

2015

# Nationwide Survey on the Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse in the Philippines



REECS

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## Definition of Terms

<b><i>Conversion rate</i></b>	refers to how many percent of those aware of the drug have used it
<b><i>Current prevalence rate</i></b>	prevalence rate of current users
<b><i>Current user</i></b>	has used addictive drugs within January 1, 2015 until February 5, 2016
<b><i>Drug abuse</i></b>	use of addictive drugs such as marijuana, shabu, contact cement, cocaine, heroin, etc.
<b><i>Lifetime prevalence rate</i></b>	prevalence rate of lifetime users
<b><i>Lifetime user</i></b>	has used addictive drugs at least once in his/her lifetime
<b><i>Non-user</i></b>	never used addictive drugs
<b><i>One-time user</i></b>	used drugs once
<b><i>Reach ratio</i></b>	refers to how many percent of the population are aware of a specified drug name
<b><i>Repeat user</i></b>	used drugs more than once
<b><i>Retention rate</i></b>	refers to how many percent of those who have used a brand has used it again

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The persistence and increasing abuse of drugs in the country necessitates a review of how policy and action have fared. In view of this, the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) has undertaken 3 surveys within a span of 12 years since the enactment of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA 9165) and the implementation of the 2002 National Anti-Drug Plan of Action (NADPA). Furthermore, NADPA was reviewed and revised by the Board in 2014.

The past surveys basically aimed to determine the nature and extent of the drug abuse problem in the country. In the 2012 survey, out of the sample size of 10,752, four hundred fifty-six (456) tried using drugs from September 2008 to March 2013. Of these 456, one hundred ninety-five (195) were current drug users who attributed their use of drugs to peer influence, for the experience, and family problem. Those who tried drugs were mostly males aged 10-39 years-old while the current users were mostly males aged 20-39 years-old. The common reason disclosed for continued drug use was peer influence, likewise, friends were commonly cited as the source of drugs. Shabu ranked number one for the type of drugs used, followed by marijuana and inhalants such as rugby, solvent and acetone.

For this 2015 nationwide survey, the nature and extent of drug abuse or use of addictive drugs in the country is likewise determined, taking into account the current prevalence rate of lifetime and current drug users, as well as, the users' patterns and characteristics of drug use. In addition, the current survey measures the Board's performance as far as the respondents' perception of effectiveness in the implementation of its projects and programs are concerned. The objectives of the 2015 survey are the following:

1. To determine prevalence and the number of lifetime and current drug users in the country (national as well as regional estimates);
2. To determine the patterns and characteristics of drug use by lifetime and current users in terms of:
  - a. Experience using/abusing drugs;
  - b. Reasons for first use, continued use and stopping drug use;
  - c. Types of drugs used;
  - d. Frequency of drug use;
  - e. Quantity/amount of drug per intake;
  - f. Amount spent per drug intake;
  - g. Sources of drugs; and
  - h. Help-seeking behaviour.
3. To determine the perception of the participants regarding the Agency's performance in addressing the drug abuse problem in the country;
4. To find out incidence of drug abuse among the participant's family members and its effects on the participants, problems experienced and actions taken by the family; and,
5. To elicit suggestions/recommendations to counter the drug problem at the national and regional levels.

Further, the results of the survey are explained in relation to existing data from the agencies tasked to handle the drug problem such as the DDB as the policy-making body, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Philippine National Police (PNP) and Bureau of Jail Management

and Penology (BJMP) for law enforcement, Department of Health (DOH) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for strategies and programs.

This report is composed of five (5) parts.

**Part 1** introduces the background of the study, its objectives, scope and limitations, and organization of the Project Team.

**Part 2** describes in detail the scientific basis on how the survey was conducted from 5 December 2015 until 5 February 2016. The research methodology explains how the respondents were selected, i.e., from the area coverage until the sample selection. Sample allocation was designed in such a manner that the results would be generalizable at the national and regional levels. Sample size is 5,000 of the population aged 10-69 years. This section also contains the scope and limitations of the study, as well as, the composition of the Project Team. The area coverage is five regions, namely, North Luzon, South Luzon, National Capital Region, Visayas and Mindanao.

**Part 3** is the results of the survey presented according to the five (5) specific objectives and supported by statistical tables and figures.

**Part 4** is desk review vis-a-vis key findings. This section provides the background, context, institutional and, consequently, policy relevance and significance of the research study. This is a review of data (specifically, within the last five years) and literature on drug abuse from national and international agencies such as DDB, PDEA, PNP, BJMP, DOH, DSWD, and the US Department of Health and Human Services.

**Part 5** offers a discussion of evidence – based recommendations for policy and action to address the drug problem at the national and regional levels.

With a confidence level set at 95% and  $\pm 0.9$  margin of error, the prevalence rate of current drug users in the country is currently at 2.3% or equivalent to 1.8 million people of the population within the age range of 10-69 years. Lifetime users comprise around 6.1% or 4.8M of the population who have used drugs at least once in their lifetime. In this study, current users refer to respondents who have used drugs within the period from January 2015 until February 2016, the month the data collection ended. Lifetime users refer to respondents who have used drugs at least once in their lifetime.

In terms of socio-demographics, current drug use is prevalent among males, employed adults with at least a high school education, but no clear distinction is revealed in terms of civil status and whether prevalence is inversely or directly proportional to income level. Prevalence, in terms of drug use, is higher in Visayas than the other regions. In addition, the size of the drugs market is estimated at 55.8 billion pesos for 16,138 kilos in weight in a one-year consumption.

In terms of weight of consumption, Marijuana is the leading drug followed by Shabu (58% and 34% shares, respectively). On the other hand, Shabu owns the biggest share of the market when viewed in terms of peso value of consumption while Marijuana is only second (49% and 37% shares, respectively).

The survey also revealed that only ten percent (10%) of the respondents is aware of DDB. Nonetheless, DDB registers positive 8 points net satisfaction score (54% satisfied vs. 46% dissatisfied) when shown a flashcard of its vision – mission.

Three-fourths of the drug users thought of quitting but only 3% of the current users has undergone rehabilitation program. Only four percent (4%) are aware of any facility located nearby for consultation regarding drug addiction.

In terms of suggestions on how to address the drug problem, respondents recommended to conduct raids, jail the pushers and users, that barangay tanod, police and secret agents should patrol the area especially at night, that the people, police, military and barangay officials should work together to fight drugs and that anyone should report drug-related cases.

The key findings of the survey revealed the same results from the data of the desk review, which is, that the incidence of drug abuse in the country has increased within the period of 2010 – 2015. Data from PDEA, PNP and BJMP showed this in terms of increase in the number of arrests and inmates. In terms of volume and source of supply or ease of accessibility, it is predominant in Pampanga, Benguet, La Union and Quezon City. In relation, the desk review showed that in order to address the drug problem in the country, the government has undertaken five approaches adopted by the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). These five pillars are drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction, alternative development, civic awareness & response, and regional & international cooperation.

Taking into account suggestions from the respondents, REECS' recommendations put emphasis on a two-thronged approach in addressing the drug problem. Given the evidences of an increasing trend in the drug problem, both on the current survey results and the desk review, this recommended approach explains that the drug problem can be tackled effectively by viewing the user and the supplier differently. From this viewpoint, strategies should be designed accordingly as follows:

For the users, one suggestion is preventive measures by strengthening the information, education, and communications (IEC) campaign. This can be done by using results-based IEC materials and monitoring and evaluation mechanism to validate if the benchmark set for demand reduction is achieved. Under this strategy, the design of IEC materials should take into consideration five indicators which are found to have an effect on the use of the drugs. These 5 indicators are: curiosity, high retention ratios of Shabu and Marijuana, "barkada" as the "temptress" or marketing arm, basketball court and friend's house as the venues for peddling the drugs, and television. The IEC materials should contain messages addressing these indicators and set a benchmark of success for every material released. A monitoring and evaluation instrument should also be developed to serve as a feedback mechanism on the effectiveness of the materials.

Another strategy is law enforcement, that is, in terms of efficiency in the justice system and rehabilitation of drug users. Jail detention is not recommended for users as they are the victims not the perpetrators. Nonetheless, if a heinous crime is committed, drug users who committed the crime should be punished in jail.

The other three strategies are: (a) multi-sectoral partnership between the government, community at the barangay level, the media, church and civil society; (b) more visibility for the DDB and its partners in addressing the problem; and, (c) amendment of RA 9165, Section 15.

For the suppliers, amendment of RA 9165, Sections 21 and 92, is recommended.

# PART 1:

## INTRODUCTION

### A. BACKGROUND

The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) has undertaken 3 surveys since the enactment of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA 9165) and the implementation of the 2002 National Anti-Drug Plan of Action (NADPA). The past surveys basically aimed to determine the magnitude and extent of the drug abuse problem in the country, serving as basis for the Board's policies and programs.

The past surveys basically aimed to determine the nature and extent of the drug abuse problem in the country. In the 2012 survey, out of the sample size of 10,752, four hundred fifty-six (456) tried using drugs from September 2008 to March 2013. Of these 456, one hundred ninety-five (195) were current drug users who attributed their use of drugs to peer influence, for the experience, and family problem. Those who tried drugs were mostly males aged 10-39 years-old while the current users were mostly males aged 20-39 years-old. The common reason disclosed for continued drug use was peer influence, likewise, friends were commonly cited as the source of drugs. Shabu ranked number one for the type of drugs used, followed by marijuana and inhalants such as rugby, solvent and acetone. Also, majority of the respondents (i.e., 71.5% or 7,690 of the 10,752) was knowledgeable of the laws/policies on drug abuse, namely: (a) prohibition of the use and sale of illegal drugs; (b) imprisonment of the users and pushers of illegal drugs; and, (c) anti-drug abuse law. The main sources of information for this knowledge were television, radio and newspapers.<sup>1</sup>

For this 2015 nationwide survey, DDB engaged the services of the Resources, Environment and Economic Centre for Studies, Inc. (REECS) to carry out this study.

Likewise, this study determined the nature and extent of drug abuse, taking into account the current prevalence rate of lifetime and current drug users, as well as, the users' patterns and characteristics of drug use. In addition, the current survey measures the respondents' perception of the Board's performance as far as effectiveness in the implementation of its projects and programs are concerned.

### B. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study primarily aims to determine the current nature and extent of drug abuse in the country. The following are the specific objectives:

1. To determine prevalence and the number of lifetime and current drug users in the country (national as well as regional estimates)
2. To determine the patterns and characteristics of drug use by lifetime and current users in terms of:
  - a. Experience using/abusing drugs;
  - b. Reasons for first use, continued use and stopping drug use;
  - c. Types of drugs used;
  - d. Frequency of drug use;

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<sup>1</sup> DDB, (15).



- e. Quantity/amount of drug per intake;
  - f. Amount spent per drug intake;
  - g. Sources of drugs; and
  - h. Help-seeking behaviour.
3. To determine the perception of the participants regarding the Agency's performance in addressing the drug abuse problem in the country;
  4. To find out incidence of drug abuse among the participant's family members and its effects on the participants, problems experienced and actions taken by the family; and
  5. To elicit suggestions/recommendations to counter the drug problem at the national and regional levels.

### **C. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

In achieving the project objectives set above, the Project Team randomly selected 5,000 respondents at 95% level of confidence with  $\pm 0.9$  margin of error. Results obtained are generalizable at the regional and national level.

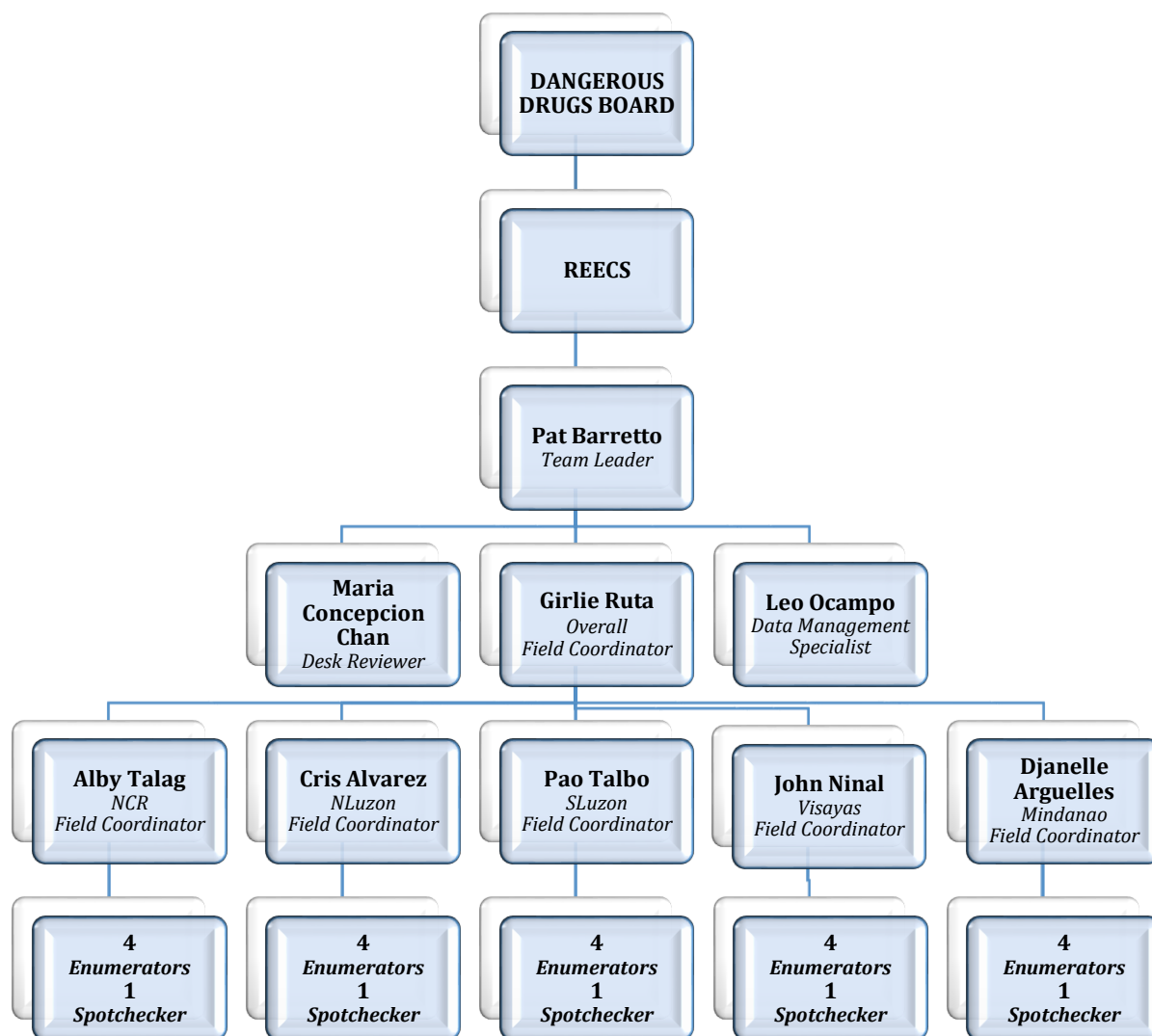
However, data collection was hampered by a number of constraints, issues and limitations, details of which are presented in Annex 1.

### **D. THE PROJECT TEAM**

This section illustrates the organization of the Project Team of REECS that conducted the nationwide survey. The Team was composed of the Team Leader/ Survey Expert, Data Management Specialist/Statistician, two (2) Consultants for the desk review and training of field personnel on the conduct of interview especially on child respondents, one (1) Research Assistant, five (5) Field Coordinators, five (5) Spot-checkers, and twenty (20) Enumerators/Field Interviewers. The Research Assistant was engaged to provide assistance in the technical and administrative aspects of the study.

The whole country was divided into 5 regions, namely, NCR, North Luzon, South Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Each region had a sample size of 1,000 interviews.

Fieldwork for each region was handled by a Field Coordinator who had under him/her a team of 4 Enumerators and 1 Spotchecker. Each Enumerator completed 250 interviews, on the average. The Spotchecker aimed to backcheck/validate at least 60% of completed interviews in a region.



**Figure 1. Organizational Structure of the Project Team from REECS**

## PART 2:

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. AREA COVERAGE

The survey covered the entire Philippines broken down into 5 regional groupings, namely: NCR, North Luzon, South Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The Survey Team designed the allocation of the sample by region in such a manner that the results would be generalizable at the national and regional levels.

#### B. SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

In generating the respondents of the study, the Survey Team aimed to come up with a sample that would be reasonably representative of male and female population, aged 10 to 69, regardless of socio-economic status and state of physical health.

Based on the NSO projected population for 2015, people aged 10-69 comprise about 75% of the entire population of the country.

**Table 1. NSO Projection of the Philippine Population by Year 2015**

Age Bracket	2015 Population	Percentage of Total Population
All ages	102,965,300	100%
10 – 69 age bracket	77,683,800	75%

#### C. SAMPLE SIZE SELECTION

In calculating the sample size, the study took into account the prevalence rate of drug use obtained in previous DDB study, which was placed at 1.8% nationwide.

The prevalence sampling formula of Daniel WW (1999) served as a guide in determining the sample size for the study.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P(1 - P)}{d^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size

Z = Z statistic for a level of confidence

P = Expected prevalence or proportion (in proportion of one; if 1.8%, P = 0.018)

d = Precision (in proportion of one; if 0.9%, d = 0.009)

#### **Z statistic:**

In this study, the Survey Team aimed to present their results with 95 confidence intervals (CI). For the level of confidence of 95%, the Z value is 1.96.

### ***Determining precision (d):***

The Daniel formula for prevalence sampling says that if P is less than 10%, the recommended *d* value is ½ of P. Given that the assumed prevalence in this study is 1.8%, thus, the recommended *d* is 0.5 x 0.018 = 0.009.

### ***Computing the sample size (n):***

Given the value of Z=1.96, P=0.018 and d=0.009 and the Daniel formula, the minimum required sample size for any given area, therefore, is 838, as shown below:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P(1 - P)}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.018 \times 0.982}{0.009^2}$$

$$n = \frac{3.8416 \times 0.017676}{0.000081}$$

$$n = \frac{0.0679041216}{0.000081}$$

$$\mathbf{n = 838}$$

## **D. ALLOCATION BY REGION**

Given the following assumptions:

- a) that the funding for the study can cover a sample size of at most 5,000 respondents nationwide; and
- b) that the minimum required sample size for any given area is 838 (based on the Daniel formula);

The Survey Team, thus, adopted a uniform allocation of 1,000 sample size for each of the five (5) regional groupings as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Sample Size by Region**

Region	Sample Size
NCR	1,000
North Luzon	1,000
South Luzon	1,000
Visayas	1,000
Mindanao	1,000
Total Philippines	5,000

The five (5) regions are almost equal in terms of population size except perhaps for Metro Manila which is smaller than the others.

## **E. SELECTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS**

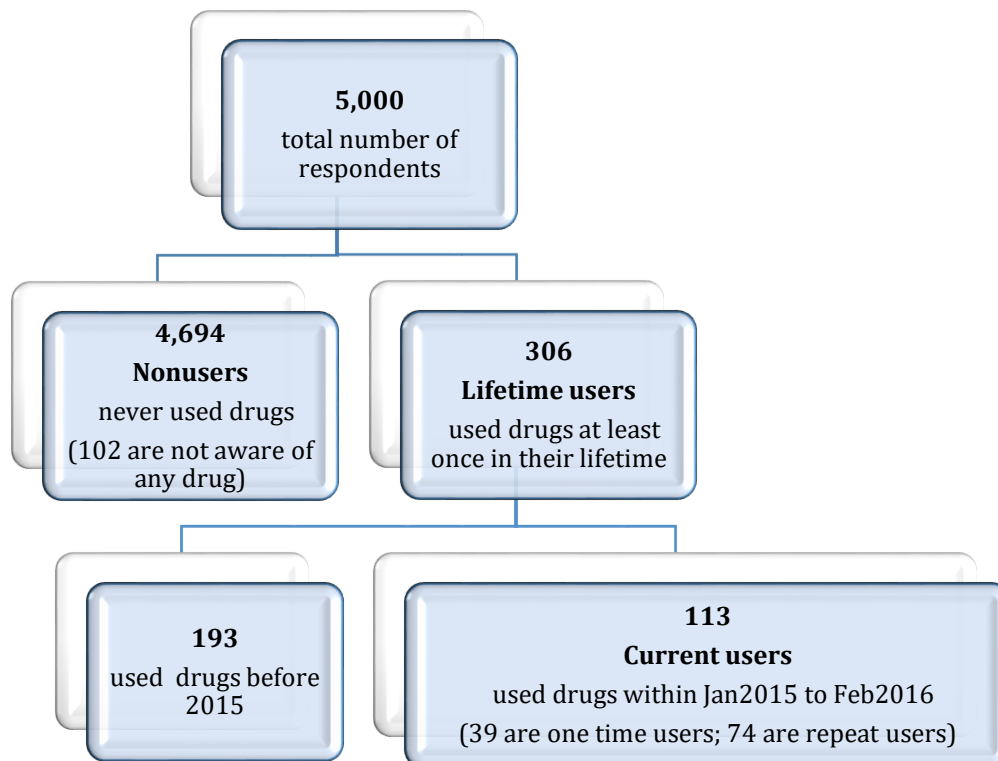
The selection of the sample households in each region employed a 7-step sampling proportional to population size (*spps*) method, as detailed in ANNEX 2.

## F. DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was conducted over a two-month period, from December 5, 2015 until February 5, 2016.

## G. BASIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS

The 5,000 respondents for the study break down as follows:



*Figure 2. Basic Breakdown of Respondents*

The above breakdown of respondents forms the basis of the following definition of users:

1. Lifetime users – respondents who have used drugs at least once in their lifetime (n=306); and
2. Current users – total is 113 and, using the time frame Jan2015 to Feb2016, is composed of those respondents who have used drugs only once (n=39) and those who have used drugs and used again or the repeat users (n=74).



## PART 3:

### SURVEY RESULTS

Survey results are presented according to the five (5) specific objectives.

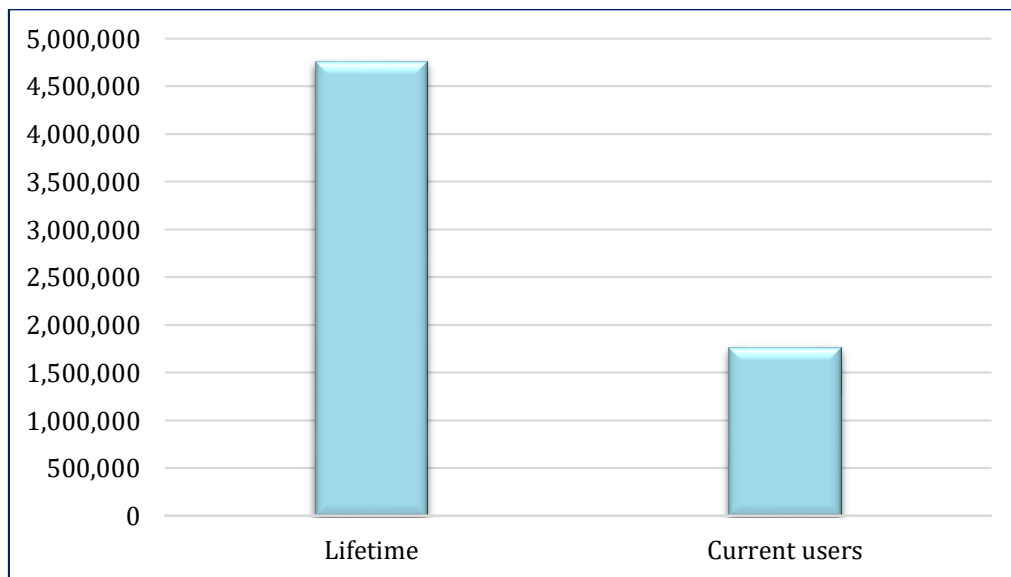
**Objective 1: To determine prevalence and the number of lifetime and current drug users in the country (national as well as regional estimates)**

#### Current Prevalence Rate

**Current users** comprise 2.3% or 1.8 million of the population aged 10-69 years.

**Lifetime users** comprise 6.1% or 4.8 million of the population aged 10-69 years.

- a. **Current Prevalence Rate.** Using NSO projected population of 102.96M in 2015, sample population of the survey within the age bracket of 10-69 years comprised 75% of this projected population. Survey results revealed that the prevalence rate is at 2.3% for current users (1.8M people) and 6.1% for lifetime users (4.8M people). (Please refer to Figure 3 and Figures A2.1 and A2.2 in Annex 2.)



**Figure 3. Population Size Estimate of Drug Users**

- b. **Characteristics of Drug Users.** Drug users have a higher involvement than the general population in such vices as drinking, smoking, card game and cockfighting. For current users, 88% have drinking liquor as a vice while 91% of life time users engaged in this vice.

**Table 3. Vices of Drug Users**

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Nonusers</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Current Users</b>
<b>Vices</b>	(n=5000) %	(n=4694) %	(n=306) %	(n=113) %
<b>Tried drinking at one time or another</b>	61%	95%	91%	88%
<b>Current drinkers</b>	42%	40%	74%	73%
<b>Tried smoking at one time or another</b>	39%	36%	84%	81%
<b>Current smokers</b>	24%	21%	63%	62%
<b>Card game</b>	1%	1%	4%	5%
<b>Sabong</b>	1%	1%	5%	8%
<b>Bingo</b>	1%	1%	*	1%
<b>Mahjong</b>	*	*	1%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Despite their vices, drug users are more likely to get involved in sports or physical activities than the general population (48% among users vs. 30% among the general population).

**Table 4. Engagement in Pastime Activities or Sports of Drug Users**

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Nonusers</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Current Users</b>
<b>Pastime Activities Engagement</b>	(n=5000) %	(n=4694) %	(n=306) %	(n=113) %
<b>Yes, engaged in pastime activities</b>	91%	91%	91%	89%
<b>Yes, engaged in sports</b>	30%	29%	47%	48%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The most widely played sports is basketball. The level of involvement of the drug users (35%) in basketball is higher than nonusers (16%).

**Table 5. Identified Sports/Physical Activities of Drug Users**

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Nonusers</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Current Users</b>
<b>Sports of Drug Users</b>	(n=5000) %	(n=4694) %	(n=306) %	(n=113) %
<b>Basketball</b>	17%	16%	33%	35%
<b>Walking/brisk walking</b>	4%	4%	4%	5%
<b>Jogging/running</b>	4%	4%	7%	5%
<b>Volleyball</b>	3%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Zumba</b>	2%	2%	1%	*
<b>Biking</b>	1%	1%	2%	*
<b>Badminton</b>	1%	1%	*	*
<b>Dancing</b>	1%	1%	1%	*
<b>Soccer</b>	1%	1%	*	1%
<b>Tennis</b>	*	*	1%	2%
<b>Swimming</b>	*	*	*	1%
<b>Others</b>	2%	2%	3%	2%

The drug users have the same media usage levels as the general population. This finding illustrates that television is widely used as a medium compared to radio, newspapers or internet. This result can be used on what media type to reach out to as many people as possible when the

information, education and communications campaign on drugs is undertaken. This implies a saving in cost for reaching out to a bigger percentage of population.

**Table 6. Media Usage of Drug Users**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
Media Usage	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
Watched TV in the past 7 days	88%	88%	88%	86%
Listened to radio in past 7 days	41%	40%	46%	46%
Read newspapers in past 7 days	9%	8%	14%	12%
Surfed the net in the past 7 days	30%	30%	30%	30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- c. **Socio Demographic Profile.** Survey results showed that drug use is a concern among the males, with male to female ratio at 7:1. Drug usage is also more pervasive among adults than children or elderly. There's not much difference in prevalence rates between single, separated and married (3.1%, 2.5% and 2.0%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 7 and Annex 2 for Tables A2.3 to A2.5 and Figures A2.3 to A2.8.)

**Table 7. Composition of the Population by Gender**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
Sex of Respondents	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
Male	50%	47%	90%	87%
Female	50%	53%	9%	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Male to Female Ratio</b>	<b>1:1</b>	<b>0.9:1</b>	<b>10:1</b>	<b>7:1</b>

In addition, prevalence is higher among those with jobs (67%) for current users and 75% for lifetime drug users. In terms of income<sup>2</sup>, the results revealed that there is no clear indication about whether prevalence is inversely or directly proportional to income level.

