R) 1983. CCRC Bachok and Tampin are the Cure and Care Rehabilitation Centre that provide treatment and rehabilitation for female clients. Whereas CCRC Serendah is open for relapse clients as well as providing rehabilitation opportunity for those who deal with health problems, namely HIV/AIDS.

CCRC Karangan provides treatment and rehabilitation services to clients aged 18 years old and below. Meanwhile, other CCRCs provide treatment and rehabilitation at the institutions for clients who deal with drug problems.

Table 8.4 : Capacity and Collective Intake of Clients at CCRC (Voluntary), 2019 - 2020

NO	CCRC	CAPACITY		COLLECTIVE INTAKE	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
1	<b>TAMPOI</b>	150	150	106	54
2	<b>KARANGAN</b>	100	170	60	57
3	<b>KOTA BHARU</b>	200	190	71	124
4	<b>TAMPIN</b>	50	200	72	37
5	<b>JERANTUT</b>	250	200	133	124
6	<b>BUKIT MERTAJAM</b>	250	200	151	151
7	<b>PAPAR</b>	50	60	43	24
8	<b>KUCHING</b>	30	25	82	19
9	<b>SG.BESI</b>	150	150	112	91
10	<b>BACHOK (W)</b>	50	44	39	44
11	<b>SERI ISKANDAR*</b>	-	50	-	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>740</b>

Note:

Intake of clients by voluntary under Section 8(3)(a) DDA (T&amp;R) 1983, &amp; Section 9 DDA (T&amp;R) 1983, Year 2019 &amp; 2020

\*CCRC Seri Iskandar began operating in 2020

Table 8.4 displays 11 CCRCs specifically for Voluntary Rehabilitation Centre which provide treatment and rehabilitation to clients who are under Section 8(3)(a) DDA (T&R) as well as Section 9 DDA (T&R). CCRC Tampoi receives clients from other CCRC on the recommendation of medical officers due to dual diagnosis problems.

There are several CCRC offering dual function in providing treatment rehabilitation. Dual function refers to CCRC which handles treatment and rehabilitation to clients who are under court orders and voluntary ones. CCRC Tampin, Bachok, Papar, Karangan and Kuching serve this specific function. Meanwhile, CCRC Bachok offers dual function service for female clients aged 18 years old and below and not more than 55 years old only. Meanwhile, CCRC Karangan provides dual function service for clients aged 18 years old and below.

CCRC Seri Iskandar is a new CCRC that began its operation in 2020 and provides treatment and rehabilitation to any public or private workers and higher education institution students.

**Table 8.5 : Number of Clients and Capacity at CCRC Sepang, 2019 - 2020**

CCRC	CAPACITY		COLLECTIVE INTAKE	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
SEPANG	250	250	142	91

Table 8.5 shows the number of clients and capacity at CCRC Sepang which provides training and vocational skills services. These clients are those transferred from other CCRCs under Section 17 DDA (T&R) 1983.

**Table 8.6 : Number of Clients involved in Implementation of ISRA Module, 2019 - 2020**

NO	CCRC	NUMBER OF CLIENTS INVOLVED	
		2019	2020
1	<b>KG. SELAMAT</b>	450	464
2	<b>KARAK</b>	356	231
3	<b>SG. RUAN</b>	492	273
4	<b>JELI</b>	417	524
5	<b>BATU KURAU</b>	402	519
6	<b>PERLOP</b>	405	370
7	<b>TIANG DUA</b>	435	365
8	<b>BENTA</b>	432	438
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,389</b>	<b>3,184</b>

Table 8.6 shows the number of clients involved in implementation of ISRA Module. The module is a combination of drug treatment and rehabilitation focuses on the spiritual and self cleansing in accordance with the religious elements and Islamic spiritual practices as guided by Al-Quran, Al-Sunnah and practices of scholars of al-salaf al-ħaliq which are not conflicted with the principles of Shariah. The eight (8) Cure & Care Rehabilitation Centres (CCRC) as listed above apply the psycho-social module to further establish the ISRA's approach in conducting various programmes as well as treatment and rehabilitation activities.

**Table 8.7 : Statistics of Clients on the Implementation of the Client's Educational Access Programme (CEAP), 2019 – 2020**

ITEM	YEAR / CCRC	KARANGAN	KOTA BHARU	PAPAR	TOTAL
PT3	2019	-	-	2	2
	2020	-	-	-	-
SPM	2019	49	-	13	62
	2020	43	-	16	59
PASS (ELIGIBLE FOR SPM CERTIFICATE)	2019	22	-	7	29
	2020	38	-	16	54

Table 8.7 records the statistics of clients on the implementation of CEAP. CEAP is an Educational Access Programme which is provided for clients who are interested and having potential to sit for major examinations such as Malay Language, Mathematics, Science, History, Islamic / Moral Education and English. The candidates are also taught the basic 3M Principle (Reading, Writing, and Counting)

In 2019, out of the 62 candidates registered to sit for the examination, 29 clients represented by 22 clients from CCRC Karangan and 7 clients from CCRC Papar were eligible to receive Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM).