**Table 8. Composition of the Population by Occupational Status**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
Occupational Status	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
Working	53%	47%	75%	67%
Non-Working	32%	53%	20%	26%
Student	13%	14%	3%	7%
Pensioner	1%	1%	1%	*
Refused/No Answer	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

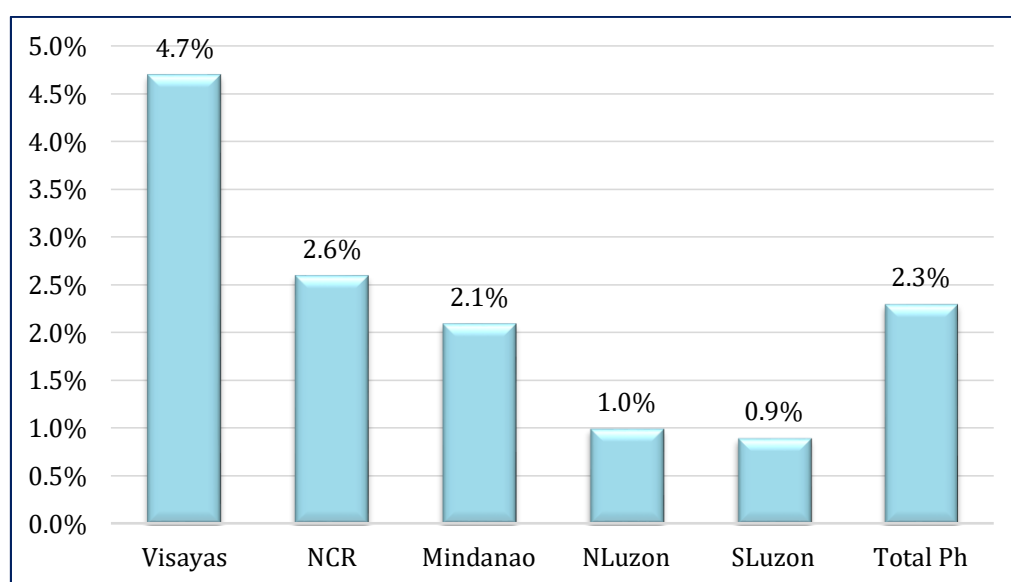
However, in terms of highest educational attainment, current drug use is higher among those who reached high school (2.6%) or college (2.3%) than those who did not. For lifetime drug users, fifty-five percent (55%) have finished a secondary education.

<sup>2</sup> For details on the prevalence in the labor force, please refer to Attachment 3.

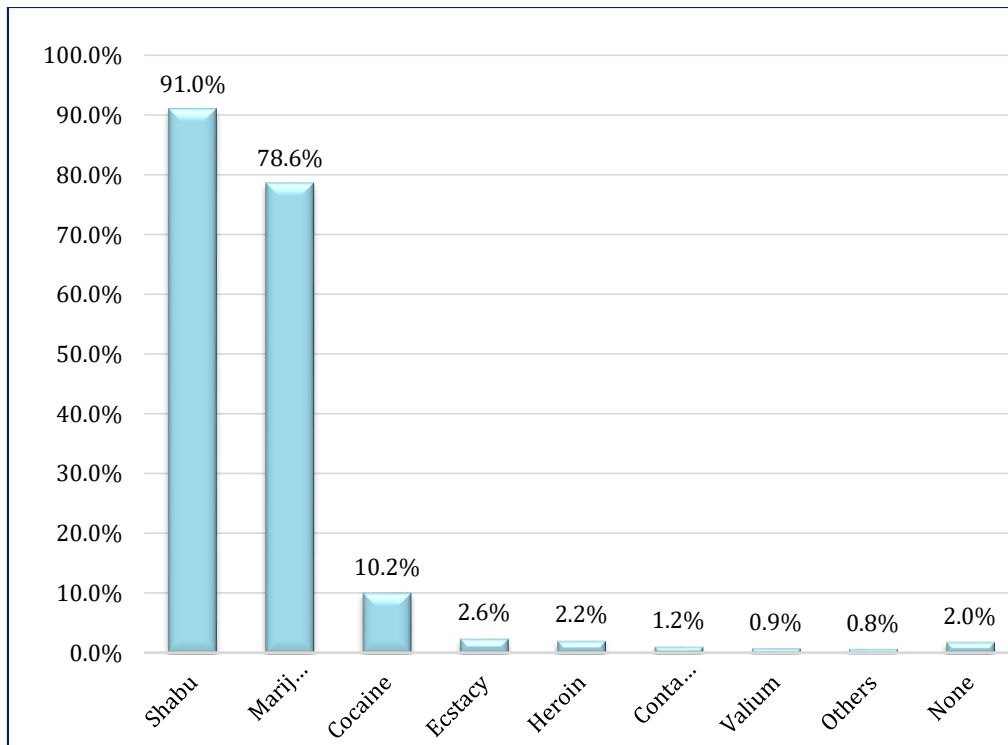
**Table 9. Composition of the Population by Highest Educational Attainment**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
Highest Educational Attainment	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
No formal education	*	*	*	*
Elementary	24%	24%	16%	18%
High school	47%	47%	51%	55%
College/Post-graduate	25%	25%	27%	25%
Vocational	4%	4%	6%	3%
Refused/No Answer	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Among the 5 regions, Visayas (4.7%) registers the highest prevalence in terms of drug use. NCR comes next with 2.6%. South Luzon has the lowest prevalence, i.e., only 0.9%.

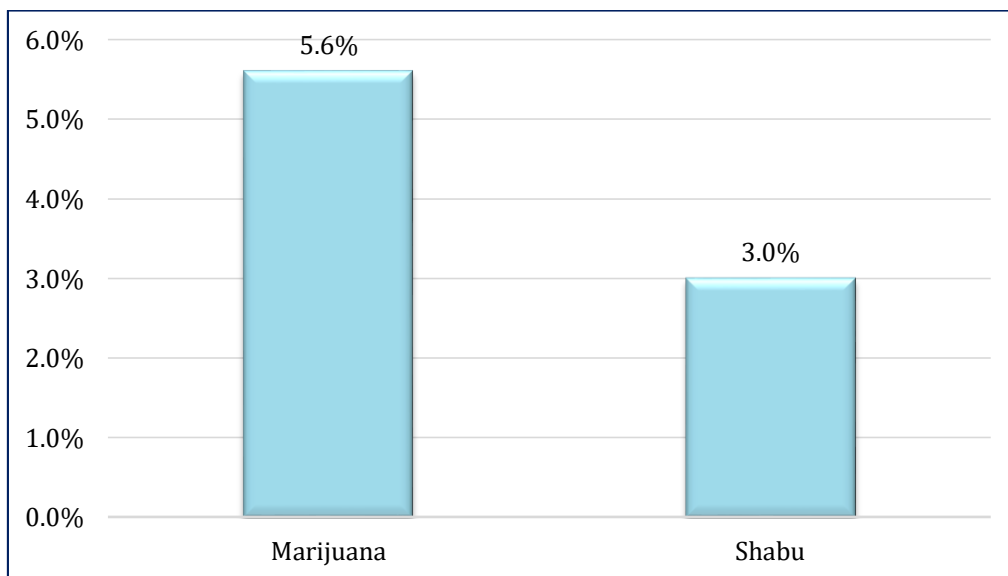
**Figure 4. Prevalence of Current Users by Region**

- d. Reach, Conversion & Retention Ratios.** Reach ratio refers to how many percent of the population are aware of specified drug name. Among the respondents, Shabu is more popular than Marijuana as it has a reach ratio of 91% while only 78.6% of the respondents is aware of Marijuana.



**Figure 5. Reach Ratio**

Conversion ratio refers to how many percent of those aware of the drug have used it for the first time. Marijuana has higher conversion ratio than Shabu. The conversion ratio of either drug, however, is low. Based on the survey, there are 219 who used Marijuana for the first time out of 3,930 who are aware of it (or 5.6%) while for Shabu, there are 137 who used it for the first time out of 4,550 who are aware of it (or 3%).

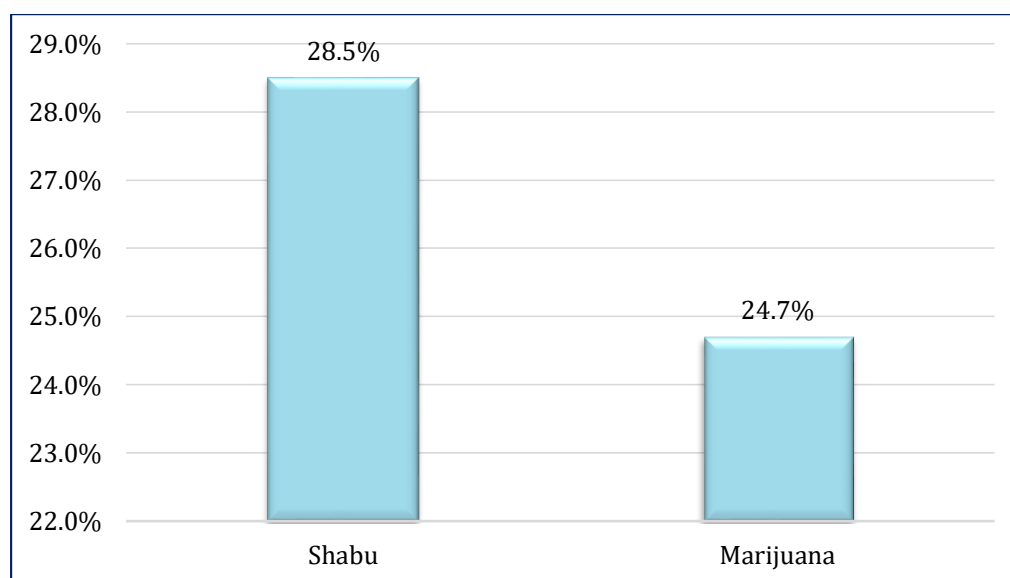


**Figure 6. Conversion Ratio**

Retention ratio refers to how many percent of those who have ever used the drug for the first time has used it again. Shabu registers higher retention rate than Marijuana. Note that while both drugs have low conversion ratios, their retention ratios are high enough to be a cause of concern. Currently, there are 39 repeat users of Shabu out of 137 who



have tried it (or 28.5%). On the other hand, there are 54 repeat users of Marijuana out of 219 who have tried it (or 24.7%).



**Figure 7. Retention Ratio**

- e. Landscape of the Drugs Market.** In terms of types of drugs used in the current market, Marijuana is the leading drug in terms of weight of consumption volume, with Shabu a far second (58% and 34% shares, respectively). However, Shabu owns the biggest share of the market when viewed in terms of peso value of consumption, followed by Marijuana at 49% and 37% shares, respectively.

**Table 10. Market Share by Consumption in One-Year Period**

Drug Name/Type	Volume of Consumption (1 Year )		Value of Consumption (1 Year)	
	Kilos	Percent of Total	Peso	Percent of Total
<b>Marijuana</b>	9,397	58.2%	20,386,405,503	36.5%
<b>Shabu</b>	5,522	34.2%	27,610,354,104	49.4%
<b>Others</b>	1,219	7.6%	7,851,135,271	14.1%
<b>Total</b>	16,138	100.0%	55,847,894,879	100.0%

Drug purchases generally follow cash on delivery (COD) payment terms. Thus, no data were generated for the following question numbers:

- Q86. *[If credit terms, ask:]* What is the credit terms for the purchase, (i.e. no. of days allowed before payment is due)?
- Q87. *[If payment in kind, ask:]* What is the specific item in exchange for the value of the drug that you may buy?
- Q88. How long do you have to wait before the purchase order of drug is served?

- f. Computation of the Value of Drug Consumption.** The size of the drugs market is estimated at 16,138 kilos in weight, valued at around 55.8 billion pesos for a one year consumption. A computation of this estimate is given below.

**STEP 1:**

Determine the number of heads currently using drug name/type.

**Table 11. Projected Number of Users by Drug Name/Type**

	Sample Size	Population Projections
Drug Name	(113) %	(1,755,654) Population
<b>Marijuana</b>	72%	1,270,048
<b>Shabu</b>	48.9%	859,150
<b>Heroin</b>	1.1%	18,677
<b>Cocaine</b>	3.2%	56,032
<b>Syrup</b>	1.1%	18,677
<b>Valium</b>	1.1%	18,677
<b>Total</b>	100.00%	1,755,654

**STEP 2:**

Convert responses on frequency of drug intake into common units, i.e. number of times in a month.

**Table 12. Conversion of Responses on Usage Frequency into Common Units**

Responses to Questions Regarding Intake Frequency	Conversion Formula	Conversion Into Number of Times in a Month
1x or 2x a day	1.5 X 30	45
2x - 6x a week	4.0 X 4	16
once a week	1.00 X 4	4
2x - 3x a month	2.5 X 1	2.5
once a month	1.0 X 1	1
2x - 11x a year	6.5 X 0.0833	0.5416
once a year	1.0 X 0.0833	0.0833

**STEP 3:**

Compute for total number of intakes of a drug over a one year period, as shown in below example for Marijuana.

**Table 13. Frequency of Marijuana Use**

	Sample Size	Population Projections	frequency Units in a Month	Total Number of Intakes in One Month	Total Number of Intakes in One year
Frequency of Marijuana Use	(82)%	(1,270,048) Population	#	#	#
1x or 2x a day	15.4%	195,392	45.0000	8,792,637	105,511,645
2x - 6x a week	13.5%	170,967	16.0000	2,735,487	32,825,845
once a week	17.3%	219,816	4.0000	879,264	10,551,164
2x - 3x a month	15.4%	195,392	2.5000	488,480	5,861,758
once a month	23.1%	293,088	1.0000	293,088	3,517,055
2x - 11x a year	11.5%	146,544	0.5416	79,375	952,498
once a year	3.8%	48,848	0.0833	4,069	48,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,270,048</b>		<b>13,272,399</b>	<b>159,268,793</b>

**STEP 4:**

Multiply total number of intakes in one year by mean weight of drug packages in the market to obtain estimate of consumption volume.

**Table 14. Projection of Total Consumption Volume in 1 Year**

Drug Name/ Type	Projected Total Number of Intakes in one year	Mean Weight of packages in the market		Projected Total Consumption by Volume in one year			
		gm	mg	mg	gm	kg	tons
<b>Marijuana</b>	159,268,793	0.0590	59.0	9,396,858,787	9,396,859	9,397	9.40
<b>Shabu</b>	138,051,771	0.0400	40.0	5,522,070,821	5,522,071	5,522	5.52
<b>Others</b>	32050024	0.0380	38.0	1,219,245,671	1,219,246	1,219	1.22
<b>TOTAL</b>	329,370,588			16,138,175,279	16,138,176	16,138	16.14

\*Mean weight of packages is based on data obtained from DDB and other sources

**STEP 5:**

Multiply total number of intakes in one year by average amount spent in each occasion of taking drug in order to obtain estimates of the peso value of one year consumption.

**Table 15. Projection of Consumption by Peso Value in 1 year**

Drug Name/ Type	Projected Total Number of Intakes in One Year	Average amount spent per intake (Q79)	Total Peso Value of One Year Consumption
<b>Marijuana</b>	159,268,793	128.00	20,386,405,503
<b>Shabu</b>	138,051,771	200	27,610,354,104
<b>Others</b>	32,050,024	244.97	7,851,135,271
<b>Total</b>	329,370,588		55,847,894,879

**Table 16. Volume of Consumption in 1 Year**

Drug Name/ Type	One Year Consumption (kgs)	Percent of Total
<b>Marijuana</b>	9,397	58.2%
<b>Shabu</b>	5,522	34.2%
<b>Others</b>	1,219	7.6%
<b>Total</b>	16,138	100.0%

**Table 17. Peso Value of Consumption in 1 Year**

Drug Name/ Type	Total Peso Value of One Year Consumption	Share of Total
<b>Shabu</b>	27,610,354,104	49.4%
<b>Marijuana</b>	20,386,405,503	36.5%
<b>Others</b>	7,851,135,271	14.1%
<b>Total</b>	55,847,894,879	100.0%

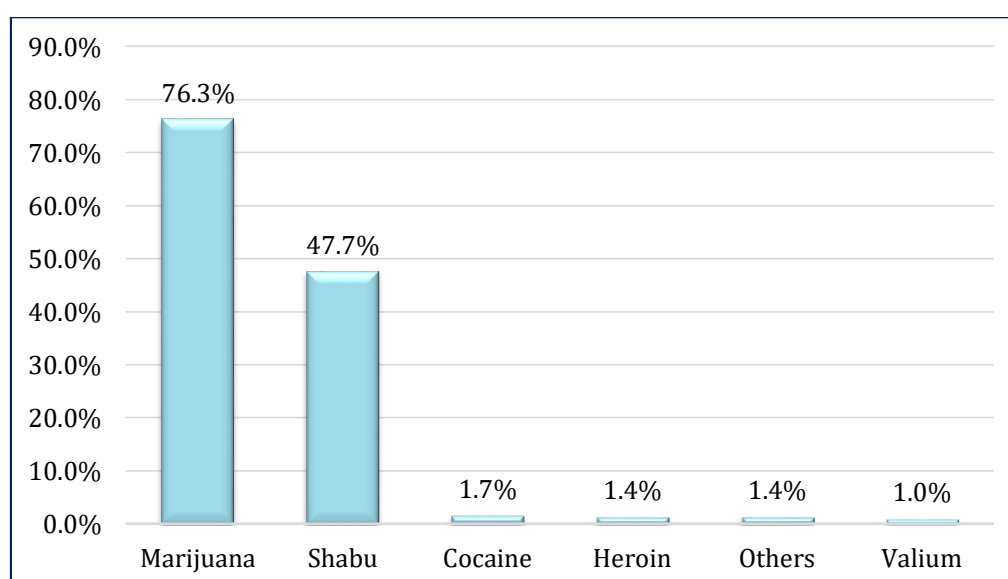
**Objective 2: To determine the patterns and characteristics of drug use by lifetime and current users in terms of:**

**a. Experience in Using Drugs**

**Awareness and Experience of Drugs**

- **Shabu** is the most popular drug, registering a mind share of 6 out of 10 people. Marijuana comes next, with 3 out of 10.
- **Marijuana** registers higher trial rate than Shabu which is the most popular drug.
- **Television** tops the list of sources of awareness of drugs, mentioned by 8 out of 10. On other hand, half of the respondents' point to neighbours, friends and barkada as sources of awareness.

Findings from the survey revealed that even if Shabu is the most popular drug in the current market, a majority of the first time users take Marijuana. Seventy-six percent (76%) used Marijuana while only 48% used Shabu.



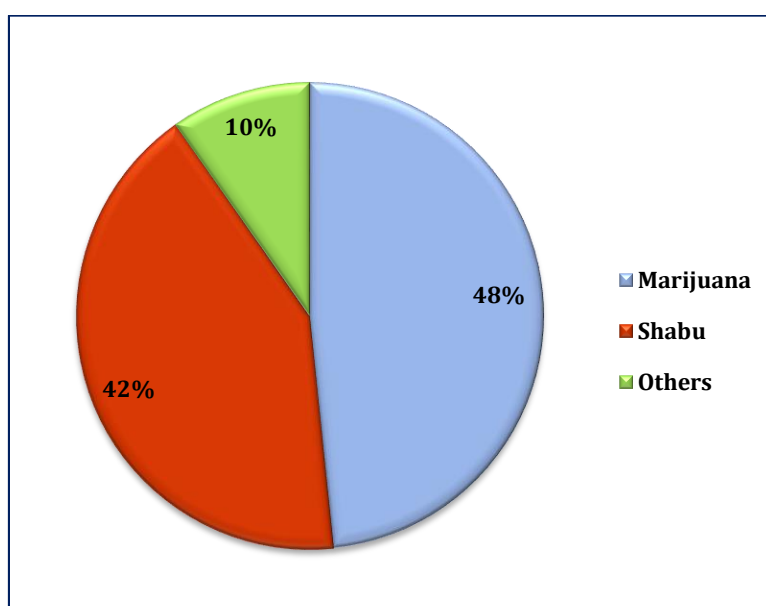
**Figure 8. Drugs Used for the First Time**

Likewise, there is a higher number of Marijuana users compared to Shabu users, registering a 72.3% and 48.9%, respectively.

**Table 18. Drugs in the Current Market**

Drug Name	Total Philippines
	(n=113) %
Marijuana	72.3 %
Shabu	48.9 %
Cocaine	3.2 %
Heroin	1.1%
Syrup	1.1%
Valium	1.1%

However, in terms of volume of drug intakes within a one – year period, Marijuana registers 48.4% of the cases while Shabu is 41.9%. The difference between Marijuana and Shabu is smaller, that is, 6.5% while compared to the number of Marijuana and Shabu users, the difference is 23.4% (Marijuana = 72.3%; Shabu = 48.9%).

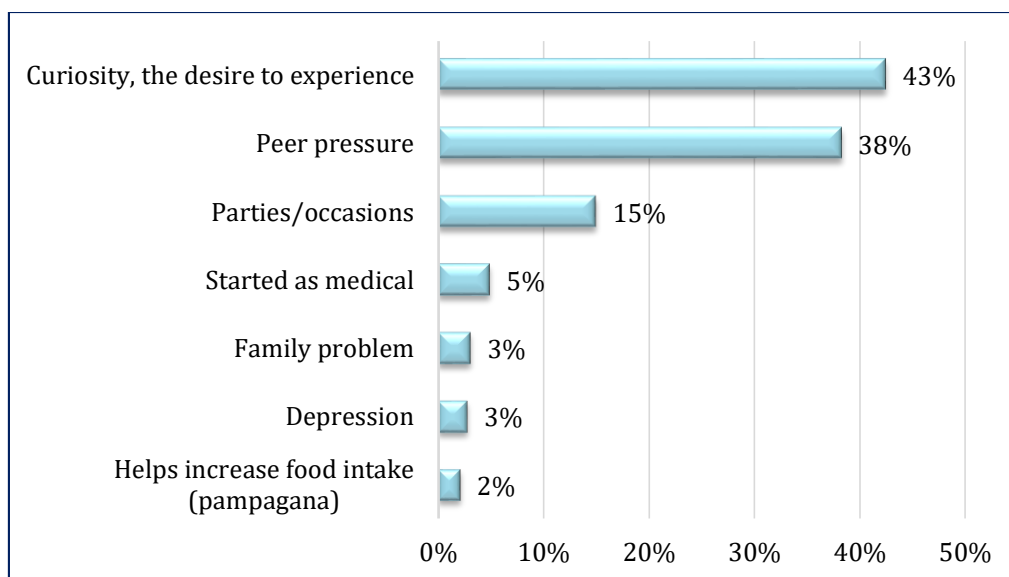
**Figure 9. Drug name's Share of Total Usage Frequencies in a One Year Period**

Current drug users generally use one drug only (75%), mostly either Marijuana or Shabu. The few (25%) who are multiple drug users prefer Marijuana and Shabu combination than any other drug.

**Table 19. Prevalence of Single and Multiple Drug Users**

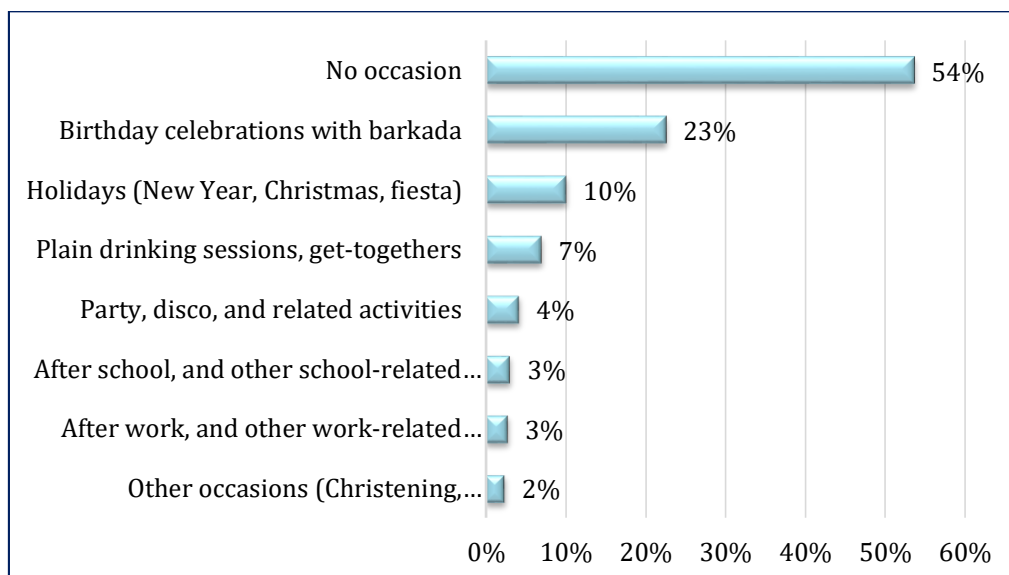
Name/Type of Drug Under Single & Multiple Drug Users	Total Philippines (n=113) %
Single drug user	75.5%
<i>Marijuana only</i>	47.9%
<i>Shabu only</i>	24.5%
<i>Heroin only</i>	1.1%
<i>Cocaine</i>	2.1%
Multiple drug user	24.5%
<i>Shabu &amp; Marijuana</i>	22.3%
<i>Shabu, Marijuana, &amp; Cocaine</i>	1.1%
<i>Shabu, Marijuana, Valium &amp; Syrup</i>	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

- b. Reasons for Using Drugs: First Use.** Curiosity or the desire to experience is the topmost reason for trying a drug (43%), followed closely by peer pressure (38%).



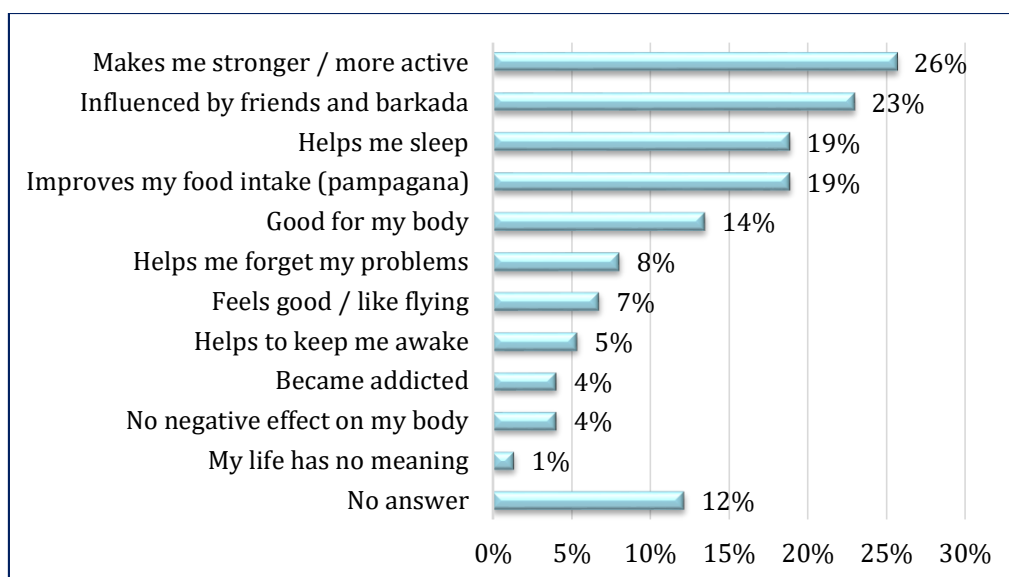
**Figure 10. Reasons for Trying a Drug**

About half of the lifetime users (54%) said that there was no occasion to celebrate when they first used the drug. However, other first time users cited birthday celebration with the “barkada” (23%) and holidays (10%) as the occasions.



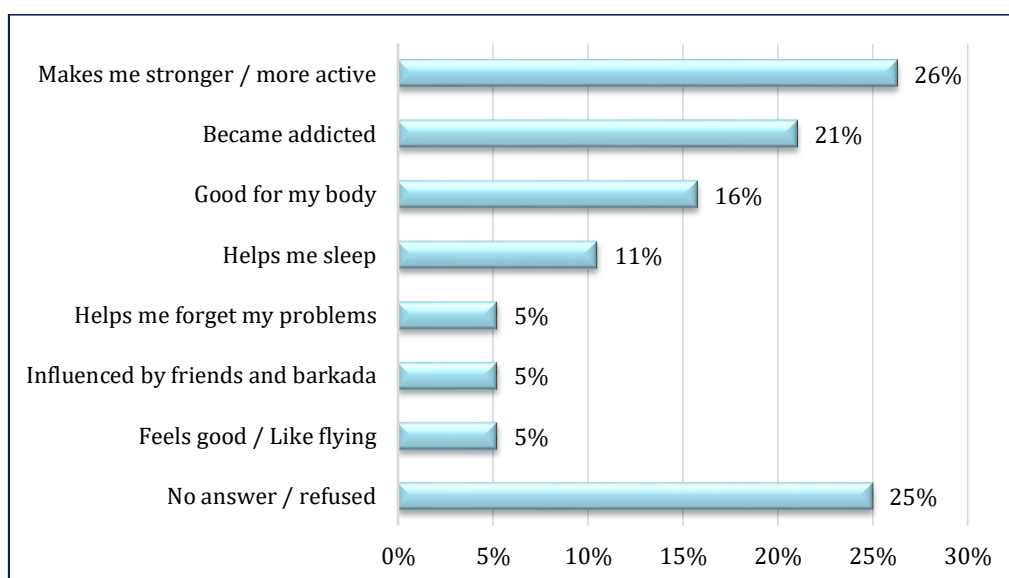
**Figure 11. Specified Occasion for First Time Use of Drug**

- c. Reasons for Using Drugs: Continued Use.** Reasons for repeat usage point to physical effects such as “makes me more active (26%)”, “helps me sleep (19%)”, “improves my appetite (19%)”, and others. Some reasons dwell on the influence of friends and “barkada” (23%).



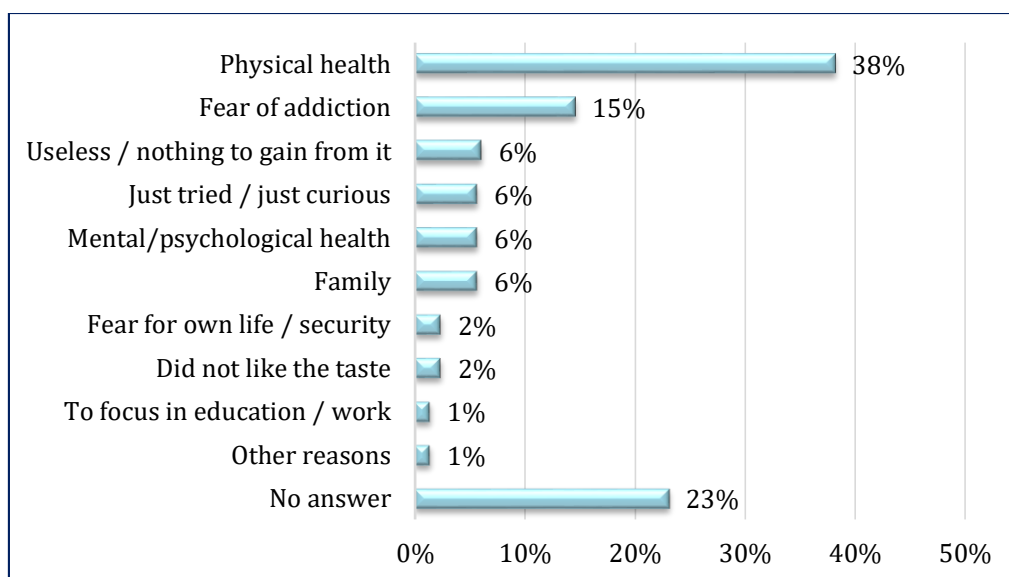
**Figure 12. Reasons for Continuing Drug Use after Trial or First Time Use**

Not quitting can also be explained because of the physical benefits derived from using drugs. Figure below shows that those who have not thought of quitting cite the physical benefits as the reason, such as “makes me more active (26%)”, “good for my body (16%)”, “helps me sleep (11%)” and others. Some simply say that they have become addicted to it (21%).



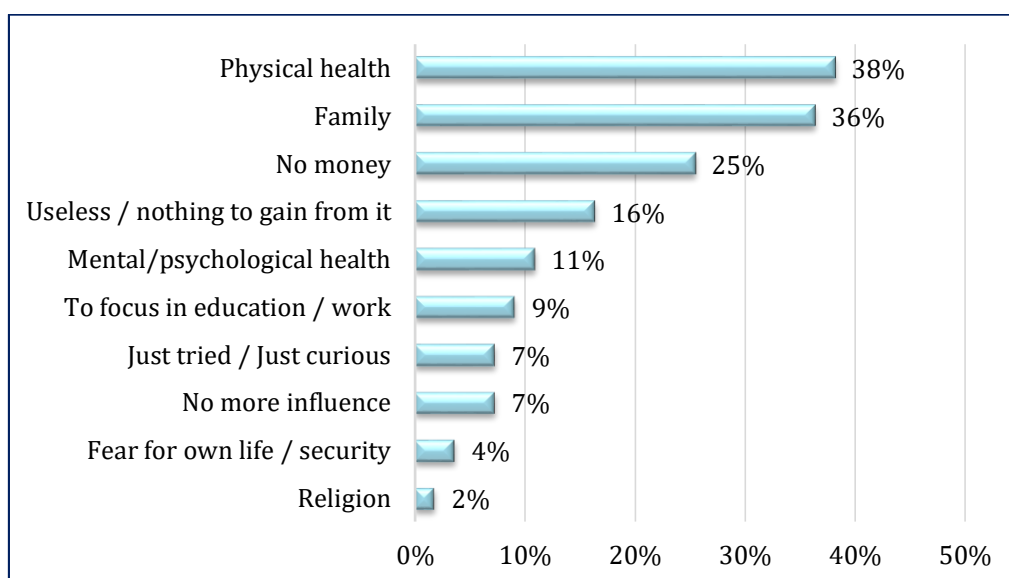
**Figure 13. Reasons for not Quitting from Drugs**

- d. Reasons for Quitting on Using Drugs.** Concerns about the physical health (38%) top the list of reasons for not using the drug again after trying it. A far second is the fear of addiction (15%).



**Figure 14. Reasons for not using Drug again after First Use**

For those who repeated using the drugs but eventually thought of quitting, reasons cited are concerns about the physical health (38%), family (36%), and money problems (25%). A few think that they have nothing to gain from it (16%) and drugs may be detrimental to their mental/psychological health (11%).



**Figure 15. Reasons for Completely Quitting from Taking Drugs**

In addition, the Table below shows that quitting drug use can be explained by the fact that drug users register higher prevalence in physical ailments among themselves compared to the general population manifested by the following ailments:

- Fever or chills (20%, users vs. 10%, general population)
- Difficulty swallowing (20%, users vs. 10% general population)
- Headaches (4%, users vs. 1%, general population)
- History of ulcer disease (4%, users vs. 1%, general population)
- Trouble initiating urination (4%, users vs. 1%, general population)



**Table 20. Physical Ailments Cited by Nonusers, Lifetime Users and Current Users**

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Nonusers</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Current Users</b>
<b>List of Physical Ailments</b>	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
<b>Fatigue</b>	38%	38%	38%	44%
<b>Glaucoma</b>	38%	38%	38%	44%
<b>Swelling in your ankles /feet</b>	35%	35%	33%	37%
<b>Heart skipping / pounding</b>	17%	17%	20%	13%
<b>Fever or chills</b>	10%	10%	14%	20%
<b>Difficulty swallowing</b>	10%	10%	14%	20%
<b>Do you have a history of depression or other psychiatric illness?</b>	10%	10%	14%	12%
<b>Chest pain</b>	9%	9%	12%	12%
<b>Cramping or tightness in your legs when walking</b>	7%	6%	8%	10%
<b>Constipation or diarrhea</b>	4%	4%	6%	7%
<b>Nausea or vomiting</b>	4%	4%	5%	8%
<b>Joint aches, muscle aches or arthritis</b>	3%	3%	6%	5%
<b>Coughing up blood</b>	3%	3%	4%	4%
<b>Painful or enlarged glands</b>	3%	3%	4%	5%
<b>Bruising easily</b>	3%	3%	3%	5%
<b>Weight gain (more than 10 pounds)</b>	2%	2%	3%	1%
<b>Have you ever passed out or lost consciousness?</b>	2%	2%	3%	1%
<b>Wheezing</b>	2%	2%	4%	5%
<b>Frequent urination</b>	2%	2%	3%	4%
<b>Neck, jaw or arm pain that may be related to your heart</b>	2%	2%	1%	1%
<b>Weight loss (more than 10 pounds)</b>	2%	2%	1%	3%
<b>Swelling of your tongue</b>	2%	2%	1%	3%
<b>Shortness of breath</b>	2%	2%	2%	1%
<b>Instability when walking</b>	2%	2%	2%	3%
<b>Headaches</b>	1%	1%	2%	4%
<b>Numbness or tingling in your arms or legs</b>	1%	1%	2%	2%
<b>Do you have a history of ulcer disease?</b>	1%	1%	2%	4%
<b>Trouble initiating urination</b>	1%	1%	2%	4%
<b>Passing blood from your rectum or vomiting blood</b>	1%	1%	3%	2%
<b>Skin rashes</b>	1%	0%	2%	2%
<b>None</b>	2%	2%	3%	3%

- e. Frequency of Drug Use.* Average frequency of drug intake is 13.6 times a month. For Marijuana users, 1 stick is the usual quantity taken each time (63%). (Please see Table 21) For Shaba, on the other hand, 1 sachet is the norm (69%). (Please refer Table 21 to Figure A2.11 and Tables A2.4 and A2.5 in Annex B.)

**Table 21. Usual Package Size of Drug Bought**

Marijuana	Total Philippines	Shabu	Total Philippines
Package Size of Marijuana	(82) %	Base – Total Marijuana users	(55) %
1 stick	63.0%	1 sachet	69.2%
More than 1 stick	33.3%	More than 1 sachet	25.6%
No answer/refused	3.7%	No answer/refused	5.1%

*f. Drug Purchase Patterns and Quantity/Amount of Drug per Intake.* Average frequency of buying drugs is 13.1 times a month, close to what was shown earlier as average frequency of taking drugs which is 13.6 times a month. Marijuana buyers are about equally divided into the following package sizes: small plastic pack (39%); stick (28%); and free size or no package (28%). Half (56%) of Shabu buyers go for sachets and about a third (38%), free size or no package. (please refer to table 21)

The survey revealed that Shabu is more expensive than Marijuana. Thus, in terms of amount spent per drug intake, Shabu users spend Php191 in every occasion while Marijuana users spend Php134. Occasionally, drugs are free of charge as “friends” provide these. (Please see Figure A2.10 and Figure A2.12 in Annex 2.)

Drug purchases generally follow cash on delivery (COD) payment terms. No credit card payment or payment in kind was mentioned.

The following matrix reveals the average purchase price of drug packages in the current market:

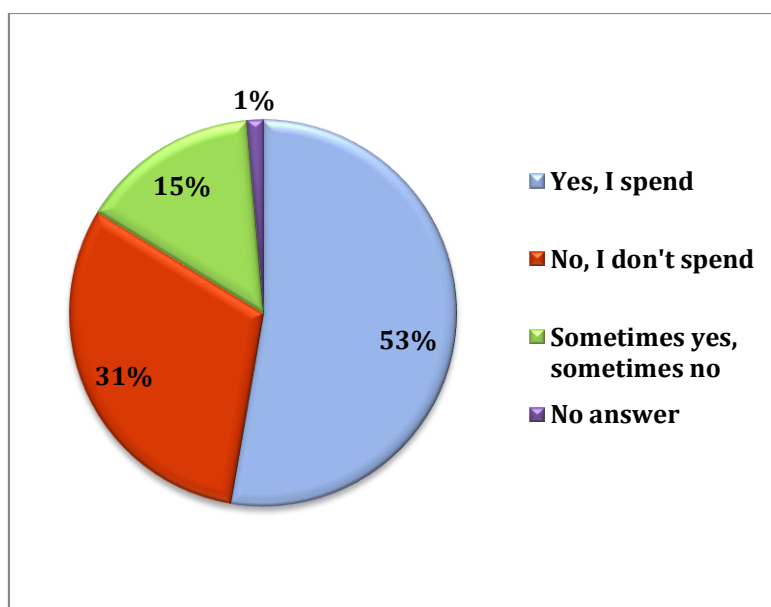
**Table 22. Average Purchase Price of Drug Packages**

Item	Price per Pack
<b>Marijuana pack sizes</b>	
Stick	Php 37
Small plastic pack	Php 114
Free size or no pack size	Php 180
Combined all pack sizes, average	Php 106
<b>Shabu pack sizes</b>	
Sachet	Php 206
Free size or no pack size	Php 270
Combined all pack sizes, average	Php 209

Source:

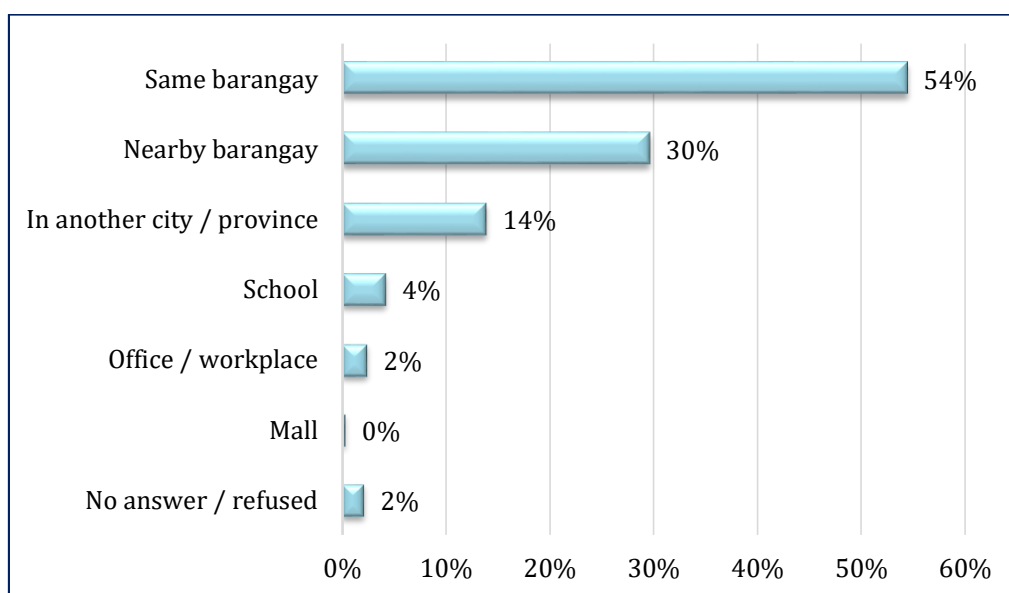
1. Marijuana users who spend money for drug intake, n=30
2. Shabu users who spend money for drug intake, n=33

About 5 out of 10 spend money in every occasion of taking drugs while 3 out 10 don't. A few (15%) are occasional spenders, i.e. sometimes they do and sometimes, don't. There are 33 current users who spend money for Shabu intake while, for Marijuana, the total number is 30.



**Figure 16. Whether or Not Spent Money for Drug Intake**

**g. Sources of Drugs.** In about half of the cases (54%), the drug used for the first time came from the same barangay itself where the first time users live.



**Figure 17. Source of the Drug Supply for First Time Users**

**Objective 3: To determine the perception of the participants regarding the Agency's performance in addressing the drug abuse problem in the country.**

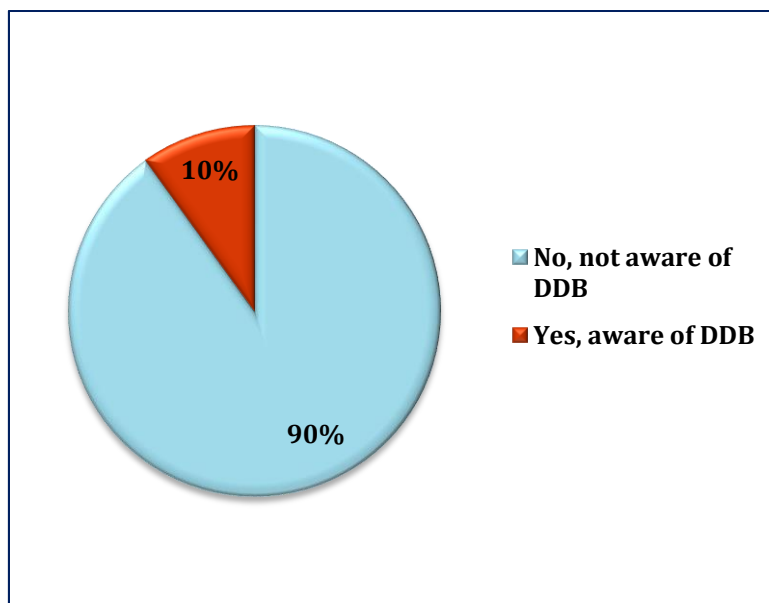
### Awareness or Perception of DDB

#### Perception of DDB

**Awareness level** of respondents is at ten percent (10%).

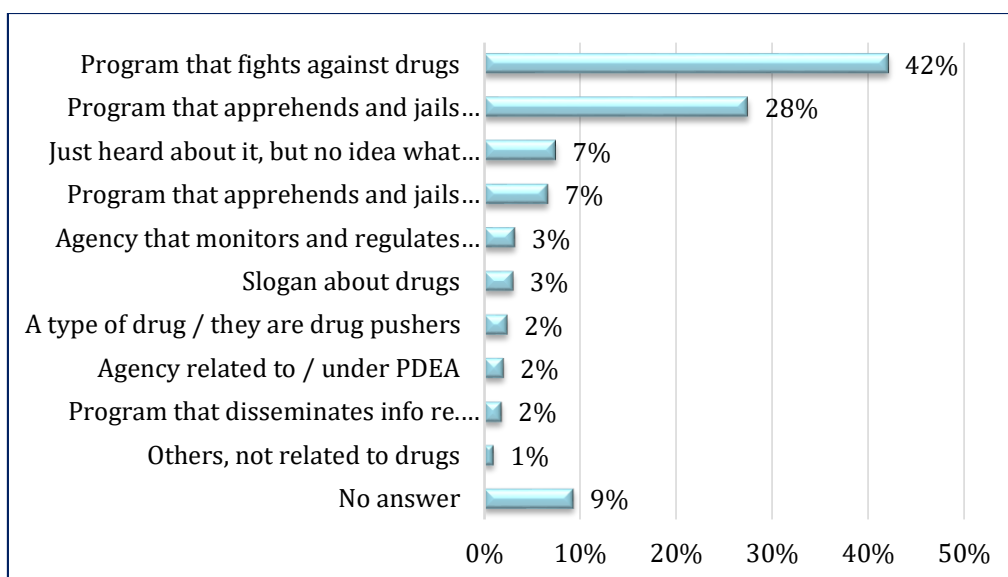
**Net satisfaction rating** is at positive 8 upon showing of a flashcard of the DDB vision-mission (54% satisfied vs. 46% dissatisfied).

Most of the respondents are not aware of DDB, i.e., registering at 90% out of the total population aged 10 – 69 years. However, for those who are aware of DDB, it is thought of as a program rather than a policy-making body of the government to solve the drugs problem.



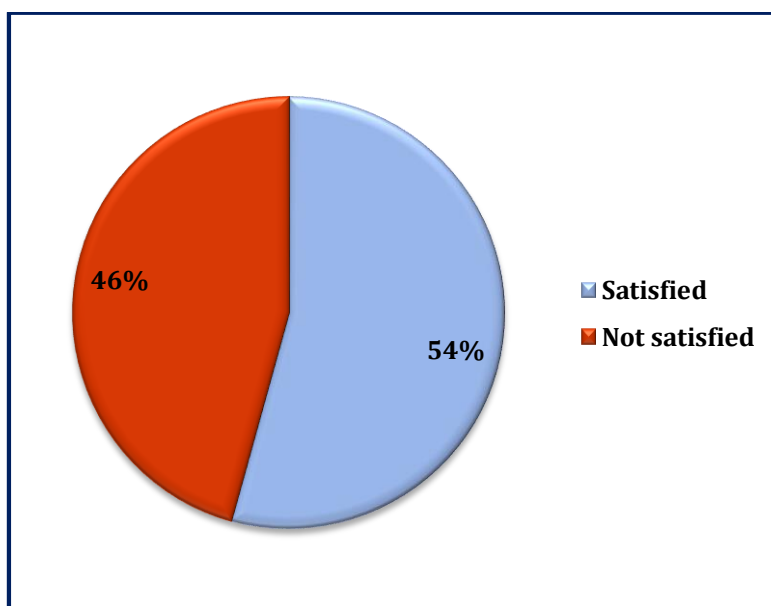
**Figure 18. Whether or Not Aware of Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)**

The survey revealed that DDB is thought of as a program that fights against drugs (42%) and that apprehends and jails drug addicts/drug pushers (28%).



**Figure 19. What Do You Know About Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)**

However, despite of this lack of awareness, DDB registered positive 8 points net satisfaction score (54% satisfied vs. 46% dissatisfied) after respondents were shown a flashcard of its vision-mission. From this, satisfaction and dissatisfaction were expressed.



**Figure 20. How Satisfied or Dissatisfied with DDB Performance (4-Point Rating Scale)**

The main reason for dissatisfaction with DDB performance is that the drug problem remains unresolved or that there are still too many drug users, addicts and pushers (76%). On the other hand, among those satisfied with DDB performance, main reasons given are that there are less drug users, addicts and pushers now (43%). This is probably influenced by what they see or heard in the media. Thus, another reason given for satisfaction is that there are raiding on drug sources and catching addicts, pushers and criminals as seen on TV news (26%).

**Table 23. Reasons for Dissatisfaction and Satisfaction with DDB Performance**

<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction</b>	<b>% of Total Population</b>	<b>Reasons for satisfaction</b>	<b>% of Total Population</b>
<b>Drug problem is unresolved /there are still too many drug users, addicts, and pushers</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>There are less drug users, addicts, and pushers now</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Drug pushers and addicts are not put in jail / If pushers and addicts are caught, they just let them go</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>They are raiding drug sources and catching drug addicts, pushers, and criminals, as seen on TV/news</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>There is not enough action or effort from the agency</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>Answered with reservations - drug problem is still unresolved /too many drug users, pushers</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Drug abuse is still a problem, as seen on TV</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>The agency is doing their job and mission against drugs /They have a good platform</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Drug problem is affecting children / even the children are using drugs</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>They are helping lots of families by eliminating drugs, and providing awareness especially to youth/children</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Police / agents are working with drug pushers, users, and criminals</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>No idea /Don't know/No answer</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>The problem is with the leadership</b>	<b>1%</b>		
<b>No idea/Don't know/No answer</b>	<b>7%</b>		

**Objective 4: To find out the incidence of drug abuse among the participant's family members and its effects on the participants, problems experienced and actions taken by the family**

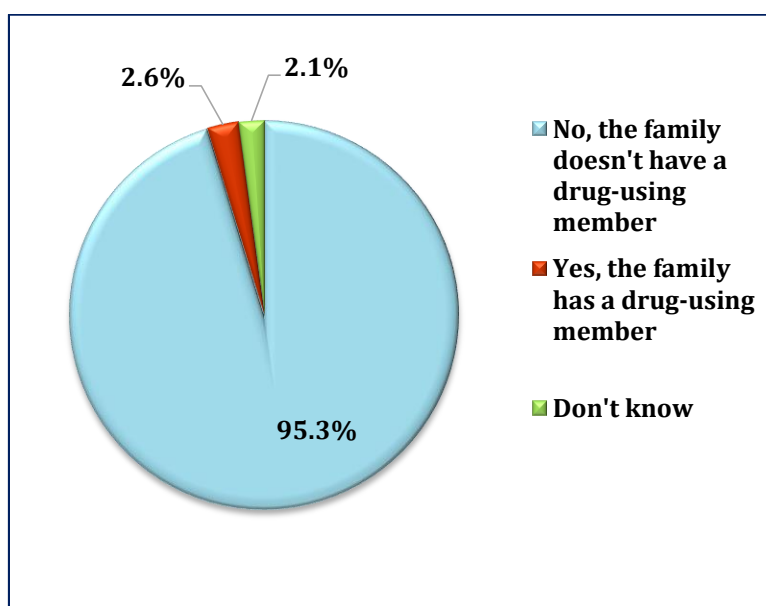
## Prevalence in the Basic Unit of Society: The Family

### Prevalence of Drug Abuse in the Family

**Prevalence** of families having a drug-using member is at 2.6%.

**Main problem** is “nababarkada” or so much time with friends (49%).

Results show that the prevalence of families having a drug-using member is at 2.6%.



**Figure 21. Whether or Not the Family Has a Drug-User Member**

About half (49%) point to “nababarkada” (or so much time with friends) as the problem faced by families with a drug-using member. (Please refer to Figure 22.) This finding reveals a sad reality that spending time in another’s home is preferred than home. This reality is not surprising for the drug users because 56% of the current claim to be living in their house without both parents with them. This current family structure of single parenthood is happening not only among drug users. In the total population, 28% do not have both parents living with them.

**Table 24. Living Arrangement of Parents**

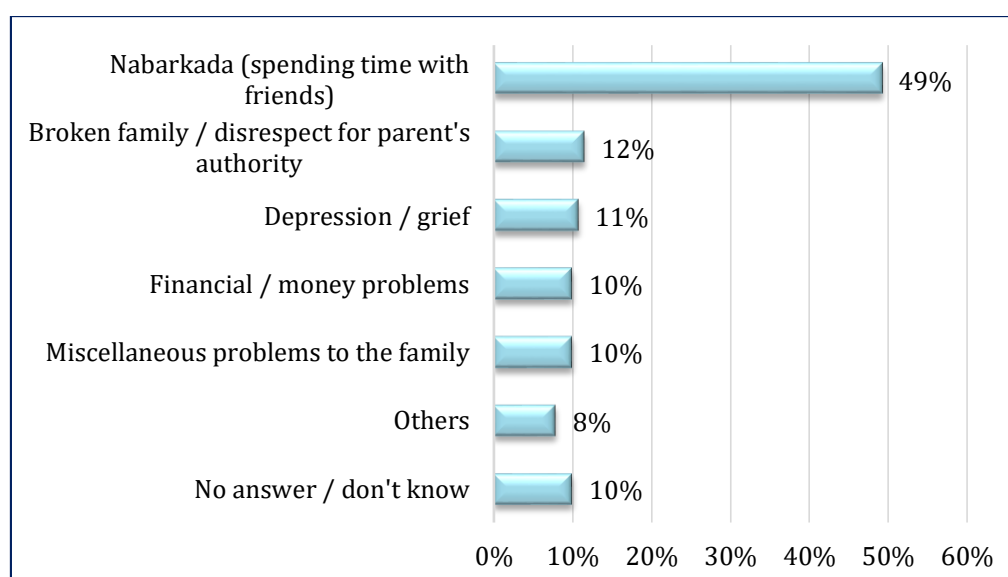
	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
<b>Living Arrangement</b>	(1,280) %	(1,210) %	(70) %	(32) %
<b>Both father and mother</b>	72%	73%	49%	44%
<b>Father only</b>	8%	7%	14%	19%
<b>Mother only</b>	20%	19%	37%	38%
<b>Subtotal – father only or mother</b>	28%	27%	51%	56%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Worse, ten percent (10%) of the sample population say that their parents are separated. This kind of situation is happening at a greater extent among the drug users, specifically at 22% level. Even if both parents are not separated, the diaspora of migrant workers also accounts for one parent to be working abroad while the partner is left here to take care of the children. Or, the lure of a bigger pay attract both parents to work abroad and leave the extended family to take care of the children.

**Table 25. Reasons Why a Father or Mother Does Not Regularly Live in the House**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
Reasons for the Parent's Living Arrangement	(359) %	(323) %	(36) %	(18) %
One of them works/lives in another city/province	22%	24%	6%	0%
Already dead	46%	46%	50%	44%
Separated	10%	10%	17%	22%
In Jail	*	*	*	*
No answer/refused	21%	20%	28%	33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

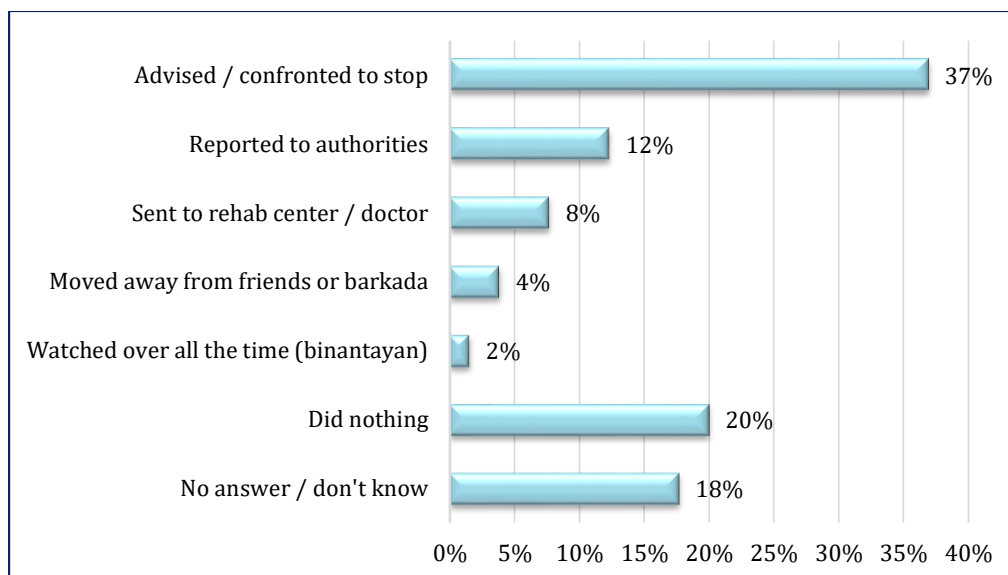
- a. **Problems Experienced by Households with Drug-User Members.** About half (49%) of the families with a drug-using member point to “nababarkada” (or so much time with friends) as the problem they faced in their situation.



**Figure 22. Problems Faced by a Family with a Drug-User Member**

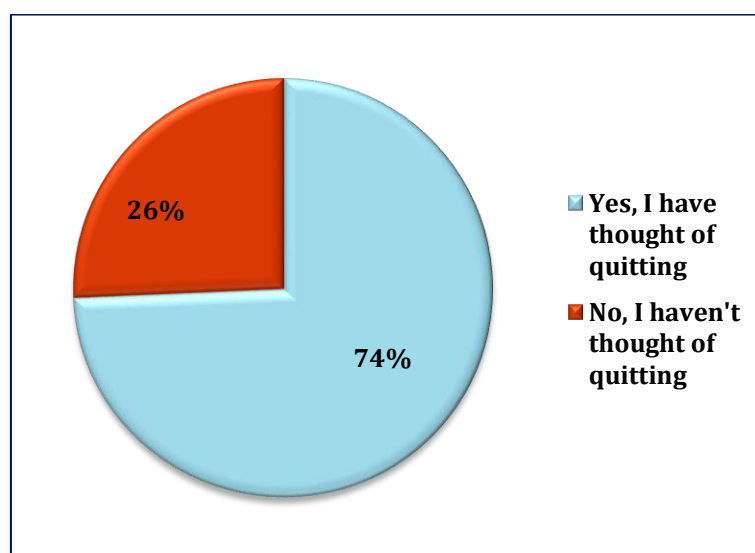
- b. **Family Strategies to Address the Drug Problem of a Household Member.** Actions taken regarding problems related to drug use of a member consist mainly of giving advice to or confronting the concerned member to kick the habit (37%). Four out of ten (38%) don't do anything or have no idea what to do about it.