Meanwhile in 2020, out of 59 candidates registered to sit for the examination, 54 clients represented by 38 clients from CCRC Karangan and 16 clients from CCRC Papar were eligible to receive Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM).

Table 8.8 : Number of Residential and Non-residential Clients at NADA Service Centre, 2019 - 2020

NO	STATE	NADA SERVICE CENTRE	NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS		NUMBER OF NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS	
			2019	2020	2019	2020
1	KEDAH	KULIM	24	-	0	-
		PENDANG	30	0	2	8
2	PULAU PINANG	TELUK BAHANG	49	0	0	0
3	PERAK	BANDARAYA IPOH	0	0	2	0
		KAMPAR	34	-	0	-
		TAPAH	42	0	0	0
4	SELANGOR	HULU SELANGOR	24	0	0	0
		HULU LANGAT	16	0	1	0
		GOMBAK	29	0	0	0
		KLANG	0	0	0	0
5	WP KUALA LUMPUR	CHOW KIT	0	0	0	0
		KERINCHI	9	-	0	-
		SAN PENG	4	0	0	0
6	MELAKA	ALOR GAJAH	23	0	0	3
7	NEGERI SEMBILAN	PORT DICKSON	30	0	0	0
		KUALA PILAH	0	-	46	-
		JEMPOL	58	0	0	0
8	JOHOR	SEMBRONG	27	0	0	0
		BATU PAHAT	27	0	0	0
		KOTA TINGGI	27	0	3	0
		LEDANG	0	-	0	-
9	PAHANG	JENGKA	47	0	0	0
		MEMPAGA 3	41	0	0	0
		CHINI	21	0	2	0
10	TERENGGANU	KUALA TERENGGANU	39	0	1	0
		HULU TERENGGANU	44	0	0	0

11	KELANTAN	TANAH MERAH	52	0	0	22
		BACHOK	0	-	4	-
12	SARAWAK	KUCHING	46	0	0	13
		SRI AMAN	10	-	0	-
		LIMBANG	21	0	8	3
		SIBU	26	0	17	0
		MIRI	49	0	10	17
13	SABAH	SANDAKAN	31	0	5	11
		SEMPORNA	11	0	0	5
		KOTA KINABALU	36	0	31	14
		KENINGAU	58	0	66	74
TOTAL OF CLIENTS		985	0	198	170	

Table 8.8 lists 37 NADA service centres in the community which provide treatment and rehabilitation programmes and offer advisory services to those who need them in relation to drug problems. These centres are open not only for the addicts but also for the employers and their employees, the clients' families and students to gain proper information related to drug problems.

In 2020, there were no admittance of residential clients at the service centre due to the functional change from inpatients to outpatients. This change aims to improve the available programmes, staff training and facility assessments to make them more conducive.

Table 8.9 : Number of Clients at the Client Integration Centre (CIC), 2019 - 2020

NO	STATE	CLIENT INTEGRATION CENTRE	NUMBER OF CLIENT	
			2019	2020
1	PERLIS	KANGAR	20	0
2	KEDAH	KUALA MUDA	29	0
3	PULAU PINANG	TASEK GELUGOR	27	0
		GEORGETOWN	38	0
4	PERAK	TELUK INTAN	13	0
		BATU GAJAH	32	0
5	SELANGOR	AMPANG	10	0
		PETALING	38	0
6	WP KUALA LUMPUR	MALURI	11	0
7	NEGERI SEMBILAN	SEREMBAN	27	0
8	MELAKA	TAMPIN	40	0
		JASIN	27	0
9	JOHOR	SEGAMAT	16	0
		JOHOR BAHRU	30	0
		MUAR	20	0
		PONTIAN	24	0
10	PAHANG	KUANTAN	35	0
11	TERENGGANU	DUNGUN	20	0
		BESUT	19	0
TOTAL OF CLIENTS			476	0

Table 8.9 shows the number of clients at 19 Client Integration Centre (CIC) around Malaysia. It serves as a transit place for clients who completed their rehabilitation at the rehabilitation centres (CCRC) and interested to be part of Hijrah Programme whereby they will have chances to obtain employment.

In 2020, CIC had no admittance of clients due to the functional change in which inpatients are all replaced by outpatients. It is to improve the conduciveness of the programme, staff training and facility assessment.

Table 8.10 : The Number of Attendee and Programmes / Services at the Community House, 2019 - 2020