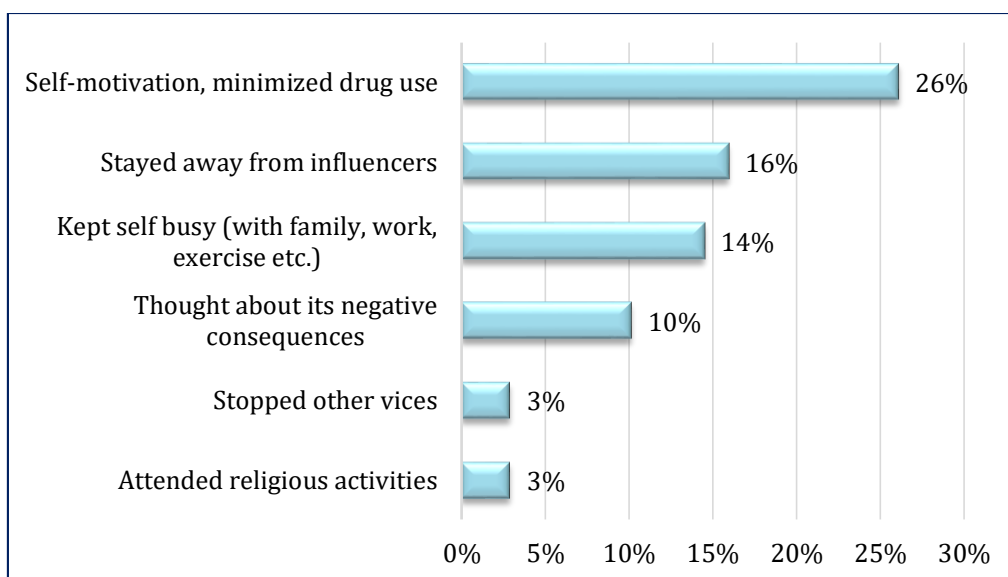
**Figure 23. Actions Taken Regarding Problems Faced by a Family with a Drug-User Member**

- c. **Help-Seeking Behaviour.** Three-fourths (74%) of the drug users thought of quitting but *only* 3% of the current users has undergone rehabilitation program. Only 4% are aware of any facility located nearby for consultation regarding drug addiction.



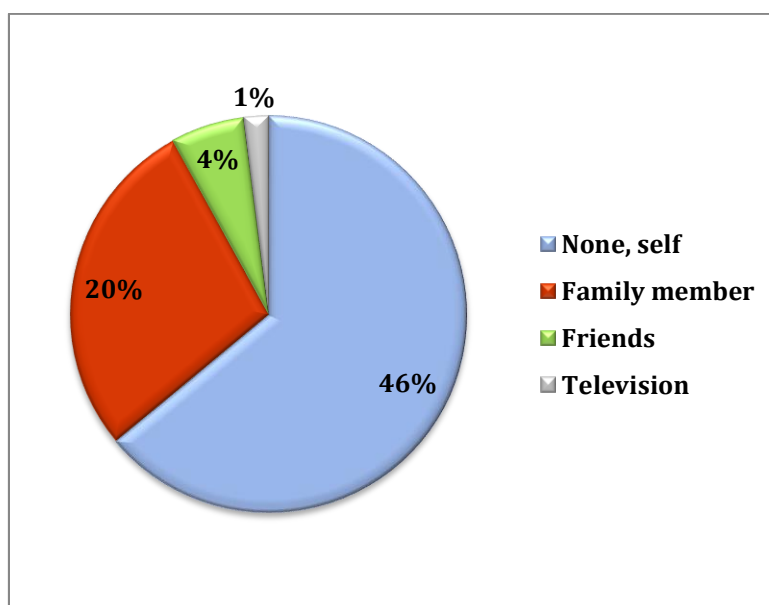
**Figure 24. Percentage of Users Thinking of Quitting Completely from Taking Drugs**

Steps taken towards quitting drugs consist mainly of self-motivation, i.e. minimized drug use (26%), staying away from influencers (16%) and keeping oneself busy with other concerns (14%).



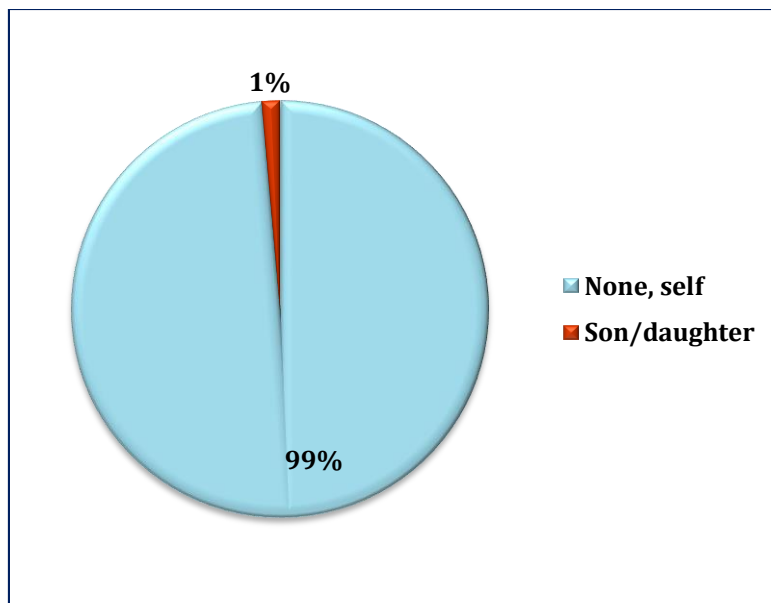
**Figure 25. Actions Undertaken Towards Quitting from Drugs**

Around one half (46%) think that nobody else influences them about quitting drugs except their own selves. A fourth point to a member of the family as the one who influences them.



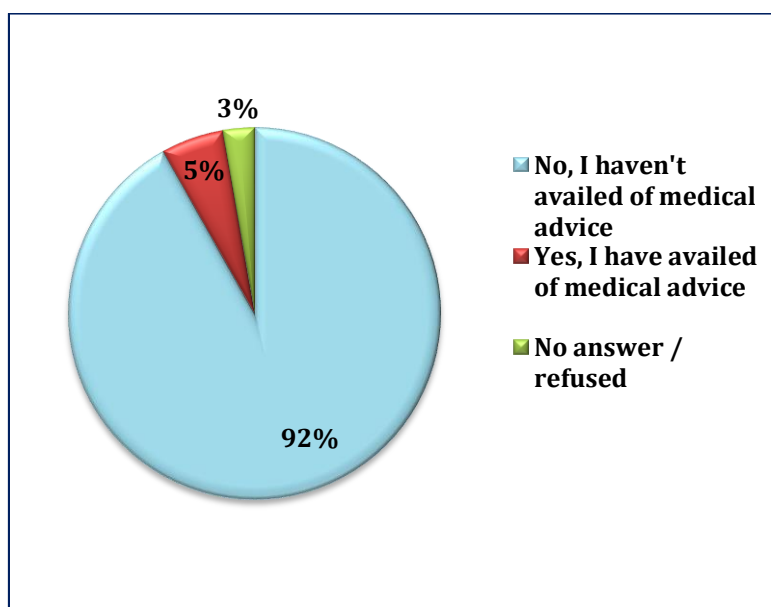
**Figure 26. Person that Influenced Users on Quitting from Drugs**

Drug users do not make any step towards seeking advice regarding addiction to drugs (99%).



**Figure 27. Person Approached for Advice regarding Drug Addiction**

Likewise, drug users do not seek medical advice regarding addiction to drugs (92%).



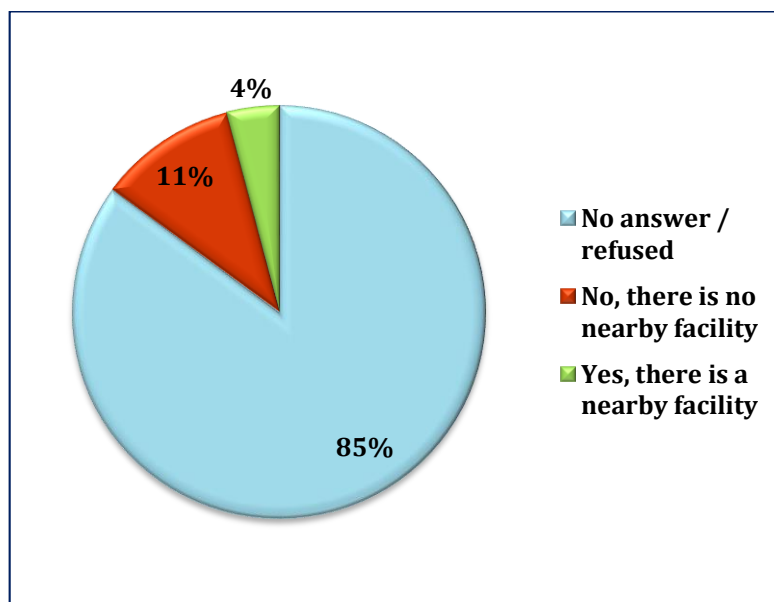
**Figure 28. Medical Advice Received On Drug Addiction**

A few (3%) of current users has undergone rehabilitation program.



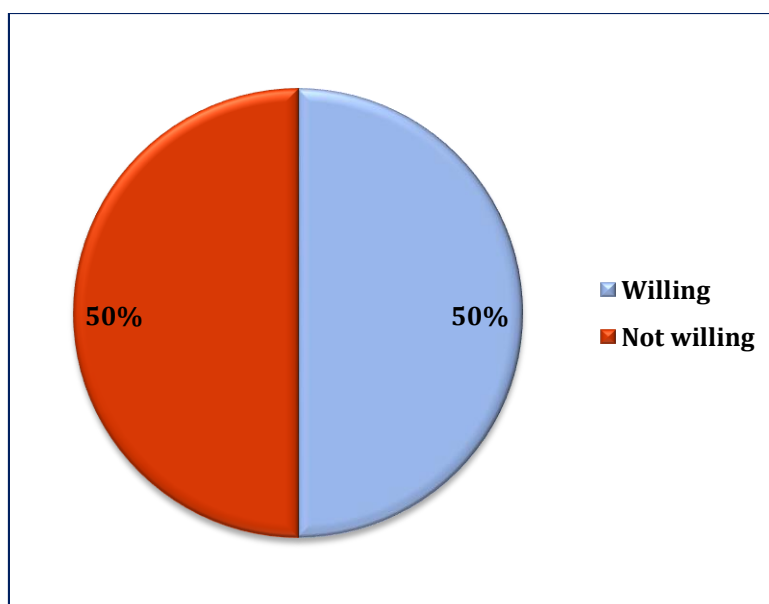
**Figure 29. Drug Users Who Have Undertaken Rehab Program**

Only 4% are aware of any facility located nearby for consultation regarding drug addiction.



**Figure 30. Awareness of a Facility Located Nearby for Consultation Re. Drug Addiction**

When asked directly about their willingness to seek help, the drug users are about equally divided between those who would like to seek help and those who wouldn't.



**Figure 31. Willingness to Seek Help Regarding Addiction to Drugs**

**Objective 5: To elicit suggestions/recommendations to counter the drug problem at the national and regional levels.**

### Recommendations to Counter the Drug Problem

#### Suggestions Given by Respondents

- **Law enforcement:** Conduct raids, jail the pushers and users (47%).
- **Preventive:** Barangay tanod, police and secret agents should patrol the area, especially at night (45%).
- **Multi-sectoral Partnership:** People, police, military and barangay officials should work together to fight drugs / anyone should report drug-related cases (27%).

Recommendations from respondents can be grouped into three strategies, that is, law enforcement, preventive measures, and multi-sectoral partnership. Forty-seven percent (47%) of the respondents suggested conduct of drug bust operations or raids and jail the pushers and users. 45% suggested preventive measures such as night patrol by Barangay tanod, police and secret agents. Only 27% suggested a multi-sectoral partnership among the people, police, military and barangay officials.

**Table 26. Suggestions/Recommendations to Counter the Drug Problem**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
<b>Respondents' Suggestions</b>				
<b>Conduct raids /Jail the pushers and users</b>	47%	47%	48%	44%
<b>Barangay "tanod", police, and secret agents should patrol the</b>	45%	45%	43%	50%

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
area, especially at night/They should be vigilant and alert				
The people, police, military and barangay officials should work together to fight drugs /Anyone should report drug-related activities immediately	27%	27%	26%	21%
Provide recreations to youth (e.g. basketball league)/ Provide jobs	13%	13%	12%	15%
Implement a curfew	9%	9%	8%	6%
Slid law enforcement / Enforce the law	9%	9%	12%	9%
Police, tanod, LGU officials, and law enforcers should not be involved with drugs /They should be the ones leading the fight against drugs	4%	4%	8%	9%
Conduct campaign drives, seminars, and town hall meetings against drugs	4%	5%	3%	4%
The justice system should impose a higher penalty to drug pushers and addicts (e.g., death penalty, life imprisonment)	4%	4%	8%	10%
Confront the users /Talk to the parents of the users	3%	3%	3%	2%
Perform random drug testing	2%	2%	2%	2%
Provide education / awareness esp. to out of school youth	2%	2%	1%	1%
Rehabilitation centers should be provided to drug users / Drug addicts should be cured	1%	1%	2%	2%
Others	1%	1%	2%	1%
Don't know/No idea /No comment	2%	2%	1%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174%</b>	<b>174%</b>	<b>176%</b>	<b>178%</b>

## PART 4:

### DESK REVIEW VIS-À-VIS KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the survey are explained by data from the desk review. Thus, this desk review provides the background, context, institutional and, consequently, policy relevance and significance of the research study. This is a review of secondary data and literature on drug abuse, within the last five years, from national and international agencies such as Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the US Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS).

In addition, it aims to identify the “missing link” or grey areas in order to provide recommendations that are evidence – based. It is composed of seven parts. First section presents data on the extent of drug abuse in terms of trend. Second section is on the nature of the problem such as the types of drugs used, volume and source of supply or ease of accessibility. Third section is on the current strategies used to address the problem. Fourth section discusses the challenges/issues vis-à-vis opportunities. Fifth portrays what is happening in the United States and the international community on drug abuse. Sixth section is a discussion of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of Republic Act No.9165. And seventh section is a discussion on the push-pull factors and the gray areas that cause the drug abuse problem to be so difficult to address.

#### A. EXTENT OF DANGEROUS DRUG ABUSE

##### *Trend of Dangerous Drug Abuse: Increasing*

**PDEA:** There is an increase in the incidence of drug abuse in terms of persons arrested for drug use for the period 2010-2015. (g 27)

**PNP:** There is an increase in the incidence of drug abuse in terms of persons arrested for drug trafficking and use for the period 2011-2015. (Table 28)

**BJMP:** There is a monthly increase in the number of inmates for drug-related cases from January to November, 2015. (Table 29)

1. **Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA).** PDEA, together with the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), are on law enforcement, primarily to curb the supply of dangerous drugs in the country. Intelligence work is aimed to cut the supply chain, from the point of origin, either by importation or manufacture, to the point of destination, i.e., the consumer.

On the demand side, PDEA has conducted successful operations nationwide as shown in the increase of arrested drug users from 2010 until 2015. Table 27 shows that, as of 2015, Laguna has the highest number of drug users arrested (i.e., a total of 116), followed by Agusan del Norte (=77) and Batangas (=63). Other provinces with a high number of drug users arrested are Lanao del Norte (=53), Negros Occidental (=50), Agusan del Sur (=44), Quezon, Pampanga (=35), and Zambales (=31). Caloocan City has 30 arrested drug users. It should be noted here

that the arrested persons for Table 27 are the results of drug bust/drug trafficking operations in which the arrested persons tested positive for drug use.

**Table 27. Total Number of Arrested Persons<sup>3</sup> in Violation of RA9165 Sect.15 by Province, CY2010-2015**

REGION	PROVINCE	YEAR					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	La Union		4		2		
	Ilocos Norte						1
	Ilocos Sur		3			22	10
	Pangasinan		1	1	3	4	14
2	Tuguegarao						
	Isabela						
	Cagayan			5	1	2	
	Nueva Viscaya	1	1				
3	Nueva Ecija		54	7			19
	Aurora				1	1	7
	Pampanga		4		8	6	35
	Zambales				19		31
	Tarlac						
	Bataan						1
	Bulacan		38	17	33	13	12
4A	Laguna	4	21		13	24	116
	Batangas					17	63
	Rizal				2		1
	Cavite	1		1			40
	Quezon	2	5	3	13	13	37
4B	Marinduque					14	12
	Romblon						
	Oriental Mindoro						
	Occidental Mindoro				2		
	Palawan	1				5	17
5	Camarines Sur		1	7	2	26	5
	Camarines Norte						5
	Masbate						2
	Catanduanes						
	Albay						3
	Sorsogon						
6	Aklan	6	1	6	15	11	2
	Capiz						1
	Antique						
	Guimaras						
	Iloilo	1			2		1
7	Cebu				4	2	28
	Bohol			1	2	12	15
	Siquijor						
8	Leyte	2		4	1	3	11
	Southern Leyte						
	Biliran			2			2
	Western Samar	1					
	Eastern Samar					2	1
	Northern Samar						

<sup>3</sup> Arrested for violation of RA9165 Art2 Sect.15 or use of dangerous drugs.



REGION	PROVINCE	YEAR					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	Zamboanga del Norte						1
	Zamboanga del Sur	14	2	2		6	1
	Zamboanga Sibugay					3	7
10	Bukidnon	28	13	5	4	3	1
	Camiguin						
	Misamis Oriental	7	1	21	16	3	8
	Lanao de Norte	7	1	11	21	3	53
	Misamis Occidental			1		2	16
11	Compostela Valley	5	2	1		44	27
	Davao del Sur	3	2	9	1	5	7
	Davao Oriental	2				2	9
	Davao del Norte	2	1	1	1	3	2
12	Saranggani	1			1		
	Isulan Sultan						
	South Cotabato	3		1	2	2	5
	North Cotabato	2	2	7	3	2	2
13	Agusan del Norte	10	4	1	6	26	77
	Agusan del Sur		4		4	7	44
	Surigao del Norte	3	1	1	2		8
	Surigao del Sur	3	1	2	1		7
ARMM	Maguindanao	11	6	8	17	5	16
	Lanao del Sur				1		
CAR	Benguet						1
	Ifugao						
	Kalinga						
	Mountain Province						1
	Baguio				3		1
	Abra				1		
NIR	Negros Occidental	9	9	29	37	34	50
	Negros Oriental						
NCR	Caloocan	10	12	5	11	21	30
	Las Piñas	2					6
	Makati	3	6	2	1	4	8
	Mandaluyong		2	1			
	Malabon Navotas	5	11	27	19	13	1
	Manila	4	10	8	19	5	14
	Marikina	5	6	4	16	7	14
	Muntinlupa	2	1		1		
	Pasay	6	2	1	13	11	2
	Pasig	1	1	1			8
	San Juan	1	2				
	Parañaque		4				1
	Quezon City	6	16	5	36	5	14
	Taguig		4	5	3		12
	Pateros				1		
	Valenzuela		2	10	20		9

Source: Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (2016) Planning and Policy Division: "Statistics of Drug Abuse Cases Section 15. (Use of Dangerous Drugs), Article II, RA 9165) For the CY 2010 to CY 2015."

- 2. Philippine National Police (PNP).** Data from the Philippine National Police show a high increase in the incidence of drug abuse through the total number of arrested persons, referring to both dangerous drugs traffickers and users. Table 28 shows that there is almost a 900% increase in the incidence of this problem, e.g., from 5,002 arrests in 2011 to 44,453 arrests in 2015. Although this can be interpreted as an increase in efficiency of carrying-out

the task against dangerous drugs, improvement in efficiency alone cannot make such high increase in arrests if the population of dangerous drugs violators has not increased tremendously.

**Table 28. Total Number of Arrested Persons<sup>4</sup> by Region, CY 2011-2015**

Police Regional Offices (PROs)	YEAR				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	326	518	642	1,073	2,115
2	119	306	423	532	1,021
3	768	1,484	1,396	3,626	4,031
4A	1,670	2,449	4,531	7,251	10,549
4B	36	118	131	275	483
5	216	253	221	646	1,001
6	53	527	323	1,230	5,563
7	745	863	1,136	2,950	4,223
8	18	188	142	278	905
9	203	279	313	733	1,353
10	45	249	482	941	2,082
11	190	611	291	1,045	1,772
12	2	432	373	697	1,383
13	98	138	219	637	1,316
ARMM	7	21	99	152	550
CAR	467	626	949	114	252
NCR	39	89	48	2,335	5,854
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,002	9,151	11,719	24,515	44,453

Sources:

Adapted from the Philippine National Police: Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management Division, (34) – (38).

**3. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP).** Monthly trend in the number of inmates on drug related cases is increasing from January to November, 2015.

**Table 29. Monthly Trend in the Number of Inmates for CY2015**

Month 2015	Total	Increase/ Decrease in the Total No. of Inmates** Per Month
January	38,745	-
February	39,289	544
March	40,489	1,200
April	41,503	1,014
May	41,605	102
June	42,676	1,071
July	43,974	1,298
August	45,145	1,171
September	46,276	1,131
October	47,996	1,720
November	48,871	875
December	48,532	-339

Sources:

Adapted from the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology: Directorate for Program Development, (2) – (13).

<sup>4</sup> In violation of RA9165, referring to both dangerous drugs traffickers, pushers and users.

## **B. NATURE OF THE PROBLEM**

### ***1. Type of Drugs Used***

Shabu and marijuana are in demand compared to cocaine and other types of drugs. (Table 30).

Data from the PNP show that, based on the number of persons arrested for drug cases, Shabu is highly used followed by Marijuana for the period 2011-2015. Table 30 also shows that there is an increase in the supply and demand of these two drugs since the arrested persons refer to persons that are either or both drug traffickers and/or users.

**Table 30. Number of Persons Arrested for Violation of RA9165 by Region and Type of Drug, CY 2011-2015**

Region	Shabu					Marjuana					Cocaine					Rugby					Nubain					Others				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
I	247	412	501	964	1,740	79	105	130	109	99	0	0				0	1			0					272			11		4
II	99	236	325	463	819	20	70	84	69	68	0	0				0	0			0					124			14		10
III	551	1,265	1,169	3,344	3,144	216	248	199	277	93	1	0				0	0			3					776			28	5	15
IV-A	1,480	2,263	4,186	6,869	8,786	190	185	301	375	201	0	0				0	4	3	6	0					1,562			41	1	0
IV-B	28	100	119	266	417	8	18	10	9	6	0	0				0	0			0					60			2		0
V	171	185	180	544	795	45	68	38	85	28	0	0				0	0			0					174			3	17	4
VI	30	438	282	1,151	2,646	23	89	39	67	24	0	0				0	2		12	1			1	54	2,892			1		0
VII	563	688	831	2,721	3,504	140	116	110	120	93	32	41				10	23	16	6	1					588			114	49	37
VIII	13	140	113	255	743	5	50	27	11	19	0	0				0	0	1	9	9					133			1	3	1
IX	196	273	300	712	1,169	7	2	4	11	8	0	0				0	4			0					176			9	10	0
X	32	164	383	809	1,666	11	37	86	108	122	2	3				0	53	9	1	0			66		294				23	0
XI	123	399	202	868	1,377	63	134	79	173	146	4	0				0	71	8		0					246			2	4	3
XII	2	370	327	652	1,194	0	74	41	45	53	0	0				0	0			0					136			5		0
XIII	88	127	203	611	1,051	10	9	7	26	59	0	0				0	1	3		0			4		206			6		0
COR	20	46	21	124	193	19	43	25	28	17	0	0				0	4			0					34			2		8
ARMM	7	21	81	111	510	0	2	17	3	8	0	0				0	0			0					32			1		0
NCR	403	574	758	1,994	4,674	64	48	160	177	246	0	2				0	2		41	0					844			31	123	82
TOTAL	4,053	7,701	9,981	22,458	34,428	900	1,298	1,357	1,693	1,290	39	40				10	133	39	75	22			71	54	8,549			271	235	164

Sources:

Adapted from the Philippine National Police: Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management Division, (34) – (38)

2. **Volume and Source of Supply or Ease of Accessibility.** Data provided by PDEA revealed that the majority of the drugs are sourced from Pampanga, Benguet, La Union and Quezon City (Table 31).

In 2015, the top three areas that had the highest volume of seized shabu were Cagayan, Quezon City and Pasay City. In terms of marijuana, La Union had the highest volume followed by Sarangani and Ilocos Sur. Table 31 also shows that there are four provinces/ city which have been in the top three in terms of volume for at least two years, i.e., Pampanga, Benguet, La Union and Quezon City.

**Table 31. Statistics\* of Drugs Seized, CY 2013-2015**

Province	Shabu (gms)			Marijuana (gms)		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Cagayan			262,586.87			
Quezon City		35,840.88	84,906.76			
Pasay City			76,610.95			
La Union					99,779.15	257,800.37
Sarangani						32,214.83
Ilocos Sur						30,403.61
Pampanga		462,921.37		100,274.36		
Paranaque City		28,878.42				
Benguet				202,287.55	104,473.05	
Caloocan City					51,350.00	
Zambales	432,133.85					
Manila City	96,181.55					
Batangas	84,146.61					
Davao Oriental				149,089.60		

\*Top three provinces only in terms of volume of drugs seized per year.

Sources:

Adapted from the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency: Legal and Prosecution Service, (27) – (29).

## C. CURRENT STRATEGIES USED TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM

Since the approval of Republic Act No. 9165 in 2002, the government has undertaken five approaches which were adopted by the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). These pillars are drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction, alternative development, civic awareness & response, and regional & international cooperation. To make drug supply reduction possible, three strategies are law enforcement, regulatory compliance and judicial & legislative measures. Preventive education, treatment & rehabilitation, and research are applied to reduce the demand for drugs. The implementation of these pillars are undertaken by a 17 – member team as mandated by RA 9165. However, only six are included in the discussion here, and these are those directly involved in addressing the problem.

1. **Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB).** As mandated by RA 9165, Article IX Section 77, DDB is “the policy-making and strategy-formulating body in the planning and formulation of policies and programs on drug prevention and control.” Under the Office of the President, it is tasked to “develop and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy.”

In addition, it is tasked to foster and improve cooperation among the judiciary, prosecution and law enforcement. It also updates the list of drugs for regulation, as well as, monitors trends in drug abuse in order to determine if there are new drugs/ substances in the market. To reduce the demand for dangerous drugs, it conducts a range of educational programs that addresses the variety of sectors affected such as the youths, parents, employers, educators, health professionals and policy-makers.

DDB's commitment to address the drugs problem is demonstrated by its implementation of various tools to obtain feedback. DDB has commissioned the conduct of nationwide surveys in order to validate whether its five pillars are effective. From these surveys, DDB is able to draft policies and regulations that are timely and effective.

Furthermore, DDB has also conducted a couple of seminars, evaluation and assessment studies to improve the implementation of the five pillars. Examples of these are the following:

- 1) "Assessment of the Drug-Free Workplace Program in Government Agencies (Evaluation Study);
- 2) An Assessment on the Implementation of the Barkada Kontra Droga (BKD) Program in Public Secondary Schools (In Coordination with Health and Nutrition Center, Department of Education);
- 3) Student Leaders' perception on the Drug Abuse Problem in Selected Colleges and Universities;
- 4) Assessment of the Seminar-Workshop on Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP);
- 5) Assessment/Evaluation Study: Seminar-Workshops for Judges, Prosecutors and Law Enforcers on the Dangerous Drugs Law; and,
- 6) Seminar on RA9165 and Board Regulation Updates for Pharmacists, Doctors, and Allied Professionals."<sup>5</sup>

In addition, it works together with the Department of Health (DOH) to continuously monitor trends on treatment and rehabilitation, issues and concerns that recovering drug dependents and their families face during the process.

For the alternative development pillar, its rural development measures are aimed at providing lawful, viable and sustainable sources of income in marijuana planted sites. Another pillar which is civic awareness and response encourages the various sectors of society, e.g., media organizations, to participate by increasing awareness and public understanding of its anti-drug advocacy. In addition, regional and international cooperation approach puts emphasis on cross-border strategy-sharing and regional activities.

- 2. *Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Philippine National Police (PNP) and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).*** Since these three are tasked for law enforcement, the focus is in supply and demand reduction. However, these agencies also implement programs for alternative development, civic awareness & response, and regional & international cooperation. Examples are conducting an IEC campaign in the schools and coordinating with the international community through the Interpol.

PDEA, PNP and NBI are coordinating with each other for the conduct of high impact operations such as dismantling of clandestine laboratories, dismantling of chemical warehouses, eradication operations, interdiction operations (airport, seaport/coastal, mail and parcel), controlled delivery operations and high volume seizures. In addition, PDEA also provides competency based training courses such as:

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<sup>5</sup> DDB, (16).

- a. Drug Enforcement Officers Basic Course;
- b. Drug Enforcement Officers Advanced Course;
- c. Advanced Intelligence Course;
- d. Advanced Investigation Course;
- e. Basic and Advanced Chemists Course;
- f. Basic and Advanced Dangerous Drugs Regulatory Officers Course;
- g. PDEA Leadership and Management Course;
- h. Seaport and Airport Interdiction Training; and
- i. Various relevant trainings, among others.