NO	STATE	COMMUNITY HOUSE	NUMBER OF PROGRAMME / SERVICE		NUMBER OF ATTENDEE	
			2019	2020	2019	2020
1	PERLIS	KANGAR	8	3	295	69
		TAMAN EMAS, BESERI	2	0	91	0
		RPA ARAU	8	0	421	0
2	KEDAH	KUBANG PASU	0	1	0	12
		KULIM	0	8	0	189
		KUALA MUDA	0	0	0	0
		BANDAR BAHARU	0	0	0	0
		TEMONYONG	0	0	0	0
3	PULAU PINANG	JALAN SCOTLAND	0	0	0	0
		PINANG TUNGGAL	21	0	448	0
4	PERAK	TRONG	108	0	1,406	0
		TELUK INTAN	1	0	45	0
5	SELANGOR	HULU LANGAT	1	0	35	0
		KLANG	0	0	0	0
		DESA MENTARI	0	0	0	0
6	WP KUALA LUMPUR	SAN PENG	0	0	0	0
		KG. MALAYSIA RAYA	4	0	83	0
7	MELAKA	MASJID TANAH	0	0	0	0
		PADANG TEMU	0	0	0	0
8	NEGERI SEMBILAN	TAMPIN	1	0	27	0
		JELEBU	3	0	60	0
		TAMAN JASMIN	14	0	311	0
		SEMBRONG	1	0	17	0
9	JOHOR	STULANG	0	0	0	0
		KOTA TINGGI	0	0	0	0
		PONTIAN	1	0	34	0
		LEDANG	0	0	0	0

10	PAHANG	JERANTUT	0	0	0	0
		PEKAN	1	0	26	0
		BENTONG	0	0	0	0
		KG MERAPOH	0	0	0	0
		ROMPIN	6	0	239	0
		KUANTAN	0	0	0	0
		BERA	5	0	136	0
11	TERENGGANU	KG GONG BARU	11	1	766	68
		KUALA BESUT	3	1	48	15
		SETIU	15	0	495	0
		DUNGUN	0	2	0	80
		KEMAMAN	33	9	1,462	556
12	KELANTAN	TUMPAT	52	0	856	0
		GUA MUSANG	0	0	0	0
13	SARAWAK	KUCHING	0	0	0	0
		BINTULU	0	0	0	0
		MUKAH	0	0	0	0
14	SABAH	KG DARAU, MENGGATAL	4	5	440	218
		KUDAT	3	0	119	0
		TONGOD	3	6	60	150
		TAWAU	1	1	40	50
		RANAU	9	5	104	195
TOTAL			319	42	8,064	1,602

Table 8.10 provides a list of 49 Community Houses, a facility serves for the community who want to do volunteer programmes and activities as a support for the clients' recuperation success. It also can be a place to carry out educational and awareness activities on the menace of drugs & substances.

Table 8.11 : Statistics of Maintaining the Recovery of Clients in Community, 2019 - 2020

NO	STATE	NUMBER OF ASSESSED CLIENTS	NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS	%	NUMBER OF ASSESSED CLIENTS	NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS	%
2019		2020					
1	PERLIS	250	150	58	280	206	67
2	KEDAH	2,089	1,146		1,807	1,332	
3	PULAU PINANG	1,271	763		765	496	
4	PERAK	1,539	864		1,573	1,074	
5	SELANGOR	1,613	823		1,788	1,067	
6	WP KUALA LUMPUR	627	346		441	316	
7	MELAKA	392	497		514	326	
8	NEGERI SEMBILAN	729	283		667	502	
9	JOHOR	1,914	832		1,835	958	
10	PAHANG	2,001	995		1,746	1,174	
11	TERENGGANU	1,275	894		1,549	941	
12	KELANTAN	1,153	949		1,544	1,383	
13	SABAH	840	557		1,072	776	
14	SARAWAK	385	228		386	165	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,078</b>	<b>9,327</b>		<b>15,967</b>	<b>10,716</b>	

Table 8.11 shows the statistics of the maintaining the recovery of clients within community. Cure & Care Recovery Index (CCRI) is a test instrument to determine clients' current recovery status within certain period. Clients who gain 60-79 percent are under GOOD status, meanwhile the status for those with above 80 percent is considered as SUCCESS. This assessment relies on 6 main index: The use of drug & substance, Recovery Support, Occupation, Social functions, Willingness to Change and Psychological and Mental Well Being

The decrease of recovery retention percent in 2020 is because of the clients were mostly non-compliance, the recurring use of drug & substance and the low willingness to change.

**Table 8.12 : Statistics of Diseases Among Clients at CCRC, 2019 - 2020**

DISEASE	2019			2020		
	CCRC (COURT ORDERS)	CCRC (VOLUNTARY)	TOTAL	CCRC (COURT ORDERS)	CCRC (VOLUNTARY)	TOTAL
HIV	76	3	79	25	0	25
HEP C	43	4	47	56	0	56
TB	77	4	81	23	1	24
PSYCHIATRY	45	99	144	30	6	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>141</b>

Table 8.12 shows the statistics of diseases contracted by CCRC clients from 2019 to 2020. In 2019, it can be seen the number of those who suffered psychiatric disorders was the highest among other diseases as compared to 2020. However, 2020 shows that Hepatitis C is the dominant disease suffered by most of the clients.

# **STATISTICS OF ENFORCEMENT AND SAFETY PROGRAMMES**

## C. STATISTICS OF ENFORCEMENT AND SAFETY PROGRAMMES

Table 9.1: Report of action to resolve Public Complaints according to State, 2020

NO	STATE	NUMBER OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER OF RESOLVED COMPLAINT	DURATION TAKEN TO RESOLVE COMPLAINT				
				3 DAYS	MORE THAN 3 DAYS, LESS THAN 7 DAYS	7 DAYS	MORE THAN 14 DAYS, LESS THAN 30 DAYS	MORE THAN 30 DAYS
1	KEDAH	2,189	1,819	-	-	429	294	545
2	JOHOR	1,388	1,005	-	-	225	90	208
3	SELANGOR	1,023	962	-	-	421	178	201
4	KELANTAN	943	822	-	-	236	166	213
5	SARAWAK	839	716	-	-	178	70	166
6	PERAK	648	616	-	-	361	103	123
7	TERENGGANU	616	509	-	-	181	65	117
8	WP KUALA LUMPUR	332	301	-	-	144	87	50
9	PULAU PINANG	297	245	-	-	124	55	65
10	MELAKA	234	218	-	-	79	46	44
11	PAHANG	217	180	-	-	65	28	51
12	SABAH	205	189	-	-	113	14	15
13	PERLIS	181	154	-	-	73	67	13
14	NEGERI SEMBILAN	161	157	-	-	109	24	17
15	WP LABUAN	13	13	-	-	11	0	1
16	WP PUTRAJAYA	11	11	-	-	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,297</b>	<b>7,917</b>	-	-	<b>2,751</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,837</b>

Table 9.1 show the report of duration taken to resolve public complaint according to state in 2020. It can be seen that most of the complaints took more than 14 days to attend to due to the Movement Control Order (MCO).

**Table 9.2: Number of Operations, Screenings and Positive Preliminary Screenings according to State, 2019 – 2020**

NO	STATE	NUMBER OF OPERATION		NUMBER OF SCREENINGS		NUMBER OF POSITIVE PRELIMINARY SCREENING	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	JOHOR	1,236	1,409	3,000	2,894	2,335	2,305
2	KEDAH	792	1,164	4,279	4,816	4,043	4,052
3	PERAK	828	757	4,154	2,602	2,500	1,886
4	MELAKA	416	634	991	1,113	848	989
5	SELANGOR	580	621	3,745	3,138	2,635	2,292
6	SARAWAK	651	601	2,734	2,541	1,433	1,187
7	KELANTAN	601	464	2,252	1,627	1,507	1,251
8	PULAU PINANG	525	418	2,850	2,120	2,109	1,639
9	WP KUALA LUMPUR	513	377	2,168	1,460	1,717	1,159
10	TERENGGANU	419	371	2,115	1,628	1,579	1,354
11	PERLIS	243	361	857	902	433	577
12	PAHANG	327	295	1,550	1,243	1,051	873
13	NEGERI SEMBILAN	369	282	1,479	1,356	635	700
14	SABAH	276	153	1,658	958	1,339	787
15	WP PUTRAJAYA	29	16	446	106	24	11
16	WP LABUAN	16	9	54	72	39	70
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,821</b>	<b>7,932</b>	<b>34,332</b>	<b>28,576</b>	<b>24,227</b>	<b>21,132</b>

Table 9.2 shows the number of operations, screenings and positives preliminary screenings according to state in 2019 and 2020. It can be seen that the year 2020 recorded an increase of 1.4% in operations as compared to 2019 and this is due to the Movement Control Order (MCO) phase required the authorities to be vigilant while adhering to the SOP in carrying out the operations.

On the other hand, the number of drug test done on suspected addicts went down by 16.8 percent in 2020 compared to 2019. The decrease was due to the small scale of operations which led to the small number of arrests made. 2019 and 2020 share the same ratio of people who went through the drug screening in every operation which was 4 individuals.

Out of 28,576 people who had drug screening test, 21,132 of them or 74.0 percent were identified positive in the first screening in 2020 as compared to 2019 which recorded 70.6 percent. The positive percentage is influenced by the accuracy of suspects' information, focusing on those who actually abused drugs.

**Table 9.3: Number of Operations, Screenings and Positive Preliminary Screenings according to Anti-Drugs Border Unit (UAS), 2019 – 2020**

NO	UAS	NUMBER OF OPERATION		NUMBER OF SCREENINGS		NUMBER OF POSITIVE PRELIMINARY SCREENINGS	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	<b>BUKIT KAYU HITAM</b>	9	48	32	334	32	176
2	<b>RANTAU PANJANG</b>	0	31	0	446	0	11
3	<b>PENGKALAN KUBOR</b>	6	25	5	209	5	100
4	<b>PADANG BESAR</b>	5	17	26	254	26	48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>335</b>

Table 9.3 shows the number of operations, screenings and positive preliminary screenings according to Anti-Drugs Border Unit (UAS) in 2019 and 2020. Despite the Movement Control Order (MCO), UAS continued to carry out their operations in order to combat the illegal activity of drug abuse at Malaysia-Thailand border. It can be seen that the total operations done in 2020 was 121 in which had 1,243 people went through drug test. Based on the said number, 27.0 percent or 335 people were tested positive. The percentage is considered to be low because the tests were conducted randomly during road blocks.