3. **Department of Health (DOH).** Of the five pillars in addressing the drug problem, DOH focus is more on the civic awareness and response such as the following activities:

- a. IEC campaign on healthy & drug-free lifestyle and the ill-effects of drug abuse through lectures, forum/seminar workshops at the local and national level
- b. IEC campaign for a drug-free workplace
- c. dialogue with partners and other stakeholders
- d. IEC campaign materials targeting the general public, drug dependents and their families, and service providers
- e. capacity-building by strengthening the capability of health service providers in delivering a more efficient, effective and appropriate drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services.
- f. provide technical assistance in the establishment of treatment, rehabilitation and drug testing facilities
- g. conduct of training on the prevention, assessment and management of drug abuse and its co-morbidities.

4. **Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP).** In order to be able to manage the very high population in a very small number of facilities, BJMP implements its Inmate Welfare and Development Programs nationwide such as the following:

- a. Livelihood program to enhance the livelihood capabilities of qualified inmates in order to be able to engage in income-producing activities upon release from jail;
- b. Educational program to provide the opportunity to finish elementary and secondary education outside of the conventional academic structure and environment through the services of instructional managers from the Department of Education;
- c. Behavioural Management (Therapeutic Community Modality Program or TCMP) to enhance the coping skills through a structured self-help social learning method;
- d. Inter-faith Program to provide the opportunity to connect with spiritual beliefs through religious activities by the BJMP Chaplains and other religious service providers;
- e. Culture and Sports to enhance and maintain physical health through regular exercises and promotion of cultural awareness;
- f. Paralegal Services to promote decongestion in jails by assisting inmates in availing of legal remedies for their early release from jail and assisted by the paralegal officer on appropriate remedies available for the cases;
- g. Health Service for the promotion of health, prevention and treatment of medical and mental health illnesses among inmates; and,
- h. After Care Program to assist the inmates in adjusting to life after incarceration which could be in terms of counselling, livelihood or job opportunities with the IWDO coordinating with the local government units, nongovernment organizations and service providers.

5. **Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).** DSWD implements programs that capacitate the stakeholders at regional, local level and the civil society organizations, e.g., MOVE or Men Opposed to Violence Everywhere. Another program addresses the needs of the recovering drug dependents through START or Strategies Toward Acceptance, Reintegration and Transformation for Recovering Poor Drug Dependents. In addition, there is the replication of the Family Drug Abuse Prevention and Special Drug Education Center nationwide. These programs are described below:
- a. Advocacy
    - conduct of drug test for DSWD officials, employees (old and new) for a drug-free workplace
    - posting of drug-free workplace tarpaulins within the vicinity of DSWD offices
    - drug abuse prevention activities continually included in the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4Ps) through the Family Development Sessions being conducted in the 4Ps areas, under the topic: “Pag-iwas sa mga bisyo at iba pang banta sa kaayusan ng pamilya”
    - series of Orientation on Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program and Special Drug Education Center
    - capacity building, advocacy, social mobilization in schools and in communities
    - DSWD Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth and Home for Girls are regularly coordinating with the Department of Health for drug prevention activities and being integrated in the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Consciousness Week Celebration
    - conduct of prevention/education campaign by the City Anti-Drug Abuse Councils to the different colleges, universities high schools and elementary grades and participated by teachers, parents and other sectors in the communities
    - dissemination of FDAPP Manual to partner LGUs, inclusion of FDAPP and SDEC Monitoring during the Local Social Welfare and Development Office Functionality (LSWDO) Assessment Visits, as well as, inclusion of Drug Abuse Concerns during RCWC Meetings and PYAP Meetings in CARAGA region
    - series of Orientation on Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program and Special Drug Education Center
  - b. Program Development
    - putting up of Special Drug Education Center (SDEC) as a community- based facility to serve as venue in promoting preventive and developmental services for the out-of-school youths and street children in order to enable them to cope with the challenges of adolescence particularly their vulnerability to drugs and substance abuse
    - development of a community-based prevention program, i.e., Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP) to educate and prepare families and the communities in general about the adverse effects of drug abuse through the promotion of family life enrichment activities that enhance relationships between and among its members, their needs through linkages and referral with other agencies/organizations
    - development and pilot testing of “Strategies Toward Acceptance, Reintegration and Transformation (START) For Recovering Poor Drug Dependents”
    - development of a manual for social workers, e.g., instructional manual on the “Use of the Modified Social Stress Model in Managing Children in Need of Special Protection”
  - c. Capability-building
    - conduct of a symposium in close coordination with the IAC-TWG of the Filipino Family and was attended by street children and high school students



- inclusion of Drug Abuse Prevention in the training of Character Building and Life Skills LGU staff manning LGU funded residential facilities for children, Regional Center for Youth (RRCY) and Home for Girls(HFG), and CARAGA Children's Congress
  - conduct of Parent Effectiveness Seminar for Volunteers
  - conduct of training seminar on "Understanding Drug Abuse, Its Ill Effects and Drug Counselling" for social workers, nurse, activity therapist and house parents
  - inclusion of drug abuse in the training-workshop on "Mainstreaming Most-At-Risk Children and Young People on HIV and AIDS Response"
  - conduct of training for implementers of "Strategies Toward Acceptance, Reintegration and Transformation (Start) For Recovering Poor Drug Dependents"
- d. Provision of Support Services
- financial support assistance by the regional office to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) and referrals of poor drug dependents to the treatment and rehabilitation centers in their region

## D. CHALLENGES/ ISSUES vis-à-vis OPPORTUNITIES

### *Challenges and Opportunities in Addressing the Problem*

**BJMP:** The justice system is slow, i.e., 178 cases are resolved out of 48,532 as of December 2015. (Table 32)

**BJMP:** Drug-related cases are as old as year 2002. (Table 33)

**PDEA:** Only 9.79% of total cases in CY2015 is resolved out of the total cases filed. (Table 34)

**DDB:** There is a low initiative to seek help or rehabilitation, i.e., only 5,402 in last year. (Table 35)

**DDB:** Profile of drug abusers can be used to design more focused strategies. (Table 36)

**DOH:** Effects of drug use on HIV cases can be used as a strategy for IEC materials

As of December 2015, the total number of persons detained under the facilities of BJMP is 48,532 and 178 of them were given a sentence. (Note: Law enforcement agencies such as PDEA, PNP and NBI have also their respective detention facilities.) Table 32 shows that the National Capital Region has the highest number of detainees for drug cases, that is, 10,932.

Table 32 also shows that in the National Capital Region (NCR) alone, which has the highest total number of detainees with drugs cases, there is a total of 10,932 detained and only 12 have been given a sentence or verdict in year 2015. Although there are a separate prosecutors and courts to handle dangerous drugs cases, this low percentage (i.e., 0.3% or 178 inmates receiving sentences out of 48,532 inmates being detained) of results from dangerous drug violations also shows the slow pace of the justice system.

**Table 32. Number of Detained and Sentenced Inmates with Drug Cases by Region as of December 2015**

Region	Total Inmates	Detained	Sentenced
I	2,105	2,102	3
II	941	941	0
III	5,870	5,868	2
IV-A	8,107	8,104	3

Region	Total Inmates	Detained	Sentenced
IV-B	196	196	0
V	1,093	1,084	9
VI	2,676	2,637	39
VII	5,331	5,241	90
VIII	617	613	4
IX	1,928	1,928	0
X	2,192	2,178	14
XI	3,131	3,129	2
XII	2,144	2,144	0
XIII	1,004	1,004	0
CAR	219	219	0
ARMM	46	46	0
NCR	10,932	10,920	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,532</b>	<b>48,354</b>	<b>178</b>

Source:

Adapted from the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology: Directorate for Program Development, (13).

Table 33 shows the length of time for detention before a sentence is given. It must be noted that some of those have been detained since before 2002, the year when RA9165 was passed into law to replace RA6425. Therefore, it is not surprising why there is too much overcrowding in the jails. Some of those detained are children in conflict with the law. With this slow pace, these children waste their life rotting in jails for waiting the verdict.

**Table 33. Length of Time from Detention to Sentence in Violation of RA6425 & RA9165 (CY2015)**

Month (2015)	Detained			Sentenced			Total Inmates	% Per Total Inmates
	RA 6425*	RA 9165	Total	RA 6425*	RA 9165	Total		
January	67	38,460	38,527	10	208	218	38,745	0.56%
February	69	38,985	39,054	7	228	235	39,289	0.60%
March	67	40,178	40,245	10	234	244	40,489	0.60%
April	66	41,175	41,241	12	250	262	41,503	0.63%
May	81	41,257	41,338	9	258	267	41,605	0.64%
June	63	42,382	42,445	8	223	231	42,676	0.54%
July	69	43,531	43,600	8	366	374	43,974	0.85%
August	77	44,843	44,920	8	217	225	45,145	0.50%
September	100	45,945	46,045	8	223	231	46,276	0.50%
October	69	47,764	47,833	7	156	163	47,996	0.34%
November	65	48,664	48,729	7	135	142	48,871	0.29%
December	78	48,276	48,354	8	170	178	48,532	0.37%
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>102</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>2,770</b>	-	-

\*These inmates were detained in violation of RA6425 which was before 2002, i.e., the year when RA9165 was enacted.

Sources:

Adapted from the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology: Directorate for Program Development, (2) – (13)

Table 34 shows that only 9.79% of cases filed in CY 2015 was resolved. In details, out of the 30,294 cases filed last year, only 2,967 were given a resolution, with 616 convicted while the rest of the 2,967 resolved cases were either acquitted or dismissed.

**Table 34. Statistics of Drugs Cases by Region for CY 2015**

Region	Cases Filed	Resolved Cases				% of Resolved Cases out of Cases Filed
		Conviction	Dismissal	Acquittal	Total	
1	1,007	46	20	65	131	13.01%
2	317	11	2	16	29	9.15%
3	2,630	2	17	37	56	2.13%
4A	7,146	100	155	434	689	9.64%
4B	467	1	14	44	59	12.63%
5	420	12	7	19	38	9.05%
6	1,862	43	59	38	140	7.52%
7	3,354	114	93	92	299	8.91%
8	998	6	13	17	36	3.61%
9	824	7	-	7	14	1.70%
10	1,272	17	16	27	60	4.72%
11	1,643	9	26	35	70	4.26%
12	599	1	2	14	17	2.84%
13	1,182	50	57	41	148	12.52%
ARMM	110	-	13	-	13	11.82%
CAR	209	10	33	32	75	35.89%
NCR	6,254	187	121	785	1,093	17.48%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,294</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>9.79%</b>

Source:

Adapted from the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency: Legal and Prosecution Service, (31)

DDB data show that there is a low initiative to seek help for the addiction. With the reported drug abuse cases of arrests<sup>6</sup> by PNP at 44,453 in CY2015, only 5,402 are reported for admission.

**Table 35. Reported\* Cases\*\* by Type of Admission, CY 2011-2015**

Type of Admission	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>New Admissions</b>	2,394	78.75	2,192	79.88	2,618	80.16	3,388	77.14	4,325	80.06
<b>Re-Admissions</b>	425	13.98	404	14.72	446	13.66	772	17.58	1,077	19.94
<b>Out-Patient</b>	221	7.27	148	5.39	202	6.18	232	5.28	-	-
<b>Total</b>	3,040	100.00	2,744	100.00	3,266	100.00	4,392	100.00	5,402	100.00

\*Residential and out-patient facilities

\*\*All cases refer to drug users only.

Source:

Dangerous Drugs Board: Policy Studies, Research and Statistics Division, (15).

Table 36 shows that drug abusers are mostly male within the age range of 29-31 years for the period CY 2011-2015. A majority of them are single and college graduate yet unemployed. In

<sup>6</sup> Arrests of users, pushers and traffickers.

addition, these drug abusers are usually residing in Metro Manila. Shabu, marijuana and contact cement remain the choice of drugs for five years. With this profile, strategies can be more focused.

**Table 36. Profile of Drug Abusers (Facility-Based\*), CY 2011-2015**

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean Age	29	29	30	30	31
Sex: Ratio of Male to Female	9:1	10:1	13:1	12:1	14:1
Civil Status, Single	51.94%	52%	50.52%	49.97%	49.13%
Status of Employment	Unemployed (35%)	Unemployed (39%)	Unemployed (43%)	Unemployed (48%)	Unemployed (53%)
Highest Educational Attainment	College (30%)	College (32%)	College (32%)	College (30%)	College (28%)
Economic Status (average monthly income)	Php 15,818.10	Php 15,789.00	Php 15,671.00	Php 15,423.00	Php 10,172
Place of Residence	Urban (NCR=48%)	Urban (NCR=48%)	Urban (NCR=51%)	Urban (NCR=46%)	Urban (NCR=44%)
Length of Time for Drug Usage	>6 years	>6 years	>6 years	>6 years	>6 years
Nature of Drug-Taking	poly drug user	poly drug user	poly drug user	poly drug user	poly drug user
Type of Drugs Used					
Shabu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marijuana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Contact Cement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\*Residential and out-patient facilities

Sources:

Adapted from the Dangerous Drugs Board, (16) – (20).

The Department of Health has reported an increase in the reported HIV cases. In December 2015 compared to December 2014, i.e., from 509 cases in 2014 to 650 cases in 2015. This is 28% higher compared to the same period in the previous year. Ninety -seven percent were male with the median age at 27 years old. More than half belong to the 25-34 year age group while 28% are youth in the age range of 15-24 years.<sup>7</sup> Ninety-six percent of these cases are asymptomatic or did not show signs of symptoms.<sup>8</sup> As of December 2015, National Capital Region (NCR) has the highest number of cases, i.e., 250 (38%) cases, followed by Region 4A with 98 (15%) cases. Region 3 comes third with 62 (10%) cases, then Region 11 with 54 (8%) cases and Region 7 with 48 (7%) cases.<sup>9</sup> Needle sharing among injecting drug users (IDU) is cited as a mode of transmission for 17 cases in December 2015.<sup>10</sup> Although both drug abuse and HIV imply negative connotation, HIV is feared more. Perhaps this can serve as an effective strategy for campaign against drug use, similar to the effect in the campaign against smoking through the IEC posters.

## **E. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) & THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON DRUG ABUSE**

Compared with the Philippines, US drug arrests are not that high and the trend is between 30,000 to 32,000 plus arrests for a six-year period from 2010-2015.

<sup>7</sup> Department of Health (2016) "Figure 1.Number of New HIV cases by Month (2013-2015)."

<sup>8</sup> Department of Health (2016) "Table 1. Quick Facts."

<sup>9</sup> Department of Health (2016) "Table 2. Percentage of HIV Cases per Region."

<sup>10</sup> Department of Health (2016) "Table 3. Reported Mode of HIV Transmission."

**Table 37. Statistics on United States Domestic Drug Arrests, CY2010-2015**

Calendar Year	Number of Arrests
2015	31,027
2014	30,035
2013	31,022
2012	31,085
2011	32,530
2010	31,417

Source:

United States Drug Enforcement Administration (2016) "DEA Domestic Drug Arrests."

In terms of the volume of seizure, hallucinogens are the highest by dosage units but the trend of its seizure has been decreasing for a five-year period, i.e., from 2010 to 2014. Marijuana has the highest volume of seizures in terms of kilograms but the trend has also been decreasing on the same time period.

**Table 38. Statistics on United States Domestic Drug Seizures, CY2010-2015**

Calendar Year	Cocaine (kgs)	Heroin (kgs)	Marijuana (kgs)	Methamphetamine (kgs)	Hallucinogens (dosage units)
2014	33,770	1,020	74,225	2,946	48,970
2013	24,103	1,044	270,823	4,227	119,507
2012	36,736	1,010	388,064	4,813	872,366
2011	32,151	1,077	575,972	2,561	3,978,404
2010	30,061	713	725,862	2,224	2,605,997

Source:

United States Drug Enforcement Administration, (45).

Use of illicit drugs is high in the United States, recorded at 48% of its population. The number of marijuana and hashish users has been increasing within a five-year period, that is, from 2008 to 2012. These are also the drugs that are most commonly used within the same time period.

**Table 39. US Statistics on Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use by Those Aged 12 and Older, CY2008-2012**

Name of Drug	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	(Numbers in Thousands)				
	(47.0%)	(47.1%)	(47.3%)	(47.0%)	(48.0%)
Marijuana and Hashish	102,404	104,446	106,613	107,842	111,239
Cocaine	36,773	36,599	37,361	36,921	37,688
Crack	8,445	8,359	9,208	8,214	9,015
Heroin	3,788	3,683	4,144	4,162	4,565
Hallucinogens	35,963	37,256	37,544	36,362	37,908
Ecstasy	12,924	14,234	15,929	14,570	16,162
Psychotherapeutics	51,970	51,771	51,832	51,243	54,389
Pain Relievers	34,861	35,046	34,908	34,247	37,045
Methamphetamine	12,598	12,837	13,060	11,928	12,259

Source:

The war on drugs is a losing battle, according to Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos. He proposes urgent measures for “a more effective, lasting and human solution to the misery and crisis of narco-traffic ... the time has come for the world to transit into a different approach in its drug policy.”<sup>11</sup>

His first recommendation is that the framing of policy should be in the context of human rights, meaning, stop victimizing the victims of drug abuse. With this, stigmatization against drug users is prevented. Under this, death penalty for drug related offences is abolished and there is the requirement for obligatory treatments of drug abusers. He also suggested “for nations to reform their drug laws in accordance to specific needs and threats to populations, rather than being straitjacketed by international conventions. Though such reforms may “occur outside the international conventions, controlled experiments in regulating the drug markets should continue to develop, and be monitored by UN agencies. This opens the way to legalization or relaxation of laws on punishment and possession. ... The third element to the proposals challenges the global community to adopt a more comprehensive approach to the drugs crisis ... a transition from a purely repressive response to introduce a public health framework to the treatment of drug consumption focusing on prevention, attention, rehabilitation and re-socialization of drug abusers.”<sup>12</sup>

In response to this, in its General Assembly in New York on April 19, 2016, Mr. Yury Fedotov the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) emphasized the need for a balanced approach to challenges of the illicit drug problem. The following are the strategies recommended:

1. “Ensure access to controlled drugs to relieve pain and suffering;
2. Promote prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration approaches rooted in evidence, science, public health and human rights;
3. Prevent and counter illicit cultivation, production and trafficking; and,
4. Tackle related organized crime, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, using the tools provided by the conventions on drugs, corruption, transnational organized crime and terrorism, as well as relevant UN norms, standards and guidelines.”<sup>13</sup>

## **F. SWOT ANALYSIS OF RA9165 (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)**

Foremost, the strength of RA9165 is that it is comprehensive. It has covered almost everything that needs to address in tackling the drug problem. For example, RA9165 has already addressed the concern of Colombian President Santos on the need for obligatory rehabilitation of drug users instead of arresting them. Section 15 of RA9165 puts emphasis on the first offense of the drug user, that is, the drug user should not be arrested but should be required to undergo rehabilitation with the government providing the facility and rehabilitation personnel but other expenses (food and accommodation) to be shouldered by the drug abuser and his/her family. In addition, for unnecessary (Section 18) and unlawful (Section 19) prescription of dangerous drugs, this is punishable by imprisonment and fine penalty ranging from PhP100,000 – PhP10Million. An

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<sup>11</sup> The Guardian (2016) “War on drugs: UN challenged by Colombian president, Saturday, 16 April 2016.”

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/apr/16/war-drugs-un-colombian-president-farc>

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2016) “Global drug policies must put people first, says UNODC chief at General Assembly special session on world drug problem.”

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2016/April/global-drug-policies-must-put-people-first--says-unodc-chief-at-general-assembly-special-session-on-world-drug-problem.html>

additional penalty is the revocation of license to practice for the unnecessary prescription. Another strength of this policy is that the drugs seized should be destroyed within a prescribed period of time.

However, despite these strengths, the drug problem has increased. From 1.8% prevalence rate in 2012 nationwide survey, the current prevalence rate is at 2.3% based on the nationwide survey conducted from December 2015 until February 2016.

This increase can be attributed to weaknesses in the current policy. One, although RA9165 states the destruction of drugs seized, the prescribed time period is too long for this to be undertaken from the time of seizure until its destruction.

Section 21 states that “After the filing of the criminal case, the Court shall, within seventy-two (72) hours, conduct an ocular inspection of the confiscated, seized and/or surrendered dangerous drugs, plant sources of dangerous drugs, and controlled precursors and essential chemicals, including the instruments/paraphernalia and/or laboratory equipment, and through the PDEA shall within twenty-four (24) hours thereafter proceed with the destruction or burning of the same, in the presence of the accused or the person/s from whom such items were confiscated and/or seized, or his/her representative or counsel, a representative from the media and the DOJ, civil society groups and any elected public official. The Board shall draw up the guidelines on the manner of proper disposition and destruction of such item/s which shall be borne by the offender: *Provided*, that those item/s of lawful commerce, as determined by the Board, shall be donated, used or recycled for legitimate purposes: *Provided, further*, that a representative sample, duly weighed and recorded is retained.”

This time period is too long for the destruction to be carried-out and provides the opportunity for the drugs to be lost, resold or taken back by the drug lords/traffickers.

Another weakness of RA9165 is that it is not fully implemented. Aside from the drugs not destroyed immediately after a drug bust operation, the justice system is slow in carrying-out the sentence of drug-related cases. Tables 32 and 33 illustrate how slow it is. Table 32 shows that out of the 48,532 drug cases, only 178 were resolved as of last year (2015). Table 33 shows that some of these drug cases are as old as even before 2002, the year when RA9165 was passed replacing RA6125. These weaknesses consequently lead to the threat of the drug seized not destroyed. Another threat is that the slow justice system has resulted to congested jails and, unfortunately, suffering and lost opportunities for those detained who would be proven innocent later. Although obligatory rehabilitation is the penalty for first offense of drug violation, there is the threat of this not being implemented because the drug user does not make use of this.

From these weaknesses and threats, this provides an opportunity to amend the aforementioned sections in RA9165.

## **G. PUSH – PULL FACTORS OF THE PROBLEM**

At the heart of the drug abuse problem is a complex networking system with gray areas, that is, the system is not laid-out in black and white, i.e., pusher versus user, law enforcer versus drug syndicate; in other words, the user can also be a pusher or, worse, the friend can be a pusher.

***Push-Pull Factors.*** There are several push factors or reasons why people use drugs. Examples of these are inability to handle family/ personal problems, enticement by friends or “barkada”, medical use that has gone awry, and as a scapegoat or temporary relief to other issues that are job- or stress-related.



The results of the 2015 nationwide drug abuse survey present how many percent of drug abuse users cite any of these motivations for using drugs. One of the key findings of the survey is that in 8 out of 10 cases, the trial of a drug happened in a friend's house. This also reveals something about the ease of accessibility to drugs. The source of drugs is out in the open, with friends as the "pushers". The illegal nature of the commodity should be enough reason to deter "barkadas" to refrain from engaging on it but survey results revealed that this does not happen. On the contrary, barkadas are the source of the first time users and source of supply for the repeat users.

Since drug is an illegal commodity, drug users are assumed to think twice before they use their home as a venue for taking drugs. Thus, it is not surprising when the friend's house is used again as the venue. The current users generally take drugs at their friend's house (42%). (Please refer to Figure A2.13)

The survey revealed that only 2 out of 10 (21%) shelled out money for the drug they tried for the first time. For those who paid and had Shabu as their first drug, they paid Php200 for it. On the other hand, the first timers who had Marijuana spent Php128. (Please refer to Table 15). It seems that a marketing strategy to persuade first timers to take in drug is to provide it for free. After all, once the first timer has tried the drug, the addictive quality if the drug would do the work if the trier would use the drug again or not.

Furthermore, the results of the 2015 nationwide survey revealed that the socio-demographic profile of drug users are employed, both for lifetime and current users, comprising 75% and 67%, respectively. On the other hand, data from DDB revealed that a majority of the drug users are unemployed. For 2015, 53% unemployed comprised the bulk of drug users. This finding of unemployed status is consistent for five years, that is, from 2011-2015. This difference can be attributed to the fact that the source of data for DDB is facility-based.

**Table 40. Distribution of Cases by Status of Employment (Facility-Based)\* 2011-2015**

Status of Employment	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015**	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Unemployed</b>	1,069	35.16	1,061	38.67	1,396	42.74	2,090	47.59	2,874	53.20
<b>Workers/ Employees</b>	844	27.76	709	25.84	867	26.55	1,188	27.05	1,427	26.42
<b>Businessman/ Self-Employed</b>	635	20.89	603	21.98	548	16.78	502	11.43	533	9.87
<b>Students</b>	64	2.11	82	2.99	139	4.26	181	4.12	120	2.22
<b>Out-of-School Youth</b>	245	8.06	224	8.16	275	8.42	336	7.65	375	6.94
<b>Not Specified</b>	183	6.02	65	2.37	41	1.26	95	2.16	73	1.35
<b>Total</b>	3,040	100.00	2,744	100.00	3,266	100.00	4,392	100.00	5,402	100.00

\* Residential and Out-Patient Facilities

\*\* Residential Facilities only (no report received from Out-Patient Facilities)

Source: DDB.

In addition, of the drug users undergoing rehabilitation, a majority were staying with their parents. But it is not specified whether these parents were separated or not. On the other hand, the 2015 survey revealed that majority of those who used drugs have only one parent staying with them in the house. For current users, this is 56% and 51% for lifetime users. The reason for this is because parents of drug users are separated, 22% for current and 17% for lifetime users.



(Please see Tables 25&26.) This finding reveals the changing structure of the family as a basic unit of society. Table 226 shows that 10% of the population have separated parents.

**Table 41. Distribution of Cases by Living Arrangement (Facility-Based)\* 2011-2015**

Living Arrangement	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015**	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With Parents	1,691	55.63	1,546	56.34	1,684	51.56	2,377	54.12	3,171	58.70
With Grandparents	4	0.13	11	0.40	14	0.43	11	0.25		
With Relatives	258	8.49	254	9.26	295	9.03	438	9.97	616	11.40
With Spouse and Children	715	23.52	634	23.10	900	27.56	1,003	22.84	1,059	19.60
With Children	14	0.46	10	0.36	30	0.92	31	0.71	37	0.68
With Siblings	19	0.63	20	0.73	36	1.10	61	1.39	41	0.76
With Friends	27	0.89	13	0.47	6	0.18	42	0.96	81	1.50
With Guardian							3	0.07	2	0.04
With Live-in Partner	128	4.21	82	2.99	92	2.82	170	3.87	137	2.54
With In-laws	1	0.03	1	0.04			2	0.05		
With Stepfather	1	0.03					1	0.02		
Boarding House	22	0.72	17	0.62	45	1.38	34	0.77	32	0.59
Workplace							1	0.02	3	0.06
Orphanage	1	0.03							2	0.04
Church							1	0.02		
Street	8	0.26			1	0.03			8	0.15
Neighbor			1	0.04						
Living Alone	135	4.44	142	5.17	147	4.50	198	4.51	187	3.46
Not Specified	16	0.53	13	0.47	16	0.49	19	0.43	26	0.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Residential and Out-Patient Facilities

\*\* Residential Facilities only (no report received from Out-Patient Facilities)

For the pull factors, money and power are strong motivators. Drug abuse is a very lucrative business as selling a small quantity of the drug produces a big profit and tax-free. The cost of drugs is dependent on the type of drug that is in demand in the market and supply. Findings from the 2015 nationwide survey identified Shabu as the drug that is more lucrative than marijuana even though marijuana is predominantly used in the current market. Drugs dependency accounts why power resides in those who have the supply as they hold the key over dispensation of the drugs.

***Mechanics of the Trade.*** Illegal drugs as a business thrives on the “weaknesses” of the individual and the institutions. Drugs are marketed to persuade individuals to “try them even if only once in order to experience their benefits such as pain/ stress relief or wakefulness”. But this trial usage can have its effect on the brain which explains why there is drug dependency. For example, methamphetamine hydrochloride which is commonly known as “shabu” is at the top of the drugs used in this country followed by cannabis or marijuana, contact cement or rugby and prohibited prescribed drugs such as valium, pain relievers, cough syrup, Ecstasy and benzodiazepines.

Methamphetamine can result in increased wakefulness, self-confidence or increased physical activity, but also, rapid or irregular heart rate, repetitive nonsensical behaviour, psychosis, memory loss and neurological damage.<sup>14</sup> The current survey has revealed that among the population living with their parents, 28% do not have both parents living with them, i.e. father only or mother only cases. Among drug users, 56% claim to find themselves in this situation. Ten percent (10%) of the general population say that their parents are separated. This kind of situation is happening at a greater extent among the drug users, specifically at 22% level.

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<sup>14</sup> A Ang, Drugs and Substances Abuse, 2011: pages 276-277.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. CONCLUSIONS

With a confidence level set at 95% and  $\pm 0.9$  margin of error, the prevalence rate of current drug users in the country is currently at 2.3% or equivalent to 1.8 million people of the population within the age range of 10-69 years. Lifetime users comprise around 6.1% or 4.8M people used addictive drugs at least once in their lifetime.