Table 9.4: Actual Capacity according to Lock-up/ Remand Detention Centre (RDC) NADA, 2019 – 2020

NO	LOCK-UP/RDC	CAPACITY	CUMULATIVE DETENTION	
			2019	2020
1	IBU PEJABAT	40	519	249
2	PASIR MAS	25	608	504
3	HILIR PERAK	30	0	208
4	BATU KURAU	100	395	445
5	KUALA SELANGOR	40	387	305
6	GAMBANG	100	520	370
7	DANG WANGI	25	360	216
8	TAMPIN	200	951	920
9	JASIN	40	525	348
10	SERDANG	100	1,100	377
11	KG. SELAMAT	200	1,916	1,407
12	PAPAR	100	1,015	642
13	JOHOR	30	257	328
14	KOTA TINGGI	100	0	878
15	KUALA MUDA	30	412	425
16	BESUT	40	367	423
TOTAL		1,200	9,332	8,045

Table 9.4 shows the actual capacity according to the lock-up/RDC NADA in 2019 and 2020. Due to the MCO, the number of detention dropped by 13.8 percent in 2020 as compared to the total in 2019.

Table 9.5: Number of Clients under Rehabilitation in Community, 2019 – 2020

NO	STATE	ORDER		VOLUNTARY		TOTAL	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	<b>JOHOR</b>	5,688	5,097	344	221	6,032	5,318
2	<b>KEDAH</b>	7,364	6,343	1,133	363	8,497	6,706
3	<b>KELANTAN</b>	8,768	5,985	776	257	9,544	6,242
4	<b>MELAKA</b>	1,887	1,905	44	41	1,931	1,946
5	<b>NEGERI SEMBILAN</b>	3,375	2,388	44	15	3,419	2,403
6	<b>PAHANG</b>	4,701	3,448	758	175	5,459	3,623
7	<b>PULAU PINANG</b>	6,093	4,741	152	148	6,245	4,889
8	<b>PERAK</b>	4,936	4,084	224	69	5,160	4,153
9	<b>PERLIS</b>	1,140	667	133	31	1,273	698
10	<b>SELANGOR</b>	6,808	5,340	519	219	7,327	5,559
11	<b>TERENGGANU</b>	5,586	5,255	668	84	6,254	5,339
12	<b>SABAH</b>	3,888	3,161	53	7	3,941	3,168
13	<b>SARAWAK</b>	1,725	1,683	316	146	2,041	1,829
14	<b>WP KUALA LUMPUR</b>	3,085	2,203	135	45	3,220	2,248
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>65,044</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>70,343</b>	<b>54,121</b>

Note :

\* Sabah including WP Labuan

\*\* WP Kuala Lumpur including WP Putrajaya

Table 9.5 shows the number of clients who went through community rehabilitation in 2019 and 2020. Overall, it can be seen that there is a decrease of 23.1 percent in 2020 compared to 2019. This is because most of the clients were unable to participate in the treatment and rehabilitation programmes as scheduled because of MCO.

Table 9.6: Number of Investigation Papers, 2019 - 2020

YEAR	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATION PAPER (IP)	INCOMPLETED	COMPLETED	CONCLUDED	SUCCESS RATE
(30.0%)	2,748	934	951	863	66.0%
<b>2019</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>58.0%</b>

Table 9.6 shows the number of investigation papers in 2019 and 2020. The number decreased by 12.7 percent due to MCO.

Table 9.7: Number of Prosecution Cases, 2019 - 2020

YEAR	TOTAL PROSECUTION CASES	TRIALS	POSTPONED	COMPLETED	PROSECUTED RATE
<b>2020</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>TIADA</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>TIADA</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 9.7 displays the number of prosecution cases in 2019 and 2020. It can be seen that there is a drop in the number of cases by 54.2 percent due to the insufficient court references. Moreover, one of the agency's policies focuses on decriminalisation whereby second chances are given through a programme known as Partnership Term Of Reference (PTOR). It is also undeniable that another factor that contributes to the decline is the Movement Control Order (MCO).



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## PART V TECHNICAL NOTES

INFORMATIONS  
ON DRUGS

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## 1.0 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The compilation of data pertaining to the situation of drug & substance abusers and addicts in Malaysia for 2020 encompasses data from the following sources:

- i. Data on Arrests under Section 15(1) DDA, 1952 by the Royal Malaysian Police;
- ii. Data on Addicts receiving treatment and rehabilitation, as well as undergoing observation at the National Anti-Drugs Agency;
- iii. Data on patients receiving treatment for addiction at Ministry of Health facilities; and
- iv. Data on patients undergoing treatment and rehabilitation at Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres (PDRC).

## 2.0 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALAYSIAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE STATES

Table 10.1 Estimated Number Of Malaysian Population According To The States In 2019 And 2020

STATES	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 2019 ('000)	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 2020 ('000)	COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED POPULATION (%)
JOHOR	3,764.30	3,773.50	0.24%
KELANTAN	1,885.70	1,904.90	1.02%
TERENGGANU	1,245.70	1,258.50	1.03%
PAHANG	1,674.60	1,676.80	0.13%
SELANGOR	6,528.40	6,524.60	-0.06%
KEDAH	2,180.60	2,182.60	0.09%
PERAK	2,512.10	2,507.90	-0.17%
SARAWAK	2,812.80	2,813.10	0.01%
SABAH*	4,002.70	3,982.20	-0.51%
PULAU PINANG	1,774.60	1,770.40	-0.24%
WP KUALA LUMPUR**	1,884.50	1,875.90	-0.46%
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1,130.30	1,127.10	-0.28%
MELAKA	930.70	931.80	0.12%
PERLIS	254.40	254.70	0.12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,581.40</b>	<b>32,584.00</b>	<b>0.01%</b>

Note:

\* Sabah including WP Labuan

\*\* WP Kuala Lumpur including WP Putrajaya

Source: 2019 and 2020 Population Estimates retrieved from The Department of Statistics Malaysia website.

### 3.0 FORMULA

The calculation of Ratio of Drugs & Substance Abusers and Addicts for 100,000 residents:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts 2020})}{(\text{Estimated Population 2020})} \times 100,000$$

### 4.0 DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

Those who use drugs and substances for recreation purposes or to prevent becoming disoriented, and not for medical purposes<sup>4</sup>.

### 5. DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ADDICTS

Abusers who suffer from a chronic illness prone to relapse, which is characterised by their compulsive behaviour in obtaining and using drugs and substances, despite acknowledging such use produces harmful effects<sup>5</sup>.

### 6.0 PER CASE AND PER INDIVIDUAL

Per Case Data refers to an addict who committed one or more offences in the current year. Per Individual refers to the data of addict taken into account only once within a specific period.

### 7.0 POLYDRUG AND NON-POLYDRUG

Polydrug refer to drugs & substance addicts and abusers who misuse more than one drug within certain period. Meanwhile, Non-Polydrug refer to those who misuse only one type of drug within certain period.

### 8.0 DEFINITION OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE

According to the National Drugs Policy, Drugs refer to substances produced from plants or synthetic substances that may cause changes in mood, perception and behaviour, as well as produce psychoactive symptoms in the addict.

In the context of Malaysian legislation for the purpose of education on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and enforcement, drugs refer to:

- 8.1 Any drugs listed in the First Schedule, Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 [Sections 2, 11(1) and 17(3)]
- 8.2 Any drugs listed in the List of Poisons, Poisons Act 1952 – First Schedule (Section 2), Second Schedule (Sections 2 and 7) and Third Schedule (Section 30).

<sup>4</sup>NADA, National Drugs Policy 2017, p. 7

<sup>5</sup>NADA, National Drugs Policy 2017, Ibid

## 9.0 TYPES OF DRUGS

### 9.1 Opiates

Types : Opiate (Opium), Heroin, Morphine and Codeine (Cough medication)

Effects : Abuse of opiates may result in infections such as HIV/AIDS, heart failure, cardiac arrest, liver inflammation (Hepatitis B/C), depression, hallucinations, mental disorientation or severe withdrawal symptoms such as muscular and joint spasms.

### 9.2 Stimulants

Types : Amphetamine, Methamphetamine and 3,4-methylenedioxy- methamphetamine (MDMA)

Effects : Abuse of stimulants causes loss of appetite, erratic mood changes, insomnia, high blood pressure, violent behaviour, increased sexual desire, suicidal tendencies, or damage to muscles, kidneys, liver or heart.

### 9.3 Cannabis

Types : Cannabis Herb, Cannabis Resin (Hashish, Charas) and Hashish Oil

Effects : Frequent use of cannabis in the long-term affects memory and capacity to think, whereby users become lethargic and anti-social.

### 9.4 Hallucinogens

Types : LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide), Mescaline, DMT (Dimethyltryptamine), PCP (Phencyclidine, "Angel Dust"), Psilocybin, Psilosyn and Ketamine.

Effects : Abuse of hallucinogens causes impaired judgment and coordination, which may lead to a high risk of injuries, violent behaviour, paranoia and extreme anxiety.

### 9.5 Depressants

Types : Anti-depressant medication, alcohol, Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and Ketamine.

Effects : Users of anti-depressants may experience high, excessive perspiration, extreme anxiety, depression, develop suicidal tendencies and psychoses. Overdose may result in cardiac arrest leading to death.

## 9.6 Inhalants

Types : Thinners/Liquids, Aerosols, Gas Substances and Nitric Substances

Effects : Abuse of inhalants produces immediate and long-term detrimental effects. Immediate effects include hallucinations, nausea, dizziness, irregular breathing, lack of balance, unstable emotions and desensitisation to pain. Long-term effects include damage to brain cells and major organs, loss of sight, heart disease and sudden death.

## 9.7 Kratom

Types :

- i. Evergreen plant, with glossy, dark-green leaves and small, yellow flowers
- ii. Two types of veined leaves. One type is red in colour and the other is white (said to have a stronger hallucinogenic effect)

Effects : Misuse of Kratom is normally by mixing poisonous substances such as mosquito repellent in the juice of Kratom and drinking the mixture. Such misuse may result in loss of self-control, feelings of boredom and lethargy, desensitisation to physical and emotional pain, narrowing of pupils, nausea, dryness of mouth, frequent urination, loss of appetite, constipation, and insomnia.