In terms of demographics, drug abuse is prevalent among males, employed adults with at least a high school education, but no clear distinction is revealed in terms of civil status and whether prevalence is inversely or directly proportional to income level. Drug abuse is predominant in the Visayas. In addition, the size of the drugs market is estimated at 55.8 billion pesos for 16,138 kilos in weight in a one-year consumption.

In terms of weight of consumption, Marijuana is the leading drug followed by Shabu (58% and 34% shares, respectively). On the other hand, Shabu owns the biggest share of the market when viewed in terms of peso value of consumption while Marijuana is only second (49% and 37% shares, respectively). This findings revealed that even if Shabu is the most popular drug in the current market, a majority of the first time users take Marijuana. Perhaps this is because Marijuana is cheaper than Shabu.

Likewise, there is a higher number of Marijuana users compared to Shabu users, registering a 72.3% and 48.9%, respectively. The assumption here is consistent with why first time users prefer to use Marijuana than Shabu, that is, it is because Marijuana is cheaper than Shabu.

These differences reveal two things: addictive nature and price of the drug. One assumption is that Shabu is more addictive than Marijuana, thus, explaining the small difference between Marijuana and Shabu users in terms of drug intake. On the other hand, the fact that Marijuana costs less than Shabu explains why there are more users of Marijuana than Shabu.

With regard to reasons for using drugs for the first time, curiosity or the desire to experience is the topmost reason for trying a drug (43%), followed closely by peer pressure (38%). This finding can be utilized on how to design the strategies tackle the drug problem. Information and education materials should focus on how to curb curiosity on drugs.

About half of the lifetime users (54%) said that there was no occasion to celebrate when they first used the drug. However, other first time users cited birthday celebration with the barkada (23%) and holidays (10%) as the occasions. Since curiosity is the topmost reason for trying a drug, first time users do not need to wait for an occasion to be able to try a drug. This finding can be used on how to make it difficult for first timers to satisfy their curiosity. If drugs are difficult to obtain, then first time users can not just try drugs anytime or anywhere.

Regarding reasons for quitting on using drugs, concerns about the physical health (38%) top the list of reasons for not using the drug again after trying it. Another reason given is the fear of addiction (15%). This second reason seems funny because the user is well aware that the drug is addictive but still decides to try it. Perhaps, this can be attributed to the topmost reason for trying a drug, which is curiosity. Since the curiosity is now satisfied after tasting the drug, there is the realization of fear of addiction. Regardless of this realization, this reveals that curiosity serves as

a strong “pull” factor in trying a drug. This revelation can be taken into consideration in the information, education and communications campaign against the use of drugs.

On sources of drugs, in about half of the cases (54%), the drug used for the first time came from the same barangay itself where the first time users live. This finding reveals that ease of accessibility to drugs is high. The implication of this is that the drugs market, aside from out in the open for selling, is now more difficult to address since the supply chain is efficient. This also explains why “friends” provide the opportunity for first trial of the drug instead of a long chain of “middlemen” to get a sample of the drug. This ease of accessibility implies a “warning” of the danger to peddle it successfully to the vulnerable segment of the society, that is, the students, those with a broken home, and the adolescents who are still in the emotional “roller coaster” of growing up stage.

The survey also revealed that only ten percent (10%) of the respondents is aware of DDB. Nonetheless, DDB registers positive 8 points net satisfaction score (54% satisfied vs. 46% dissatisfied) when shown a flashcard of its vision – mission.

Three-fourths of the drug users thought of quitting but only 3% of the current users has undergone rehabilitation program. This can be attributed to the fact that only 4% are aware of any facility located nearby for consultation regarding drug addiction.

In terms of suggestions on how to address the drug problem, respondents’ recommendations are grouped into three, i.e., law enforcement, preventive measures and multi-sectoral partnership.

The desk review indicates an increase in the incidence of drug abuse in the country from CY2010–2015. Data from PDEA, PNP and BJMP validated this in terms of number of arrests and inmates. In terms of volume and source of supply or ease of accessibility, it is predominant in Pampanga, Benguet, La Union and Quezon City.

To address the drug problem in the country, DDB is the lead agency as the policy-making body and supported by other government agencies plus one civil society. Five approaches are implemented: drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction, alternative development, civic awareness & response, and regional & international cooperation.

## **B. RECOMMENDATIONS**

A two-thronged approach is recommended, that is, the drug users and suppliers should be viewed and treated differently, hence, strategies should be designed accordingly.

**1. Recommendations to Address the Users.** There are four strategies recommended to reduce demand of the drugs. One strategy is preventive measures. There is a need to strengthen the information, education and communications campaign (IEC) by using results-based IEC materials and monitoring & evaluation mechanism to validate if the benchmark set for demand reduction is achieved. Under this strategy, the design of IEC materials should take into consideration five indicators which are found to have an effect on the use of the drugs. These 5 indicators are: curiosity, high retention ratios of Shabu and Marijuana, “barkada” as the “temptress” or marketing arm, basketball court and friend’s house as the venues for peddling the drugs, and television. The IEC materials should contain messages addressing these indicators and set a benchmark of success for every material released. A monitoring and evaluation instrument should also be developed to serve as a feedback mechanism on the effectiveness of the materials. Using these indicators, the following should serve as goals:

- To deter people, especially the vulnerable segment of the society, from trying drugs;

- To deter people from trying Marijuana and Shabu as these have high retention ratios;
- To educate people on how to choose friends wisely (e.g., how to resist and stay away from peer pressure, the ill effects of a bad company);
- To conduct the IEC campaign in the “peddler’s” venues, e.g., basketball court;
- To conduct the IEC campaign in a popular media, i.e., the television.

Another strategy is law enforcement, that is, in terms of efficiency in the justice system and rehabilitation of drug users. Jail detention is not recommended for users as they are the victims not the perpetrators. Nonetheless, if a heinous crime is committed, drug users who committed the crime should be punished in jail.

A third strategy is a multi-sectoral partnership between the government, community at the barangay level, the media, church and civil society.

Fourth strategy is more visibility for the DDB and its partners in addressing the problem. Under this strategy, one goal is to increase awareness of the location and availability of facilities and medical personnel for consultations regarding addiction to drugs. Survey results showed that drug users do not make the first move to seek help. This can be done through a campaign to encourage them to seek help through the television shows like a tele-novela or comedy shows. Another way is to tell them at the barangay level where these facilities are and what these can do to them.

Another recommendation is the amendment of RA 9165 especially on Sections 15. For Section 15, it is recommended that users should not serve detention or jail time except when a crime is committed as a result of using drugs. Prosecuting users would only exacerbate the drug addiction as a jail is not conducive for eliciting positive behavioural change. Users have to be given the chance to redeem themselves and not lose hope. And the penalty of jail/detention time is not possible given the current situation in the jails, i.e., extremely congested, dirty facilities, insufficient food, not enough or lack of medical services and bad influence of the surrounding especially for children.

2. **Recommendations to Address the Suppliers.** One recommendation is the amendment of RA 9165, Section 21. It is recommended that destruction of drugs seized should be undertaken within 3-4 hours upon seizure. This is to stop the drugs seized from being lost, resold or taken back by the suppliers. Another recommendation is the amendment of Section 92, i.e., that there should be a prescribed number of days for the release of a sentence (either conviction or release) in order to avoid delays of prosecution for the supplier that is proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

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## **ANNEX 1. Details of the Incident Report**

**December 6, 2015: Barangay Ewon, Bohol.** Visayas team A travelled to Sevilla, Bohol via Tagbilaran City. In the course of the conduct of the data gathering in Brgy. Ewon, a resident overheard the interview on the facilities portion and reported to the police station immediately regarding what he overheard. Minutes later two policemen approached the team and accosted them about the report they received. The team explained to them that a request to conduct the survey was approved by the Barangay Kagawad with a letter addressed to the Chairman. The team also informed them that their personal belongings were left behind at the barangay hall while doing the activity. The policemen accompanied the team to verify the truth of their statements. The team found out later that the person who reported to the police is an LGU employee who wanted to be interviewed but unfortunately was not picked as a respondent based on the sampling system.

**December 8, 2015: Barangay Pulpogan, Consolacion, Cebu and Barangay Aliguay in Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte.** Visayas team B made a courtesy call on the Chairman of Barangay Pulpogan. Upon presenting the letter to him, the Barangay Chairman hesitated to give permission to the team to interview 16 respondents in his barangay. He kept on browsing the DILG website to search for a circular regarding the conduct of the study (DILG letter not yet obtained) and told the team that none was found. He further asked the team why only Brgy. Pulpogan and 16 respondents only. He even suggested that it should be divided into 7 districts. The team wondered why 7 districts when the town is under the 5th district of the province of Cebu. The team also wondered that he might be referring to the number of barangays of the town. The team then proceeded to explain that there was a scientific method used in determining sampling spots. And that this is the reason why his barangay was chosen. The team then suggested to him that he can call the office of the mayor to verify. He contacted the said office but was not able to talk to anyone. It took a lot of time explaining the objectives of the study to him until the team suggested to him to call the Executive Director (ED Mark Ramirez). It was only at this point that he permitted the team to proceed. Later that day, during the data gathering in the community, the team learned from some of the respondents that some people who were doing some illegal activities in the area are connected to the Barangay Chairman. Field supervisor of Mindanao team reported to the Survey Team Leader (STL Pat Barretto) regarding Barangay Aliguay in Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte, i.e., cost of the fare is expensive as a special trip would cost Php3,000. Aside from a lack of definite time schedule of a boat trip, the rough seas and small boat would mean a 'wet' trip for the passengers. In consideration of these reasons and as a precautionary measure, the STL decided that Brgy. Aliguay be replaced by Barangay San Vicente.

**December 10, 2015: Brgy. Gandauan, Don Victoriano Chiongbian.** The spot checker was not able to conduct spot checking in Brgy. Gandawan, Don Victoriano Chiongbian due to inaccessibility of the area because of heavy rainfall the night before. Horses are the only means of transport to reach the area. The spot checker was advised to proceed instead to the next area which is Brgy. Silangit, Molave, Zamboanga del Sur.

**December 11, 2015: Brgy Poblacion, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu.** Visayas team B was in Brgy. Poblacion, Lapu-Lapu City when, late in the afternoon, two raids were conducted in the area. The first raid was by the SAF police and the second by the NBI but the suspects were already gone. The team wondered what the commotion was all about and later learned that there was a drug raid activity. The team still had 3 interviews more to do aside from the one on-going when the commotion happened. Worse, the entrance and exit points of the area are one and the same. This incident was immediately conveyed to the STL as well as the ED. The ED and the STL responded ASAP and instructed the team to pull out and not to compromise their safety. Hurriedly, the team pulled out from the interior location and finished the remaining respondents with the assistance of the BHWs.



**December 12, 2015: Brgy. Buhisan, Cebu City.** Visayas team B intended to cover Brgy. Buhisan, Cebu City but barangay officials were not available because they were having their capacity building cum Christmas party in Lapu-Lapu City. The team immediately informed the STL and ED about the situation and requested if possible to proceed to Brgy. Sawang Calero instead to get the required number of respondents of the day. The STL advised the team to proceed with their plan to cover Brgy. Sawang Calero instead. Mindanao Team A was not able to conduct data collection in Barangay Poblacion, Siay, Zamboanga del Sur because of the fiesta celebration. Upon coordination with STL, the team moved to another spot. Field interviews in Barangay Poblacion, Siay would be conducted at a later date before the holiday break.

**December 13, 2015: Samar.** Visayas teams A and B were scheduled to travel to Leyte and Samar from Cebu. Team A reached Leyte via 5AM ferry to Ormoc but team B decided not to proceed to Samar due to typhoon Nona that was expected to make a landfall on that same day in Northern Samar. All ferries scheduled for Samar were cancelled due to the weather condition. Since Team B cancelled their travel to Samar, the team decided to cover the remaining spots in Cebu that are scheduled yet for January 2016 coverage, namely, Brgy. Buhisan, Cebu City and Brgy. Tubod, Minglanilla, Cebu.

**December 13, 2015: Replacement of Study Site.** Brgy. Pandan, Angeles City, Pampanga: Brgy. Pandan, Angeles City, Pampanga had to be replaced by Brgy. Salapugan, Angeles City, Pampanga. The Brgy. Pandan Chairman did not allow the team to cover the barangay because the team came a few days after the indicated date of coverage of the barangay as seen in the REECS letter of introduction. In order to avoid the same situation happening in the future, REECS provided the field teams with a revised letter of introduction to Brgy. Chair where the intended date of coverage is left blank, to be filled in by the Field Supervisor.

**December 16, 2015: Brgy. Apil-Apil, Tipo Tipo, Basilan and Brgy. Asturias, Jolo, Sulu.** DILG Region 9 advised the Field Supervisor and the spot checker to refrain from covering Barangay Apil-Apil, Tipo Tipo, Basilan. It is a Muslim community and too risky for an outsider to go in and around the community. Thus, this barangay was replaced by Barangay La Piedad, Isabela City, Basilan. In covering Brgy. La Piedad, the team, after duly informing the STL, had to forego the Kish Grid selection system so that they can finish the activity at the earliest time possible. This was because DILG Isabela City issued a red alert upon the advice of the military authorities owing to an ambush that happened earlier in the area. In fact, the barangay chairman monitored the team from time to time to make sure that they can get out of the area safe and sound ASAP. Mindanao team A was advised by the STL to replace a critical or 'hot spot' barangay in Jolo, Sulu, that is, Barangay Asturias. This was replaced by a spot of the same category, that is, Barangay Sta Maria, Zamboanga City.

**December 17, 2015: Barangay Sumangday, Panglima Sugala, Tawi-Tawi.** Because of security and safety concerns, Mindanao team A was advised by the STL to replace Barangay Sumangday, Panglima Sugala, Tawi-Tawi with another Muslim area barangay which is Brgy. Cabaluay, Zamboanga City. In covering Brgy. Cabaluay, the team was advised by the barangay chairman to get potential respondents only along the highway. Later, the team had to expand to the next barangay (Brgy. Guisao) to get the remaining 8 respondents to complete the required number of respondents.

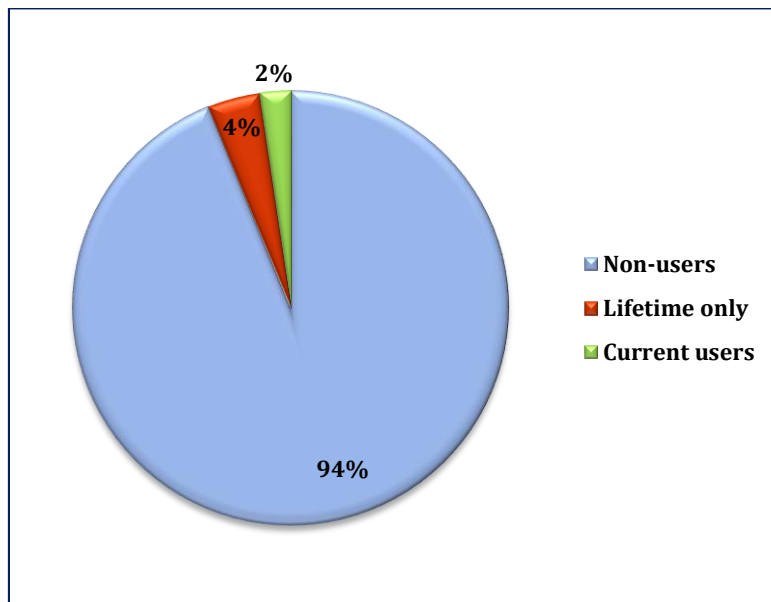
**December 18, 2015: Barangay San Andres, Motiong, Western Samar and Barangay Andales, Initao, Misamis Oriental.** Visayas team A encountered bad weather condition due to another typhoon (i.e., Onyok). They were supposed to cover Barangay San Andres, Motiong, Western Samar but the area was not accessible by any mode of transportation due to typhoon Nona that hit Northern Samar earlier. The area is accessible only by walking for more or less 3.5 hours because the single motorcycle ride (habal-habal) which is the only mode of transport can reach

up to nearby Barangay Calapi only. The field supervisor reported this to the STL who decided that Barangay San Andres be replaced by Barangay Calapi. Nonetheless, travel to Barangay Calapi took 1.5 hours to negotiate due to sticky muds and rocky road. The place has no available signal of any network for communication in case of emergency. Due to Typhoon Nona's devastation of Northern Samar, sampling spots in the area, namely, Barangay Veriato, San Isidro and Barangay Aroganga, Laoang suffered damages. These were covered instead in January 2016.

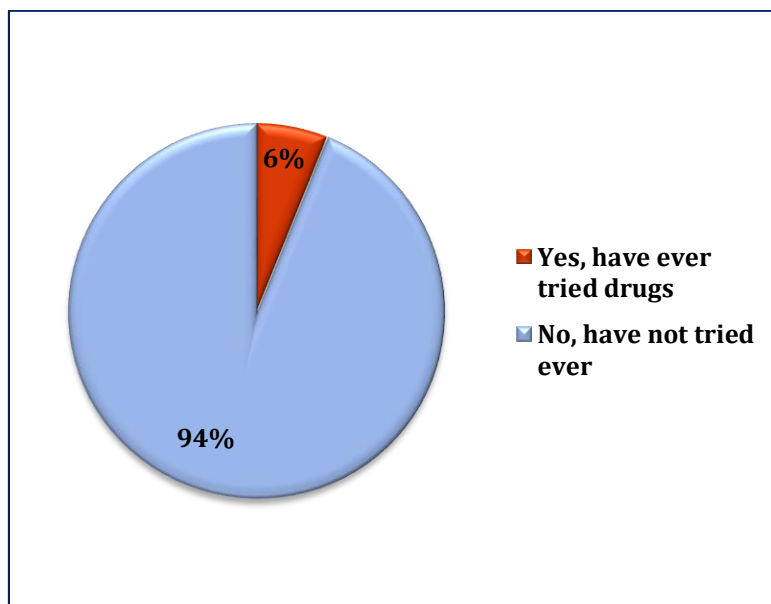
Meanwhile, Mindanao team B was able to complete the required respondents in Barangay Andales, Initao, Misamis Oriental in time before or in spite of the landfall of Typhoon Onyok in the area. The team however had aborted its coverage of Brgy. Carmen, Cagayan de Oro. They were covered instead after the Christmas holiday break. Mindanao team A was advised to replace Barangay Sangkap, Pata, Sulu with Barangay Talaban, Zamboanga City because of safety and security concerns. Barangay Mama-anon in Salvador, Lanao del Norte was not spot checked per advisory of the Municipal Mayor. It is a Muslim community and too risky for a male spotchecker to cover.

In the afternoon, the NCR field supervisor informed the STL about the former's 2 enumerators who are not following the Kish Grid system. These two interviewers were replaced as soon as possible with trained personnel. On the other hand, Team 2 of North Luzon decided to abort their trip to Aurora province to cover Brgy. Bayabas, Dipaculao, Aurora. The Baler – Dipaculao route was not passable due to destruction by heavy rain. Because of the heavy rain, the team had difficulty completing their target number of interviews per day since December 16.

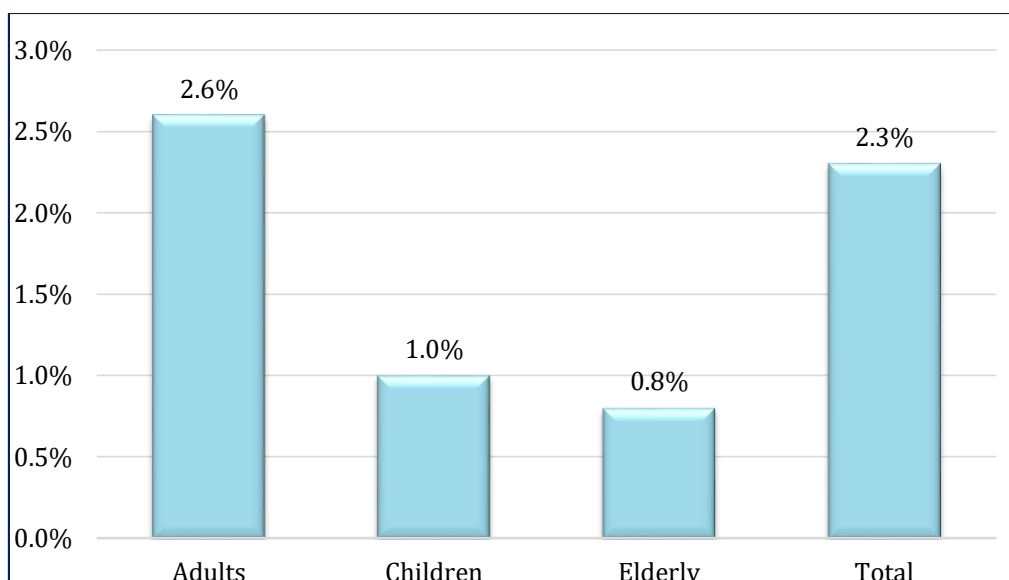
## ANNEX 2. Other Relevant Figures and Tables



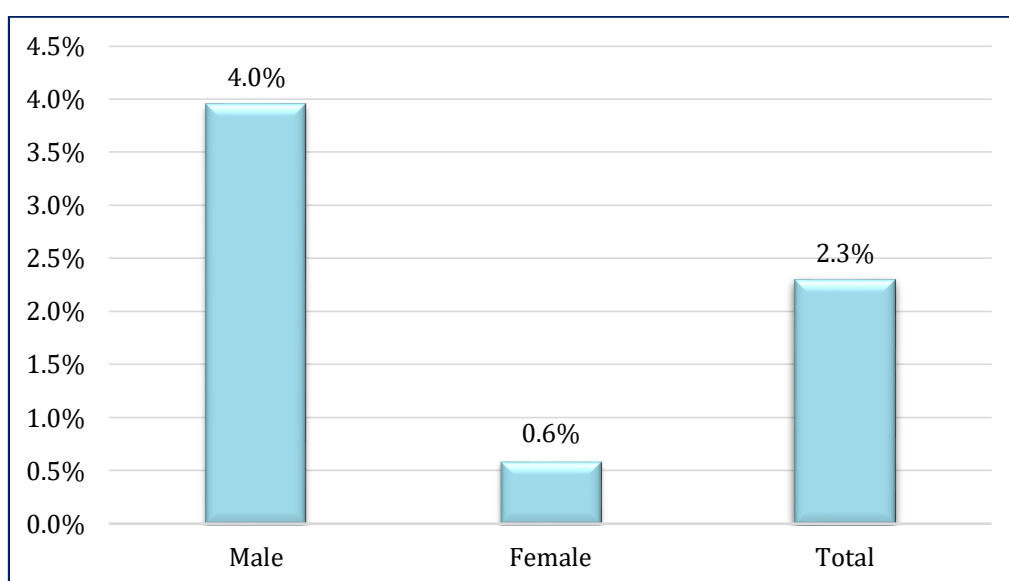
*Figure A2.1 Split of the Population into Non-Users of Drugs, Lifetime Only and Current Users*



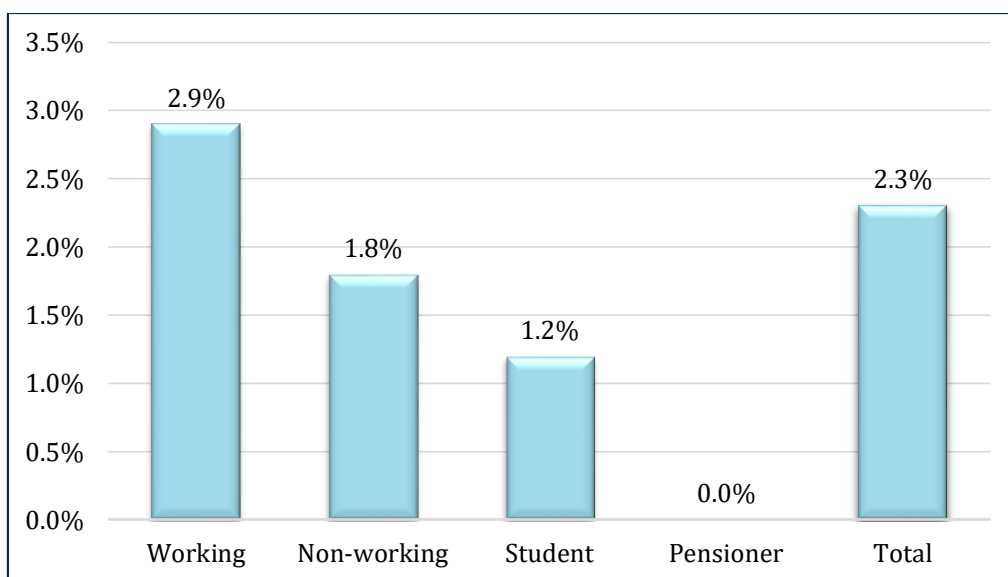
*Figure A2.2 Lifetime Users: Percentage of the Population*



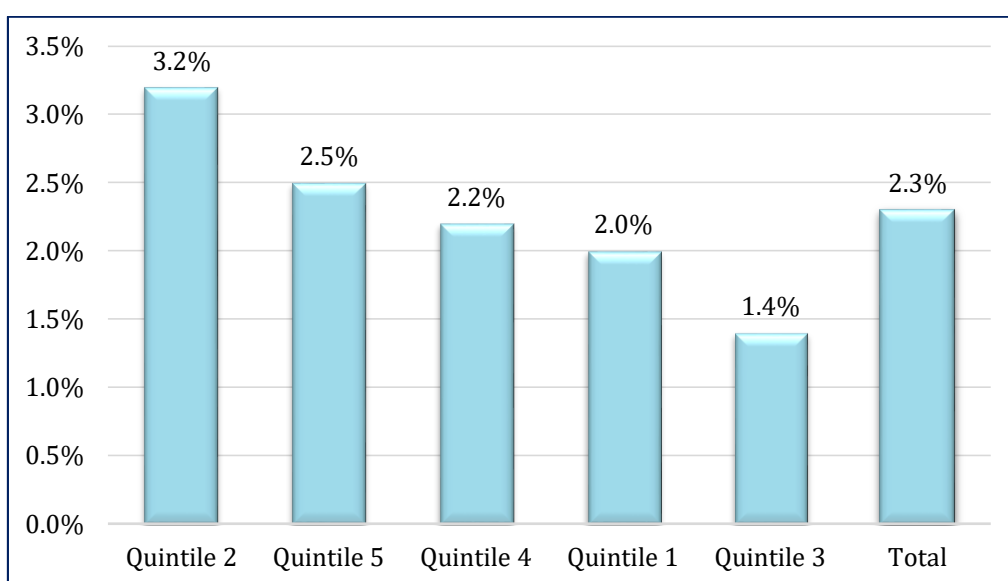
**Figure A2.3 Prevalence of Current Users by Age Group**



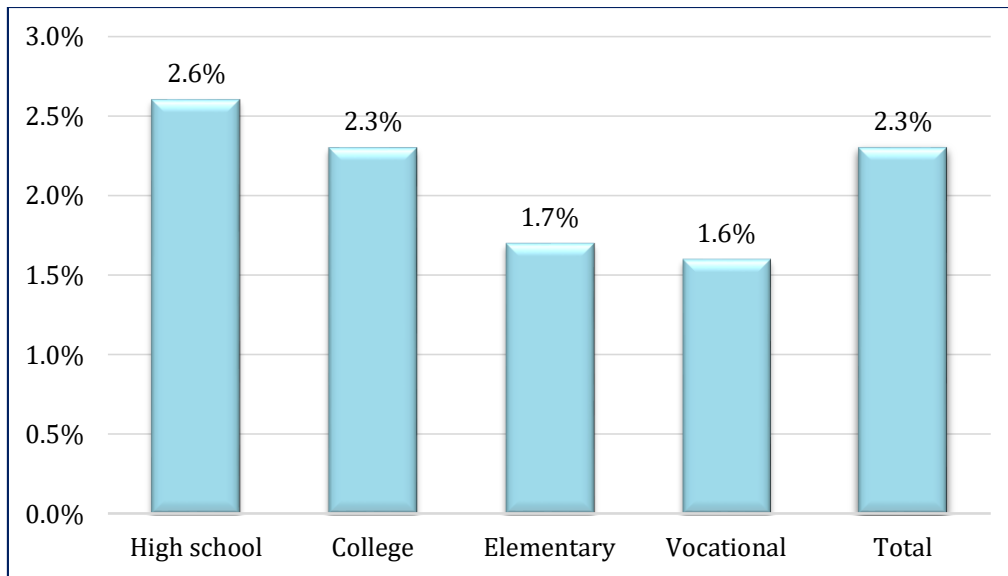
**Figure A2.4 Prevalence of Current Users by Gender**