## 10.0 LIST OF ACTS

- i. Dangerous Drug Act (DDA), 1952
- ii. Dangerous Drug Act (Special Preventive Measures), 1985
- iii. Drug Dependents Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983 (Amendment 1998)
- iv. National Anti-Drugs Agency Act 2004

### 10.1 Dangerous Drug Act (DDA), 1952

DANGEROUS DRUG ACT (DDA) 1952		
SECTION	OFFENCE/TYPE OF DRUGS	PUNISHMENT
39B	Possession of 15 grams or more of Heroin or Morphine or Monoacetyl Morphine	Mandatory death penalty (hanging)
	Possession of 1000 grams or more of raw or cooked Opium	
	Possession of 200 grams or more of Cannabis	
	Possession of 40 grams or more of Cocaine	
	Possession of 50 grams or more of Amphetamine	
39(A)(2)	Possession of 5 grams or more of Heroin or Morphine or Monoacetyl Morphine	Not less than 5 years imprisonment or life imprisonment with mandatory whipping of not less than 10 strokes
	Possession of 250 grams or more of Opium	
	Possession of 50 grams or more of Cannabis	
	Possession of 15 grams or more of Cocaine	
	Possession of 30 grams or more of Amphetamine	
39(A)(1)	Possession of 2–5 grams of Heroin or Morphine	Not less than 2 years or not more than 5 years imprisonment with mandatory whipping of 3 to 9 strokes
	Possession of 100–250 grams of Opium	
	Possession of 20–50 grams of Cannabis	
	Possession of 5–15 grams of Cocaine	
	Possession of 250–750 grams of Coca Leaves	
	Possession of 5–30 grams of Amphetamine	
6B	Planting or cultivating Cannabis plant	Life imprisonment with mandatory whipping of not less than 6 strokes
6	Possession of less than 5 grams of raw opium or coca leaves or cannabis or poppy plant or cannabis seeds from poppy	Penjara tidak lebih 5 tahun atau denda tidak lebih RM20,000 atau kedua-duanya sekali
9	Possession of less than 100 grams of cooked Opium	Imprisonment of not more than five years or fine of not more than RM20,000, or both
12(2)	Possession of less than 2 grams of Heroin or Morphine	Imprisonment of not more than 5 years or fine of not more than RM100,000
	Civil servants working in prisons, rehabilitation centres, police lock-ups or any detention centre and possessing drugs at the respective places	Additional whipping of 3 strokes
15	Administering drugs (Heroin or Morphine) into the body	Imprisonment of not more than 2 years or fine of not more than RM5,000
15B	Having the contents of Poppy Straw	Imprisonment of not more than 2 years or fine of up to RM5,000

## 10.2 Dangerous Drug Act (Special Preventive Measures), 1985

The categories of persons arrested under this Act are as follows:-

- Persons arrested under Section 39B DDA 1952 and released by the court for lack of evidence for conviction;
- Persons suspected and identified to be involved in drug trafficking activities through the process of information gathering, word of mouth, intelligence by witnesses who deal directly with such persons;
- A person arrested under this Act will be: detained for not more than 60 days under Section 3(1) of the DDA (Specific Preventive Measures) 1985; and
- Will not be tried in court.

## 10.3 Drug Dependents Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983 (Amendment 1998)

- A person may be detained for urine testing under Section 3(1) of the Act if he is suspected to be a drug addict;
- After verification that the said person is a drug addict, a magistrate may issue an order pursuant to Section 6(1) for the addict to either: Undergo treatment and rehabilitation at a rehabilitation centre for a period of 2 years and thereafter to be under supervision for two (2) years; or
- Be placed under the supervision of an officer for a period of two (2) to three (3) years.

## 10.4 National Anti-Drugs Agency Act 2004

- The National Anti-Drugs Agency Act 2004 was published in the gazette on 30th December 2004.
- The purpose of this Act is to establish the National Anti-Drugs Agency and grant powers to Agency officers for the implementation of preventive, treatment and rehabilitation functions, enforcement, investigation, special preventive measures, forfeiture of property and administration of offences under the following Acts :
  - i. Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 [Act 234];
  - ii. Drug Dependents Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983 [Act 283];
  - iii. Dangerous Drugs Act (Special Preventive Measures) 1985 [Act 316]; and
  - iv. Dangerous Drugs Act (Forfeiture of Property) 1988 [Act 340].

## 11.0 TREATMENT, MEDICAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

### 11.1 Rehabilitation Service in Institution

This programme provides treatment and rehabilitation facilities to drug addicts by Court Orders pursuant under Section 6(1)(a) of the Drug Dependents Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983 and voluntarily pursuant under Section 8(3)(a) of the Act. Institutional Rehabilitation programmes are carried out at 22 CCRC (Court Orders) and 11 CCRC (Voluntary).

### 11.2 Rehabilitation Service in Community

This programme provides treatment and rehabilitation facilities within the community to drug addicts under Court Orders and Voluntarily. Rehabilitation service in community is carried out at District NADA and advanced care centres run by NADA.

### 11.3 Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres (PDRC)

PDRC refers to any organization, body or group of people which has been granted approval from Minister of Home Affairs to set up and operate private rehabilitation centre for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts or further custody for individuals who have become drug addicts, on any terms or conditions stated by the Ministers.

In 2020, a total of 88 active CCRC and only 55 CCRC are registered to conduct drug treatment and rehabilitation activities voluntarily.

#### 11.3.1 Types of Treatment Approaches

- Spiritual (Religious)
- Bio-Psycho- Social-Spiritual
- Guidance and Counseling
- Psycho-Spiritual
- Psycho-Social
- Therapeutic Community
- Work Therapy
- Medication Assisted Treatment

### 11.4 Islamic Spiritual Rehabilitation Approach (ISRA) Model

- The ISRA model is a psychospiritual approach in treating and rehabilitating NADA clients from problems of continued drug addiction;
- It is an approach developed based on spiritual inputs and adaptation of the ISRA model which combines religious aspects and holistic development in the effort to treat and rehabilitate drug addicts.

### 11.5 Clients' Educational Access Programme (CEAP)

- The CEAP was established as a result of the Preventive Education Action Committee Meeting No. 1/2014 on 7th August 2014, which was chaired by the Minister of Communications and Multimedia. This initiative was established with the intention of providing assistance to students with drug addiction problems to seek treatment and rehabilitation at Rehabilitation Centres;
- The CEAP was first implemented at CCRC Karangan in 2015 and in 2017 the programme was expanded to CCRC Papar and CCRC Kota Bharu.

### 11.6 Clients at District NADA

Supervised by Rehabilitation Officers and must be in compliance with monitoring order conditions for a period of two to three years, whereby the clients' commitment shown through their attendance during the rehabilitation programmes is taken into account.

### 11.7 NADA Services Centre

Known as the Cure and Care Service Centre, this institution is open to the community and targeted at all levels of society affected by drug problems. The centres are run in a more open manner for the purposes of expediting the cure process and subsequently helping former addicts to function again as more productive individuals in society.

### 11.8 Clients' Integration Centre (CIC)

- CIC is a place for pre-released CCRC clients who have undergone four to six months and above of rehabilitation.
- CCRC clients are placed at the CIC as a continuation of their treatment and rehabilitation programme to enable them to build their careers in the community and reintegrate into society.

### 11.9 Caring Community House (CCH)

- The CCH or Community Houses are premises operating as community activity centres run by local communities through committees, each known as the CCH Committee
- CCH Committees manage and run community programmes involving community leaders, non-governmental organisations (NGO) and other local institutions / social organisations.

## 12.0 ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY SERVICES

### 12.1 Lock-up / NADA Remand Centre

The function of Lock-up/Remand Centre is according to the Prison Act 1995. However, in NADA, this place assists screenings and investigations to be completed in order for detainees to undergo targeted rehabilitation.

### 12.2 Complete Investigation Paper

Investigation paper which is completed with documents and exhibits as required by Investigation Paper checklist for Prosecution process to take place.

### 12.3 Concluded Investigation Paper

Investigation paper which has been completed and has undergone Prosecution process and charges have been laid. Then, Court Order has been released with the punishment has been imposed on the convicted people.

### 12.4 Partnership Term of Reference Programme (PTOR)

Partnership Term of Reference Programme (PTOR) is a programme for the management of Person under Surveillance (PUS).



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## PART VI ACRONYMS

INFORMATION  
ON DRUGS

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## A

*ATS - Amphetamine-Type Stimulants*

## C

*CCH - Caring Community House*

*CEAP – Clients’ Educational Access Programme*

*CIC – Clients’ Integration Centres*

*CCRC – Cure & Care Rehabilitation Centre*

## D

*DDA – Dangerous Drugs Act*

*DDA (T&R) – Drug Dependents Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation)*

## H

*HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus*

## I

*IOD – Information on Drugs*

*ISRA - Islamic Spiritual Rehabilitation Approach*

## K

*KPI - Key Performance Indicator*

## M

*MCE - Malaysian Certificate of Education*

*MCO - Movement Control Order*

*MNSC – Malaysian National Security Council*

*MMEA – Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency*

*MOH – Ministry of Health Malaysia*

## N

NADA – *The National Anti-Drugs Agency*

NDP – *National Drugs Policy*

NGO - *Non-Governmental Organization*

## O

OPS – *Operation*

## P

PMR - *Penilaian Menengah Rendah (Lower Secondary Assessment)*

PDRC – *Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres*

PUSPEN – *Pusat Pemulihan Penagihan Narkotik (Narcotic Rehabilitation Centre)*

PUS - *Person Under Surveillance*

PTOR - *Partnership Term Of Reference*

## R

RDC – *Remand Detention Centre*

RM – *Ringgit Malaysia*

RMC – *Royal Malaysian Customs*

RMP – *Royal Malaysian Police*

## S

SOP - *Standard Operating Procedure*

SPM - *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (Malaysian Certificate of Education)*

SPMV - *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia Vokasional (Malaysia Vocational Certificate)*

STPM - *Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia (Malaysian Higher School Certificate)*

## U

UAS – *Anti-Drugs Border Unit*

UNODC – *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*