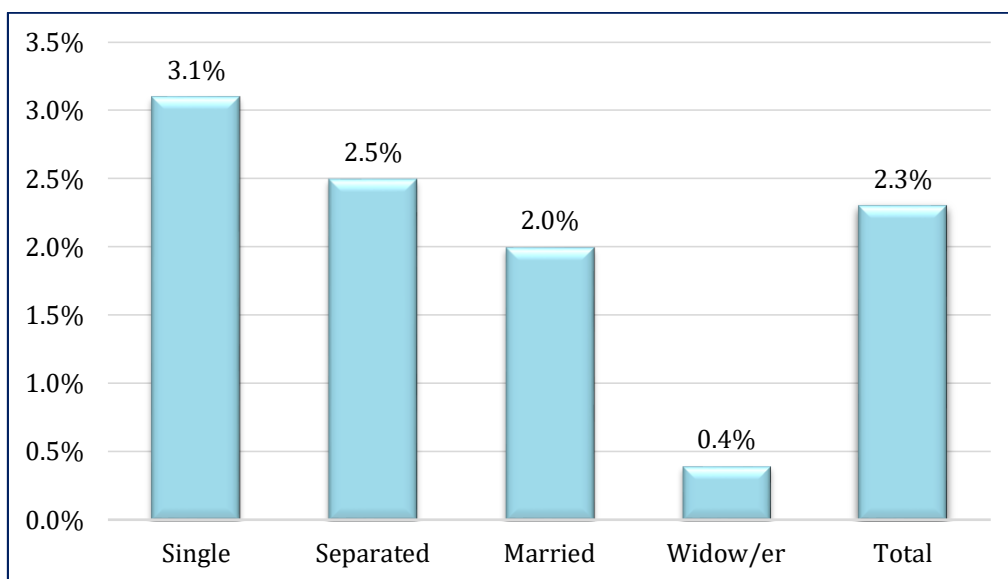
**Figure A2.5 Prevalence of Current Users by Occupational Status**



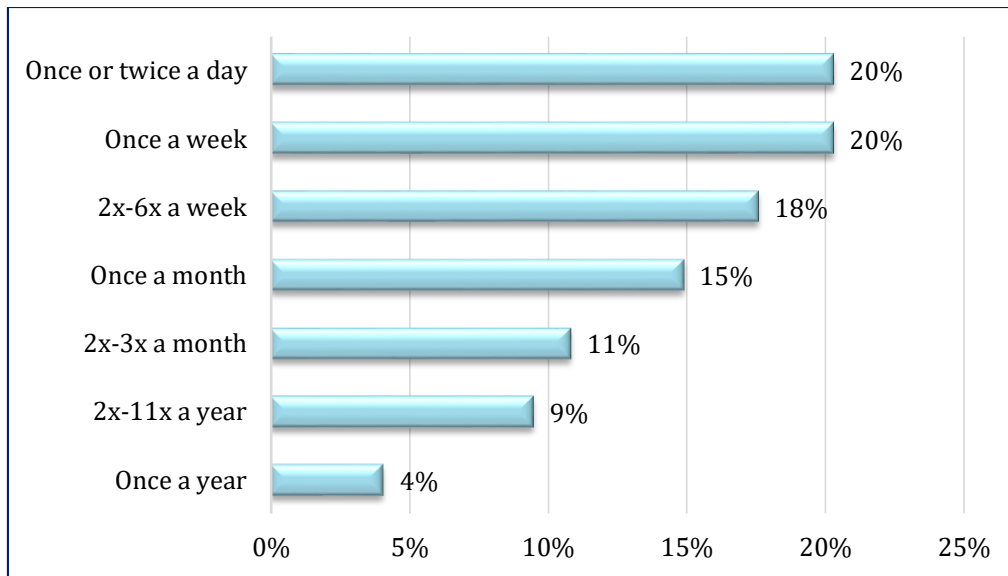
**Figure A2.6 Prevalence of Current Users by Wealth Quintile**



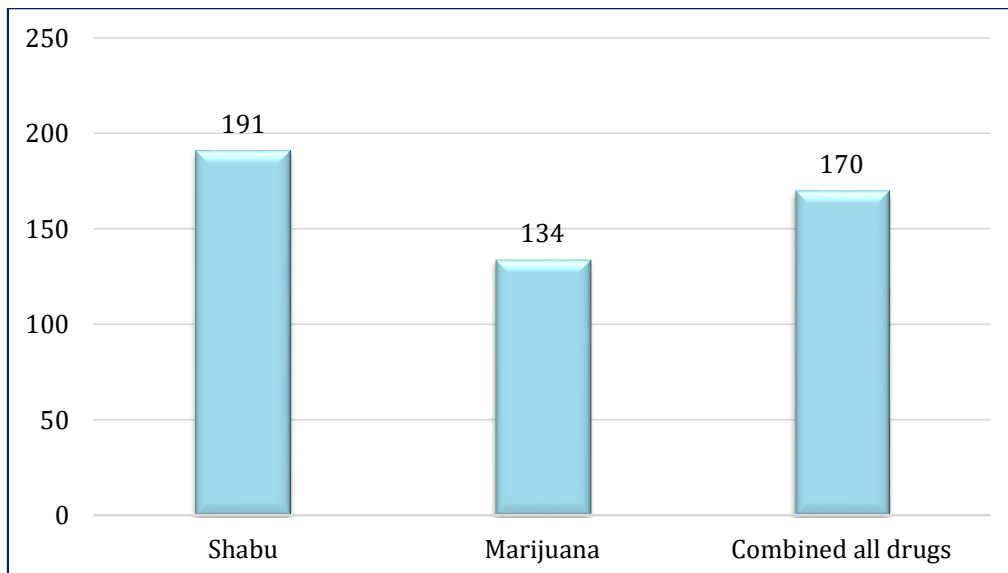
**Figure A2.7 Prevalence of Current Users by Educational Attainment**



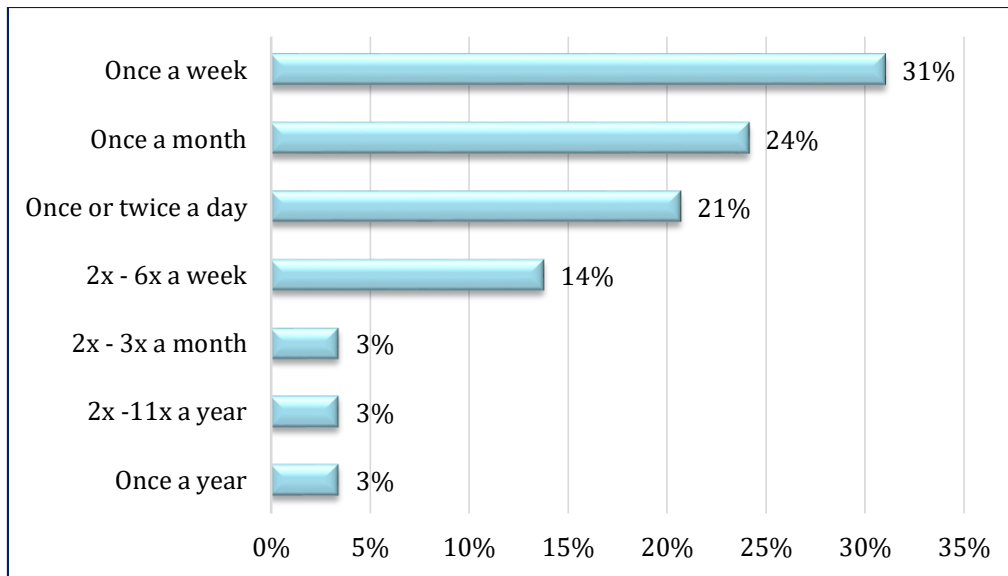
**Figure A2.8 Prevalence of Current Users by Civil Status**



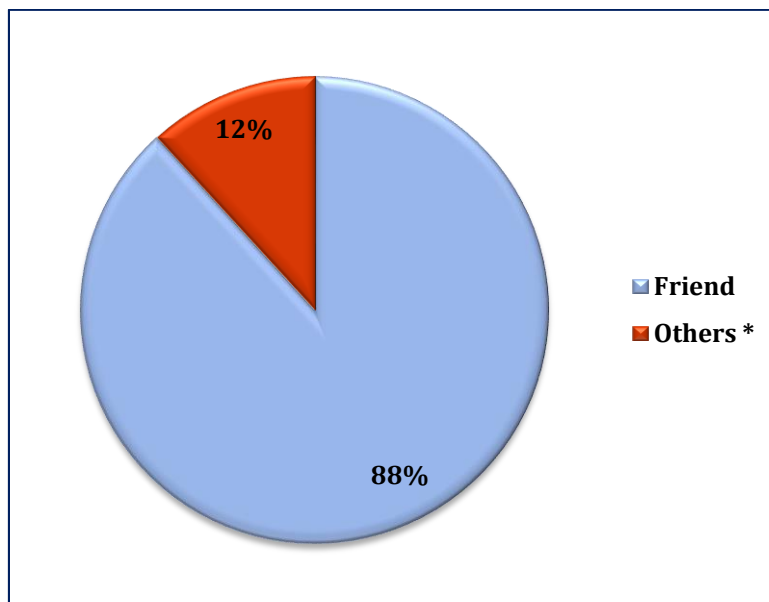
**Figure A2.9 Frequency of Drug Intake in Current Users**



**Figure A2.10 Amount Spent for Buying Drugs**

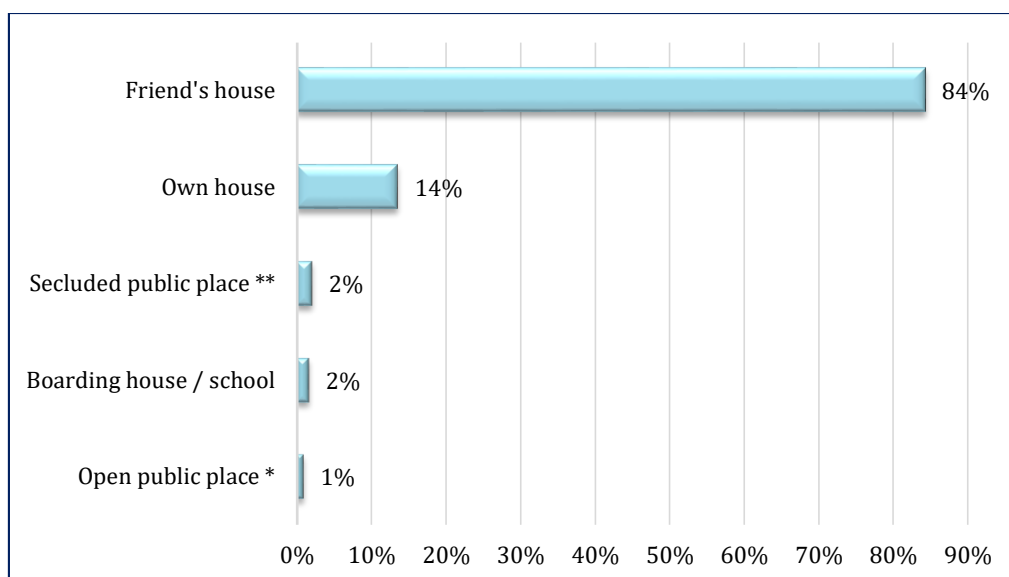


**Figure A2.11 Frequency of Buying Drugs**



**Figure A2.12 Person Who Usually Provided the Free Drug**





**Figure A2.13 Venue Where the Trial of a Drug Happened**

\* Others, i.e., relative, officemate, teammate, etc.

**Table A2. 1 Composition of the Population by Age Group**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
<b>Age Group</b>	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
Children (10-17)	12%	12%	2%	5%
Adults (18-59)	78%	77%	94%	91%
Elderly (60-69)	10%	11%	4%	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A2. 2 Composition of the Population by Gender**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
<b>Sex of Respondents</b>	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
<b>Male</b>	50%	47%	90%	87%
<b>Female</b>	50%	53%	9%	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Male to Female Ratio</b>	1:1	0.9:1	10:1	7:1

**Table A2. 3 Composition of the Population by Civil Status**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
<b>Civil Status of Respondents</b>	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
Single	28%	28%	27%	38%
Married/Living-in	65%	65%	69%	58%
Separated	2%	2%	3%	3%
Widow/Widower	5%	5%	1%	1%
Refused/No answer	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A2. 4 Marijuana Users: How Much Quantity of Drug Use Each Time**

<b>Total Philippines</b>	
<b>Quantity of Drug Use</b>	(82) %
<b>1 stick</b>	63.0%
<b>More than 1 stick</b>	33.3%
<b>No answer/refused</b>	3.7%

**Table A2. 5 Shabu Users: How Much Quantity of Drug Use Each Time**

<b>Total Philippines</b>	
<b>Quantity of Drug Use</b>	(55) %
<b>1 sachet</b>	69.2%
<b>More than 1 sachet</b>	25.6%
<b>No answer/refused</b>	5.1%

### ANNEX 3. Generation of the Respondents for 2015 Nationwide Study

#### EXAMPLE ENTIRE VISAYAS REGION

#### BASIC METHOD 7-step spps (sampling proportional to population size)

##### STEP 1:

Arrange alphabetically the provinces comprising Visayas Region, as follows:

##### **Provinces Comprising Visayas Region**

Aklan	Iloilo
Antique	Leyte
Biliran	Negros Occidental
Bohol	Negros Oriental
Capiz	Northern Samar
Cebu	Samar
Eastern Samar	Siquijor
Guimaras	Southern Leyte

##### STEP 2:

In each province, arrange the municipalities alphabetically. See below, for illustration purposes, the alphabetical arrangement of the municipalities in Aklan Province.

##### EXAMPLE:

##### **Municipalities in Aklan Province**

Altavas	Madalag
Balete	Makato
Banga	Malay
Batan	Malinao
Buruanga	Nabas
Ibajay	New Washington
Kalibo	Numancia
Lezo	Tangalan
Libacao	

##### STEP 3:

In each municipality, arrange the barangays alphabetically.

##### EXAMPLE:

##### **Barangays in the Municipality of Altavas, Province of Aklan**

Cabangila	Lupo
Cabugao	Man-up
Catmon	Odiang
Dalipdip	Poblacion
Ginictan	Quinasay-an
Linayasan	Talon
Lumaymay	Tibiao

##### STEP 4:

Add barangay population cumulatively from 1 to nth (entire Visayas Region).

The computation starts with the barangays in the town of Altavas, Aklan Province and ends with the barangays in the municipality of Tomas Oppus, Southern Leyte Province.

#### LIST STARTER

BARANGAY	2010 POPULATION	CUMULATIVE POPULATION
Cabangila, Altavas, Aklan	1,705	1,705
Cabugao	1,708	3,413
Catmon	1,504	4,917
Dalipdip	698	5,615
Ginictan	1,527	7,142
Linayasan	1,860	9,002
Lumaynay	1,585	10,587
Lupo	2,251	12,838

#### LIST ENDER

BARANGAY	2010 POPULATION	CUMULATIVE POPULATION
Ponong, Tomas Oppus, Southern Leyte	484	17,998,978
Rizal	728	17,999,706
San Agustin	653	18,000,359
San Antonio	540	18,000,899
San Isidro	1,220	18,002,119
San Miguel	369	18,002,488
San Roque	471	18,002,959
Tinago	981	18,003,940

#### STEP 5:

Determine the **sampling points** (or **spots**) given the following assumptions:

Total Visayas interview quota .....	1,000
Interview quota per spot .....	16
Number of spots needed for Visayas .....	62

Specific procedures in determining the sampling points (or spots):

- Find the sampling interval, as follows:

$$\text{Sampling Interval} = \frac{\text{Total region population}}{\text{No. of spots needed}}$$

$$\text{Sampling Interval} = \frac{15,587,058}{62} = \boxed{251,404}$$

- Choose a number from the Table of Random Numbers that would serve as the starting number. Example, random starting number = **98,675**.
- Read through the cumulative population of barangays to determine where No. **98,675** could be found. The barangay containing No. **98,675** would be the 1<sup>st</sup> sampling spot.

- d. Add the sampling interval to the random starting number to determine the 2<sup>nd</sup> sampling spot (**98,675 + 251,404 = 350,079**).
- e. Add the sampling interval to **350,079** to find the 3<sup>rd</sup> sampling spot and so on until all **62** sampling spots shall have been determined.

#### VISAYAS REGION SAMPLING SPOTS

Sampling Spot No.	Resident No.	Sampling Spot (Barangay where Resident No. can be Found)
1	98,675	Man-up, Batan, Aklan
2	350,079	Tigpalas, Malinao, Aklan
3	601,483	Poblacion Norte, Tobias Fornier (Dao), Antique
4	852,887	Igsuming, Sibalom, Antique
5	1,104,291	Poblacion, Anda, Bohol
6	1,355,695	Buacao, Clarin, Bohol
7	1,607,099	Tulang, Jetafe, Bohol
8	1,858,503	Ewon, Sevilla, Bohol
9	2,109,907	Katarungan, Ubay, Bohol
10	2,361,311	Jagnaya, Jamindan, Capiz
11	2,612,715	Cubay, President Roxas, Capiz
12	2,864,119	Apero, Tapaz, Capiz
13	3,115,523	Bayong, Balamban, Cebu
14	3,366,927	South Granada, Boljoon, Cebu
15	3,618,331	Pulpogan, Consolacion, Cebu
16	3,869,735	Quisol, Danao City, Cebu
17	4,121,139	Poblacion, Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
18	4,372,543	Tubod, Minglanilla, Cebu
19	4,623,947	Malalay, Ronda, Cebu
20	4,875,351	Nahus-an, Sogod, Cebu
21	5,126,755	Don Andres Soriano (Lutopan), Toledo City, Cebu
22	5,378,159	Buhisan, Cebu City, Cebu
23	5,629,563	Labangon, Cebu City, Cebu
24	5,880,967	Sawang Calero (Pob.), Cebu City, Cebu
25	6,132,371	Looc, Mandaue City, Cebu
26	6,383,775	Magongbong, Dolores, Eastern Samar
27	6,635,179	Santo Tomas, Sulat, Eastern Samar
28	6,886,583	Poblacion, Anilao, Iloilo
29	7,137,987	Cabagiao, Calinog, Iloilo
30	7,389,391	Bayas (Bayas Island), Estancia, Iloilo

### VISAYAS REGION SAMPLING SPOTS (CONT'D...)

Sampling Spot No.	Resident No.	Sampling Spot (Barangay where Resident No. can be Found)
31	7,640,795	Yawyawan, Lemery, Iloilo
32	7,892,199	Bitaoagan, Passi, Iloilo
33	8,143,603	Bonga, San Joaquin, Iloilo
34	8,395,007	Benedicto (Jaro), Iloilo City, Iloilo
35	8,646,411	Santo Domingo, Iloilo City, Iloilo
36	8,897,815	Alegria, Bato, Leyte
37	9,149,219	Jugaban (Pob.), Carigara, Leyte
38	9,400,623	Tinambacan, Jaro, Leyte
39	9,652,027	Libjo, Merida, Leyte
40	9,903,431	San Miguel, Palompon, Leyte
41	10,154,835	Barangay 94 (Tigbao), Tacloban City, Leyte
42	10,406,239	Malingin, Bago City, Negros Occ.
43	10,657,643	Bagacay, Calatrava, Negros Occ.
44	10,909,047	Magsaysay (Binabongol), Escalante, Negros Occ.
45	11,160,451	Culipapa, Hinoba-an (Asia), Negros Occ.
46	11,411,855	Tampalon, Kabankalan, Negros Occ.
47	11,663,259	Iglau-an, Murcia, Negros Occ.
48	11,914,663	Codcod, San Carlos City, Negros Occ.
49	12,166,067	Gil Montilla, Sipalay, Negros Occ.
50	12,417,471	Barangay XX, Victoria City, Negros Occ.
51	12,668,875	Mandalagan, Bacolod City, Negros Occ.
52	12,920,279	Maaslum, Ayungon, Negros Or.
53	13,171,683	Nalundan, Bindoy (Payabon), Negros Or.
54	13,423,087	Sandayao, Guihulngan, Negros Or.
55	13,674,491	Mabuhay, Santa Catalina, Negros Or.
56	13,925,895	Balabag West, Valencia (Luzurriaga), Negros Or.
57	14,177,299	Aroganga, Laoang, Northern Samar
58	14,428,703	Veriato, San Isidro, Northern Samar
59	14,680,107	Tarabucan, Calbayog City, Samar
60	14,931,511	San Andres, Motiong, Samar
61	15,182,915	Calunasan, Maria, Siquijor
62	15,434,319	San Jose, Malitbog, Southern Leyte

#### **STEP 6:**

Choose random 16 sample households in each sampling spot following the steps below:

- a. Pull out from the office file of maps the barangay map of a chosen sampling spot.
- b. Note down on the barangay map the following coverage instructions:
  - i. the corner where the coverage should start, to be marked by an "X";
  - ii. the direction of coverage from the starting corner, to be marked by "arrow lines"; and

- iii. the Random Start (RS) Number. An RS 3, for example, would mean that you start calling on the 3<sup>rd</sup> house from the starting corner.
- iv. After the 1<sup>st</sup> sample, follow a house-to-house coverage around the block.

### **STEP 7:**

Choose one probability respondent in every sample household.

If a household has two or more members who would qualify as a respondent, choose who to interview through a statistical selection key, specifically, the KISH GRID.

### **SCREENER**

1. We'll be interviewing only one member of your family. But before that, may I get the names of all the household members permanently residing here, and between 12 years old and above. Let's start from the oldest.

**ENTER ALL QUALIFIED MEMBERS INTO KISH GRID BELOW. THEN CHOOSE PR**

NO.	QUALIFIED PR	SEX	AGE	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER									
				1	2	3	(4)	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Nemy	M	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Mary	F	48	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
3	Jonah	M	21	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	1
4	Raquel	F	19	4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2
5	Isidro	M	17	1	1	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	1
6	Eric	M	15	6	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	3	5
7	Jun	M	13	5	2	3	1	7	7	3	2	6	4
8				2	5	4	1	6	3	5	4	8	7
9				3	4	6	7	5	8	1	9	2	6
10				7	8	3	2	4	1	6	10	5	9

May I talk to [PR] if he/she is around or set an appointment with him/her for a brief interview if he/she is not available today?

PR: Nemy SEX: Male AGE: 55

### **KISH GRID INSTRUCTIONS:**

Arrange in the KISH GRID all the names of family members aged 10 years and above, starting from the oldest down to the youngest.

Draw a horizontal line starting from the youngest person in the list up to the assigned column for this interview, i.e., the column where top-most number is encircled.

Then, draw a vertical line starting from the top of the assigned column down to the horizontal line drawn earlier.

The number found at the intersection of the horizontal and vertical lines tells you that the family member who bears this number in the list should be the probability respondent.

In our example, the number found at the intersection of the horizontal and vertical lines is 1. So, NEMY, who is No. 1 in the list, becomes the probability respondent in this household.

### **NOTES ABOUT THE KISH GRID:**

KISH GRID comes handy when a sample home would have two or more members who qualify as respondent.

The instrument ensures an objective way of choosing a probability respondent in a sample home. It deters the personal biases of the interviewer from getting into the respondent selection process.

This is a common method among marketing research practitioners in the country (agency as well as client side).

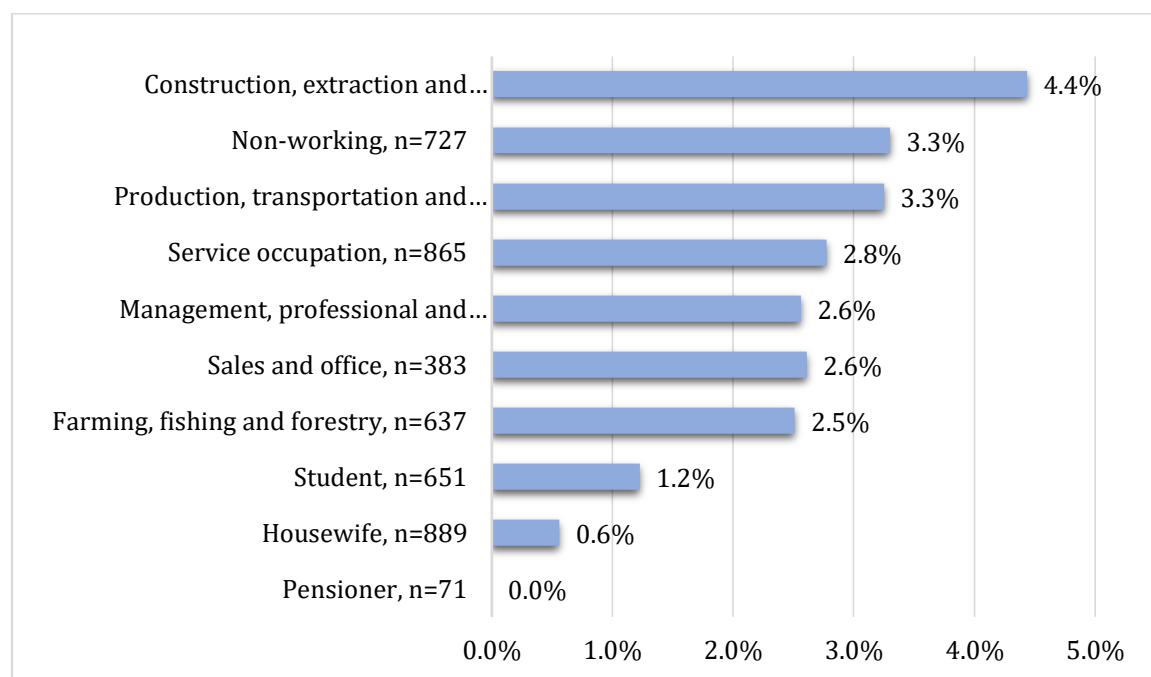
**RULES ON RESPONDENT SUBSTITUTION:**

If Probability Respondent (PR) were not available at first call, set an appointment with his next availability date and time. If still not available after a valid callback, replace PR with another from a different home. Make sure that the substitute has the same profile as the original, to wit: same barangay, same socio-economic class, same gender and same age range.



## ANNEX 4. Prevalence by Specific Industries/Occupational Status

Industries which register higher prevalence rates than the others are “construction, extraction and maintenance (4.4%)” and “production, transportation and material moving (3.3%)”. Note that the non-working segment also registers high prevalence rate (3.3%).



*Prevalence by Specific Industry/Occupational Status*

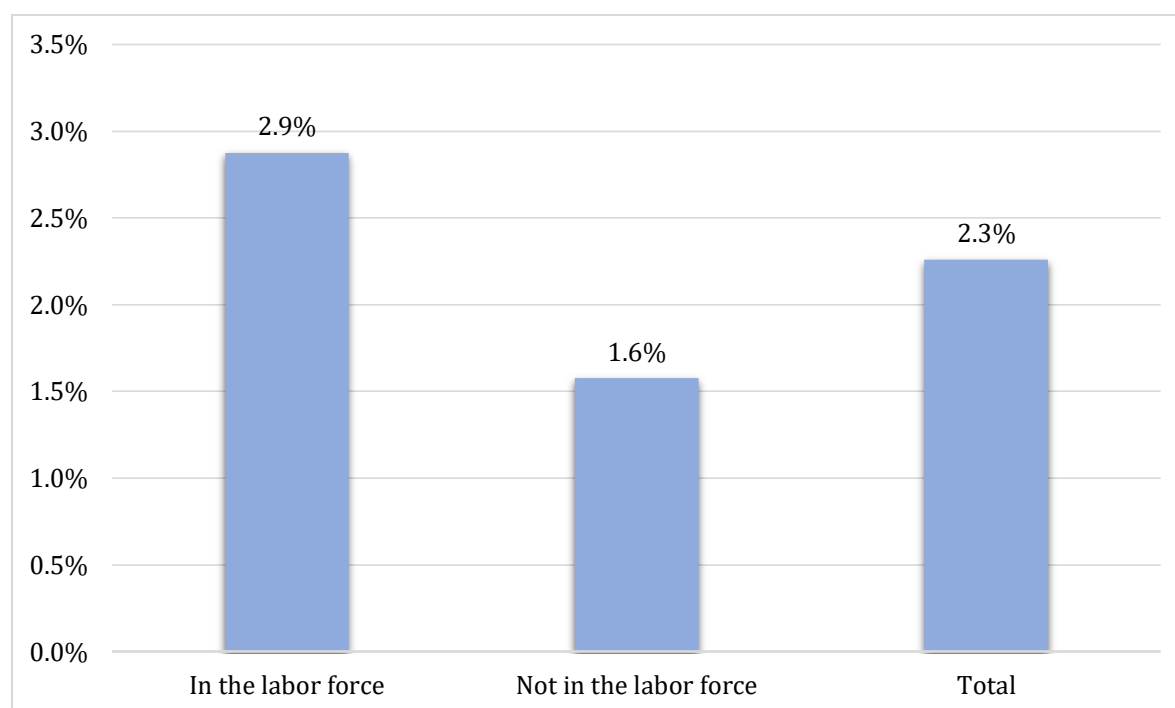
### Composition of the Population by Specific Industries / Occupational Status

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users **
<b>Occupational Status</b>	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
<b>Housewife</b>	18%	19%	3%	4%
<b>Service occupation</b>	17%	17%	22%	21%
<b>Non-working</b>	15%	14%	18%	21%
<b>Farming, fishing and forestry</b>	13%	12%	19%	14%
<b>Student</b>	13%	14%	3%	7%
<b>Sales and office</b>	8%	8%	8%	9%
<b>Management, professional and related occupation</b>	5%	5%	8%	6%
<b>Construction, extraction and maintenance</b>	5%	5%	9%	10%
<b>Production, transportation and material-moving</b>	5%	5%	10%	7%
<b>Pensioner</b>	1%	1%	1%	*
<b>Refused/No answer</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Less than 0.5%

\*\*The column on current users includes those who used drugs only once and the repeat users.

Prevalence is higher among those who are in the labor force than among those who are not.



***Prevalence among Population Who Are in the Labor Force and Those Who Are Not***

Those in the labor force comprise around 53% of the population aged 10-69. Among drug users, they make up around 67% of this segment.

**Composition of the Population by Those Who Are In Labor Force and Those Who Are Not**

	Total Population	Nonusers	Lifetime	Current Users
	(5000) %	(4694) %	(306) %	(113) %
<b>1 – In the labor force</b>	52.9%	51.4%	75.5%	67.3%
<b>2 – Not in the labor force</b>	46.9%	48.4%	24.2%	32.7%
<b>Refused/No answer</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

1 – in the labor force: those who are working, and are 15 years and older. It could not be determined however if those who are not working are actively looking for work or not.

2 – Not in the labor force: Those who are not working, housewives, pensioners, and students, or those who are less than 15 years old.

## ANNEX 5. Report on Rate of Substitution of Original Respondents/Sampling Spots

Substitution of original respondents happened in 13% of the interviews completed.

### Rate of Substitution of Respondents

	Total Philippines
	(5,000) %
Original respondents	86.8 %
Substitute respondents	13.2 %
Total	100 %

The reasons for substitution mostly dwell on the fact that the original respondents were not at home at the time of call (68%). Some refused to be interviewed (20%) and a few said that they are busy (11%).

### Reasons for Substitution of Original Respondents

	Total Philippines
Reason for Substitution	(662) %
Not at home	68%
Refused	20%
Busy	11%
Not available	1%
Sick/Not fit for interview	1%
Total	100 %

Out of the total 310 sampling spots generated for the study, 16 (or 5%) had to be replaced for one reason or another.

### Rate of Substitution of Original Sampling Spots

	Total Philippines
Rate of Substitution	(310) %
Covered and completed successfully	95%
Had to be replaced for one reason or another	5%
Total	100 %

The reasons for substitution of original sampling spots revolve around safety of field personnel concerns, Barangay Chair's refusal for coverage of his area and too far distance of the barangay from the Poblacion.

### Reasons for Substitution of Original Sampling Spots

	Total Philippines	
Reasons for Substitution	(16) %	
	#	%
Too risky for an outsider to go in and around the community according to local police authorities	6	38%
Barangay Chair did not allow coverage of his area for one reason or another	3	19%

	Total Philippines	
Too far from the poblacion area, takes more than half a day to go to and from the area	3	19%
An isolated islet, 2-3 hours to reach and another 2-3 hours to get back	2	12%
Cannot be reached because of damages to/debris along the roads brought about by Typhoon Nona/Onyok	2	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>

## ANNEX 6. List of barangays covered in the survey

### NCR (METRO MANILA) SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.		BGY	BARANGAY	MUN	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROV	REG
1		008	Barangay 8	01	Kalookan City	75	13
2		034	Barangay 34	01	Kalookan City	75	13
3		097	Barangay 97	01	Kalookan City	75	13
4		160	Barangay 160	01	Kalookan City	75	13
5		171	Barangay 171	01	Kalookan City	75	13
6		176	Barangay 176	01	Kalookan City	75	13
7		177	Barangay 177	01	Kalookan City	75	13
8		187	Barangay 187	01	Kalookan City	75	13
9		008	Talon Uno	01	Las Pinas	76	13
10		014	Pamplona Tres	01	Las Pinas	76	13
11		020	Talon Singko	01	Las Pinas	76	13
12		010	Guadalupe Viejo	02	Makati	76	13
13		023	San Antonio	02	Makati	76	13
14		003	Bayan-bayanan	02	Malabon	75	13
15		015	Potrero	02	Malabon	75	13
16		021	Tugatog	02	Malabon	75	13
17		014	Hulo	01	Mandaluyong	74	13
18		019	Barangay 704	10	Malate, Manila	39	13
19		012	Barangay 844	12	Pandacan, Manila	39	13
20		045	Barangay 439	06	Sampaloc, Manila	39	13
21		176	Barangay 570	06	Sampaloc, Manila	39	13
22		008	Barangay 275	04	San Nicolas, Manila	39	13
23		082	Barangay 889	14	Santa Ana, Manila	39	13
24		007	Barangay 7	01	Tondo, Manila	39	13
25		070	Barangay 70	01	Tondo, Manila	39	13
26		121	Barangay 121	01	Tondo, Manila	39	13
27		204	Barangay 203	01	Tondo, Manila	39	13
28		003	Concepcion Uno	02	Marikina	74	13
29		007	Parang	02	Marikina	74	13
30		013	Marikina Heights (Concepcion)	02	Marikina	74	13
31		005	Poblacion	03	Muntinlupa	76	13
32		007	Sucat	03	Muntinlupa	76	13
33		009	North Bay Blvd., South	03	Navotas	75	13
34		001	Baclaran	04	Paranaque	76	13
35		007	B. F. Homes	04	Paranaque	76	13
36		012	San Antonio	04	Paranaque	76	13
37		042	Barangay 42	05	Pasay City	76	13
38		165	Barangay 165	05	Pasay City	76	13
39		001	Bagong Ilog	03	Pasig	74	13
40		012	Maybunga	03	Pasig	74	13
41		019	San Antonio	03	Pasig	74	13
42		011	Napico	03	Pasig	74	13
43		005	Baesa	04	Quezon City	74	13
44		012	Bahay Toro	04	Quezon City	74	13
45		022	Commonwealth	04	Quezon City	74	13
46		139	Batasan Hills	04	Quezon City	74	13
47		041	Fairview	04	Quezon City	74	13
48		051	Krus Na Ligas	04	Quezon City	74	13
49		066	Matandang Balara	04	Quezon City	74	13
50		079	Pasong Putik Proper	04	Quezon City	74	13
51		091	Sacred Heart	04	Quezon City	74	13
52		105	Santa Lucia	04	Quezon City	74	13
53		119	Talipapa	04	Quezon City	74	13
54		126	Ugong Norte	04	Quezon City	74	13
55		138	Payatas	04	Quezon City	74	13
56		142	North Fairview	04	Quezon City	74	13
57		001	Bagong Tanyag	07	Taguig	76	13
58		010	Napindan	07	Taguig	76	13
59		015	Upper Bicutan	07	Taguig	76	13
60		005	Bignay	04	Valenzuela	75	13
61		011	Hen. T. De Leon	04	Valenzuela	75	13
62		019	Marulas	04	Valenzuela	75	13

## NORTH LUZON SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.		BGY	BARANGAY		MUN	CITY / MUNICIPALITY		PROV	PROVINCE		REG	REGION
1		044	Bgy 27, Nstra. Sra. De Soledad (Pob.)		12	Laoag City		28	Ilocos Norte		1	Ilocos
2		047	Salsalamagui		23	Vintar		28	Ilocos Norte		1	Ilocos
3		007	Legleg (Pob.)		15	Quirino (Angkaki)		29	Ilocos Sur		1	Ilocos
4		015	Cabulanglangan		33	Tagudin		29	Ilocos Sur		1	Ilocos
5		025	San Julian West		01	Agoo		33	La Union		1	Ilocos
6		016	Sobredillo		09	Caba		33	La Union		1	Ilocos
7		022	Legleg		16	San Juan		33	La Union		1	Ilocos
8		004	Bersamin		04	Alcala		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
9		024	Carungay		11	Bayambang		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
10		012	Laguit Padilla		15	Bugallon		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
11		004	Eguia		19	Dasol		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
12		068	Tobor		24	Malasiqui		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
13		001	Alipangpang		30	Pozzorubio		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
14		003	Anonang		33	San Fabian		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
15		010	Namagbagan		39	Santa Maria		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
16		016	Cayambanan		46	Urdaneta		55	Pangasinan		1	Ilocos
17		003	Namarabar		17	Penarrubia		01	Abra		14	CAR
18		007	Buyacaoan		05	Buguias		11	Benguet		14	CAR
19		003	Ba-ayan		14	Tublay		11	Benguet		14	CAR
20		011	Chumang		06	Mayoyao		27	Ifugao		14	CAR
21		006	Canayun		01	Abulug		15	Cagayan		2	Cagayan Valley
22		015	Palloc		07	Ballesteros		15	Cagayan		2	Cagayan Valley
23		001	Aggunetan		17	Lasam		15	Cagayan		2	Cagayan Valley
24		038	Basi West		27	Solana		15	Cagayan		2	Cagayan Valley
25		013	Magassi		06	Cabagan		31	Isabela		2	Cagayan Valley
26		012	Mabini		13	Gamu		31	Isabela		2	Cagayan Valley
27		024	Villa Paz		20	Naguilian		31	Isabela		2	Cagayan Valley
28		023	Minanga		31	San Mariano		31	Isabela		2	Cagayan Valley
29		024	Lapogan		37	Tumauini		31	Isabela		2	Cagayan Valley
30		028	<b>Antutot</b> (replacement for: Nantawacan)		09	Kasibu		50	N. Vizcaya		2	Cagayan Valley
31		024	San Pedro		04	Maddela		57	Quirino		2	Cagayan Valley
32		001	Bayabas		06	Dipaculao,		77	Aurora		3	Central Luzon
33		040	Tabacan		04	Dinalupihan		08	Bataan		3	Central Luzon
34		003	Balagtas (Pob.)		10	Orion		08	Bataan		3	Central Luzon
35		014	Poblacion		03	Baliuag		14	Bulacan		3	Central Luzon
36		014	Tibagan		06	Bustos		14	Bulacan		3	Central Luzon
37		002	Atlag		10	Malolos		14	Bulacan		3	Central Luzon
38		016	Tabing Ilog		11	Marilao		14	Bulacan		3	Central Luzon
39		006	Paco		14	Obando		14	Bulacan		3	Central Luzon

## NORTH LUZON SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BGY	BARANGAY	MUN	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROV	PROVINCE	REG	REGION
40	001	Akle	19	San Ildefonso	14	Bulacan	3	Central Luzon
41	028	Francisco Homes-Mulawin	20	San Jose del Monte	14	Bulacan	3	Central Luzon
42	007	Diliman I	22	San Rafael	14	Bulacan	3	Central Luzon
43	031	San Felipe Matanda	01	Aliaga	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
44	090	Aduas Norte	03	Cabanatuan City	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
45	015	Santo Cristo Norte	08	Gapan	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
46	007	San Jose	14	Licab	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
47	002	Agbannawag	23	Rizal	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
48	006	Magpapalayoc	27	San Leonardo	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
49	008	General Luna	32	Zaragoza	49	Nueva Ecija	3	Central Luzon
50	026	San Juan Bano	03	Arayat	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
51	016	San Juan Bautista	07	Guagua	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
52	008	Dau	09	Mabalacat	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
53	025	Santa Lucia Wakas	12	Masantol	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
54	004	Calulut	16	San Fernando	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
55	013	Santa Monica	18	San Simon	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
56	018	<b>Salapungan</b> (replacement for Pandan)	01	Angeles City	54	Pampanga	3	Central Luzon
57	001	Alfonso	05	Concepcion	69	Tarlac	3	Central Luzon
58	005	Banaoang West	09	Moncada	69	Tarlac	3	Central Luzon
59	018	Binauganan	16	Tarlac	69	Tarlac	3	Central Luzon
60	023	San Jacinto	17	Victoria	69	Tarlac	3	Central Luzon
61	002	Antipolo (Pob.)	09	San Antonio	71	Zambales	3	Central Luzon
62	008	Gordon Heights	07	Olongapo City	71	Zambales	3	Central Luzon

## SOUTH LUZON SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BGY	BARANGAY	MUN	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROV	PROVINCE	REG	REGION
1	015	Cullat	03	Daraga (Locsin)	05	Albay	05	Bicol
2	055	Bgy. 38 - Gogon (Bgy. 54)	06	Legaspi City	05	Albay	05	Bicol
3	018	Ogob	10	Malinao	05	Albay	05	Bicol
4	022	San Roque	16	Santo Domingo (Libog)	05	Albay	05	Bicol
5	005	Catabaguangan	02	Capalonga	16	Camarines Norte	05	Bicol
6	018	Lanot	07	Mercedes	16	Camarines Norte	05	Bicol
7	032	Santiago (Pob.)	03	Bato	17	Camarines Sur	05	Bicol
8	015	San Jose East	10	Canaman	17	Camarines Sur	05	Bicol

## SOUTH LUZON SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BGY	BARANGAY	MUN	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROV	PROVINCE	REG	REGION
9	023	Panagan	17	Lagonoy	17	Camarines Sur	05	Bicol
10	030	San Miguel (Pob.)	23	Nabua	17	Camarines Sur	05	Bicol
11	016	Santa Rosa Del Norte (Pob.)	27	Pasacao	17	Camarines Sur	05	Bicol
12	035	Salanda	34	Sipocot	17	Camarines Sur	05	Bicol
13	011	Kilikilihan	09	San Miguel	20	Catanduanes	05	Bicol
14	016	Palane	03	Balud	41	Masbate	05	Bicol
15	016	F. Magallanes	11	Masbate City	41	Masbate	05	Bicol
16	015	District II (Pob.)	19	San Jacinto	41	Masbate	05	Bicol
17	045	Caricaran	16	Bacon	62	Sorsogon	05	Bicol
18	046	Tinanogan	07	Donsol	62	Sorsogon	05	Bicol
19	011	Perlas	14	Prieto Diaz	62	Sorsogon	05	Bicol
20	046	San Piro	03	Balayan	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
21	115	Tinga Labak	05	Batangas City	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
22	013	Molinete	11	Laurel	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
23	048	Poblacion Barangay 7	14	Lipa City	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
24	029	Lumbangan	19	Nasugbu	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
25	030	Pocotol	23	San Juan	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
26	008	Caloocan	30	Talisay	10	Batangas	04	CALABARZON
27	032	Aniban V	03	Bacoar	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
28	027	Barangay 33 (Buwan-buwan)	05	Cavite City	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
29	044	Santa Maria (Barangay 20)	06	Dasmariñas	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
30	023	San Francisco	08	General Trias	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
31	008	Calumpang Cerca	10	Indang	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
32	010	Salcedo II	16	Noveleta	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
33	018	<b>Centro East, Calamba</b> (replacement for: San Jose, Tagaytay)	19	Tagaytay City	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
34	016	Jacinto Lumbreras	23	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	21	Cavite	04	CALABARZON
35	015	Platero	03	Binan	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
36	018	<b>Real*</b> (replacement fro: La Mesa)	05	Calamba	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
37	001	Longos	09	Kalayaan	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
38	045	Santa Lucia	17	Nagcarlan	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
39	048	San Gabriel	24	San Pablo City	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
40	016	San Vicente	25	San Pedro	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
41	007	Ibaba	28	Santa Rosa	34	Laguna	04	CALABARZON
42	016	Masin Norte	08	Candelaria	56	Quezon	04	CALABARZON
43	001	Abiawin	20	Infanta	56	Quezon	04	CALABARZON
44	018	Dalahican	24	Lucena City	56	Quezon	04	CALABARZON
45	009	Ibabang Palsabangon	30	Pagbilao	56	Quezon	04	CALABARZON
46	011	Pagsangahan	42	San Francisco (Aurora)	56	Quezon	04	CALABARZON
47	042	Mate	47	Tayabas	56	Quezon	04	CALABARZON
48	003	Dela Paz (Pob.)	02	Antipolo City	58	Rizal	04	CALABARZON
49	011	Bagong Nayon	02	Antipolo City	58	Rizal	04	CALABARZON
50	024	Macamot	04	Binangonan	58	Rizal	04	CALABARZON
51	016	San Juan	05	Cainta	58	Rizal	04	CALABARZON
52	004	Maybancal	09	Morong	58	Rizal	04	CALABARZON
53	014	San Isidro (Pob.)	12	Tanay	58	Rizal	04	CALABARZON
54	043	Napo	05	Santa Cruz	40	Marinduque	17	MIMAROPA
55	014	San Francisco	09	Sablayan	51	Occidental Mindoro	17	MIMAROPA
56	020	Morente	03	Bongabong	52	Oriental Mindoro	17	MIMAROPA
57	021	Inarawan	08	Naujan	52	Oriental Mindoro	17	MIMAROPA



## SOUTH LUZON SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BGY	BARANGAY	MUN	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROV	PROVINCE	REG	REGION
58	022	Zone III (Pob.)	14	Socorro	52	Oriental Mindoro	17	MIMAROPA
59	024	Tagumpay	09	Coron	53	Palawan	17	MIMAROPA
60	053	Santa Monica	16	Puerto Princesa	53	Palawan	17	MIMAROPA
61	003	Isumbo	24	Sofronio Espanola	53	Palawan	17	MIMAROPA
62	008	Tugdan	01	Alacantara	59	Romblon	17	MIMAROPA

\* Bgy Real was covered twice, using different starting points each time. The 1st set of interviews were discarded.

## NUMBER IDs OF VISAYAS SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BARANGAY	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE	REGION
1	Man-up	Batan	Aklan	Western Vis
2	Tigpalas	Malinao	Aklan	Western Vis
3	Poblacion Norte	Tobias Fornier (Dao)	Antique	Western Vis
4	Igsuming	Sibalom	Antique	Western Vis
5	Jagnaya	Jamindan	Capiz	Western Vis
6	Cubay	President Roxas	Capiz	Western Vis
7	Apero	Tapaz	Capiz	Western Vis
8	Poblacion	Anilao	Iloilo	Western Vis
9	Cabagiao	Calinog	Iloilo	Western Vis
10	Bayas (Bayas Island)	Estancia	Iloilo	Western Vis
11	Yawyawan	Lemery	Iloilo	Western Vis
12	Bitaoan	Passi	Iloilo	Western Vis
13	BULHO	San Joaquin	Iloilo	Western Vis
14	Benedicto (Jaro)	Iloilo City	Iloilo	Western Vis
15	Santo Domingo	Iloilo City	Iloilo	Western Vis
16	Malingin	Bago City	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
17	<b>Agpangi</b> (replacement for: Bagacay)	Calatrava	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
18	Magsaysay (Binabongol)	Escalante	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
19	Culipapa	Hinoba-an (Asia)	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
20	Tampalon	Kabankalan	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
21	Iglau-an	Murcia	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
22	Codcod	San Carlos City	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
23	Gil Montilla	Sipalay	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
24	Barangay XX	Victorias City	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
25	Mandalagan	Bacolod City	Negros Occ.	Western Vis
26	Poblacion	Anda	Bohol	Central Vis
27	Buacao	Clarin	Bohol	Central Vis
28	Tulang	Jetafe	Bohol	Central Vis
29	Ewon	Sevilla	Bohol	Central Vis
30	Katarungan	Ubay	Bohol	Central Vis
31	Bayong	Balamban	Cebu	Central Vis
32	South Granada	Boljoon	Cebu	Central Vis
33	Pulpogan	Consolacion	Cebu	Central Vis
34	Quisol	Danao City	Cebu	Central Vis
35	Poblacion	Lapu-lapu City	Cebu	Central Vis
36	Tubod	Minglanilla	Cebu	Central Vis
37	Malalay	Ronda	Cebu	Central Vis
38	Nahus-an	Sogod	Cebu	Central Vis
39	Don Andres Soriano (Lutopan)	Toledo City	Cebu	Central Vis
40	Buhisan	Cebu City	Cebu	Central Vis
41	Labangon	Cebu City	Cebu	Central Vis
42	Sawang Calero (Pob.)	Cebu City	Cebu	Central Vis
43	Looc	Mandaue City	Cebu	Central Vis
44	Maaslum	Ayungon	Negros Or.	Central Vis
45	Nalundan	Bindoy (Payabon)	Negros Or.	Central Vis
46	<b>Balogo</b> (replacement for: Sandayao)	Guihulngan	Negros Or.	Central Vis
47	Mabuhay	Santa Catalina	Negros Or.	Central Vis
48	Balabag West	Valencia (Luzurriaga)	Negros Or.	Central Vis
49	Calunasan	Maria	Siquijor	Central Vis
50	<b>Tanauan</b> (replacement for: Magongbong)	Dolores	Eastern Samar	Eastern Vis

### NUMBER IDs OF VISAYAS SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BARANGAY	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE	REGION
51	Santo Tomas	Sulat	Eastern Samar	Eastern Vis
52	Alegria	Bato	Leyte	Eastern Vis
53	Jugaban (Pob.)	Carigara	Leyte	Eastern Vis
54	Tinambacan	Jaro	Leyte	Eastern Vis
55	Libjo	Merida	Leyte	Eastern Vis
56	San Miguel	Palompon	Leyte	Eastern Vis
57	Barangay 94 (Tigbao)	Tacloban City	Leyte	Eastern Vis
58	<b>Camparanga, Pambujan</b> (replacement for: Aroganga, Laoang)	Laoang	Northern Samar	Eastern Vis
59	Veriato	San Isidro	Northern Samar	Eastern Vis
60	Tarabucan	Calbayog City	Samar	Eastern Vis
61	<b>Calapi</b> (replacement for: San Andres)	Motiong	Samar	Eastern Vis
62	San Jose	Malitbog	Southern Leyte	Eastern Vis

### NUMBER IDs OF MINDANAO SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BARANGAY	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE	REGION
1	Sangay	Kitcharao	Agusan Norte	CARAGA
2	Mahay	Butuan City	Agusan Norte	CARAGA
3	Johnson	Loreto	Agusan Sur	CARAGA
4	Pulang-lupa	Trento	Agusan Sur	CARAGA
5	Escolta (Pob.)	Dinagat	Surigao Norte	CARAGA
6	Washington (Pob.)	Surigao City	Surigao Norte	CARAGA
7	Tigao	Cortes	Surigao Sur	CARAGA
8	Bershiba	Kitaotao	Bukidnon	North Min
9	Maluko	Manolo Fortich	Bukidnon	North Min
10	Cosina	Talakag	Bukidnon	North Min
11	Bugang	Sagay	Camiguin	North Min
12	Cathedral Falls	Kapatagan	Lanao Norte	North Min
13	Mamaanon	Salvador	Lanao Norte	North Min
14	Tubod	Iligan City	Lanao Norte	North Min
15	Rizal Lower	Oroquieta City	Misamis Occ.	North Min
16	Gandawan	Don Victoriano Chiongbian (Don Mariano Marcos)	Misamis Occ.	North Min
17	Andales	Initao	Misamis Or.	North Min
18	Baluarte	Tagoloan	Misamis Or.	North Min
19	Carmen	Cag de Oro City	Misamis Or.	North Min
20	<b>San Vicente</b> (replacement for: Aliguay)	Dapitan City	Zambo Norte	ZAMBO PEN
21	Poblacion	Manukan	Zambo Norte	ZAMBO PEN
22	Poblacion	Sindangan	Zambo Norte	ZAMBO PEN
23	Lantungan	Aurora	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
24	Simbol	Kabasalan	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
25	Silangit	Molave	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
26	Poblacion	Siay	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
27	Eastern Poblacion	Sominot (Don Mariano Marcos)	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
28	Lunzuran	Zambo City	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
29	Tetuan	Zambo City	Zambo Sur	ZAMBO PEN
30	Poblacion	Mawab	Compostela Valley	Davao
31	Araibo	Pantukan	Compostela Valley	Davao
32	Gabuyan	Kapalong	Davao Norte	Davao
33	Peñaplata (Pob.)	Island Garden City of Samal	Davao Norte	Davao
34	Maguppo West	Tagum City	Davao Norte	Davao
35	Central (Pob.)	Manay	Davao Oriental	Davao
36	Kapatagan (Rizal)	Digos City	Davao Sur	Davao
37	Tagansule	Malalag	Davao Sur	Davao
38	Clib	Sulop	Davao Sur	Davao
39	Cabantian	Davao City	Davao Sur	Davao
40	Marilog	Davao City	Davao Sur	Davao
41	Tamayong	Davao City	Davao Sur	Davao
42	Leon Garcia, Sr.	Davao City	Davao Sur	Davao
43	Pigcawaran	Alamada	North Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN

## NUMBER IDs OF MINDANAO SAMPLING SPOTS

SPOT NO.	BARANGAY	CITY / MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE	REGION
44	Poblacion	Magpet	North Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
45	New Lawa-an	M'lang	North Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
46	Luanan	Aleosan	North Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
47	Maguling	Maitum	Sarangani	SOCSKARGEN
48	Cinco (Barrio 5)	Banga	South Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
49	Poblacion	Polomolok	South Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
50	Polonuling	Tupi	South Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
51	San Isidro (Lagao 2nd)	Gen. Santos City	South Cotabato	SOCSKARGEN
52	Telafas	Cumbio	Sultan Kudarat	SOCSKARGEN
53	Lilit	Lambayong (Mariano Marcos)	Sultan Kudarat	SOCSKARGEN
54	<b>La Piedad, Isabela</b> (replacement for: Apil-apil, Tipo-tipo, Basilan)	Tipo-tipo	Basilan	ARMM
55	<b>Tinagakan, GenSan</b> (replacement for: Bangon [Dilausan], Lumbatan, Lanao Sur)	Lumbatan	Lanao Sur	ARMM
56	<b>Baluntay, Alabel</b> (replacement for: Tangcal, Tubaran, Lanao Sur)	Tubaran	Lanao Sur	ARMM
57	Katil	Datu Paglas	Maguindanao	ARMM
58	Polloc	Parang	Maguindanao	ARMM
59	Gadung	Barira	Maguindanao	ARMM
60	<b>Sta. Maria, Zamboanga City</b> (replacement for: Asturias, Jolo, Sulu)	Jolo	Sulu	ARMM
61	<b>Talabaaan, Zamboanga City</b> (replacement for: Sangkap, Pata, Sulu)	Pata	Sulu	ARMM
62	<b>Cabaluay, Zamboanga City</b> (replacement for: Sumangday, Panglima Sugala, Tawi-tawi)	Panglima Sugala (Balimbing)	Tawi-tawi	ARMM

## ANNEX 7. Questionnaires

									-					
Region	Province	Town	Barangay	Urb/ Rur		HH number								

Cellphone number of respondent, if any: \_\_\_\_\_



## MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE (FORM A)

Magandang umaga/hapon. Ako po si \_\_\_\_\_ ng REECS, isang pribado at propesyonal na research company. Kami po ay nagsasagawa ng pag-aaral tungkol sa kalusugan ng mga tao dito sa inyong lugar. Maaari po ba kayong makausap nang sandali?

[INTRO: Good morning/afternoon sir/ma'am. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ from REECS, an independent and professional research organization. We are currently conducting a study on the health profile of the community. May I have a little of your time please.]

### SELECTION OF PROBABILITY RESPONDENT (PR)

**Q1** Isang miyembro lang ng inyong kabahayan ang aming iinterbyuhin. Pero bagay yan, maaari po kang makuha ang paglalan ng lahat ng miyembro ng inyong pamilya na permanenteng nakatira dito na may edad 10 taon pataas. Umpisahan po natin sa pinakamatanda.

*[We'll be interviewing only one member of your household. But before that, may I get the names of all the household members permanently residing here, who are from 10 to 69 years old. Let's start from the oldest.]*

**ENTER ALL MEMBERS AGED 10-69 INTO THE KISH GRID BELOW. THEN, CHOOSE PR.**

NO.	NAME	SEX	AGE	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER										
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2				1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
3				3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1
4				4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	2
5				1	1	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	1	1
6				6	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	3	5	5
7				5	2	3	1	7	7	3	2	6	4	4
8				2	5	4	1	6	3	5	4	8	7	6
9				3	4	6	7	5	8	1	9	2	6	7
10				7	8	3	2	4	1	6	10	5	9	9

Q2	
<p><b>Maaari po bang makausap si... (PR)... kung andito siya?</b>  <i>[May I talk to (PR) if he/she is around?]</i>  <b>(IF NOT AROUND, SET AN APPOINTMENT WITH HIM/HER FOR A BRIEF INTERVIEW)</b></p>	
<p>PR Name: _____  Sex: _____  Age: _____</p>	<p>Appointment: _____</p>
<p>Remarks:</p> <p>Substitute respondent, if ever:  Name: _____  Sex: _____  Age: _____</p>	<p>Reason for substitution:</p> <p>_____  _____  _____</p>
<p>Completed interview details:</p> <p>Name: _____  Sex: _____  Age: _____  Address: _____  _____  _____</p>	<p>Interviewed by: _____  Date: _____  Time started: _____  Time ended: _____</p>

## INTRODUCTION TO PROBABILITY RESPONDENT (PR)

### 1. FOR ADULT PR (18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE):

FULL DISCLOSURE SPIEL:

Magandang umaga/hapon. Ako po si \_\_\_\_\_ ng REECS, isang pribado at propesyonal na research company. Kami po ay nagsasagawa ng pag-aaral tungkol sa pangkalahatang kalusugan ng mga sambahayan (households) sa mga barangay ng Pilipinas. Isa po ang inyong barangay sa mga napiling maging kinatawan ng inyong probinsya. At base po sa aming pagbibilang, kayo naman po ang napili namin na maging survey respondent. Maaari po ba namin kayong ma-interview?

*[INTRO: Good morning/afternoon sir/ma'am. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ from REECS, an independent and professional research organization. We are currently conducting a study on the overall health profile of the communities in the country. Your community has been among those chosen to represent your province. Based on our selection process, you have been chosen as a respondent in our study. Can we interview you?]*

Kasama po sa ating pagkwe-kwentuhan ay ang mga pamamaraan para mapanatili ang kalusugan ng pamilya tulad ng ibat ibang klase ng palaro o ehersisyo, at ang mga problemang pangkalusugan katulad ng mga bisyo kasama na ang paninigarilyo, pagsusugal, pag-iinom ng alak at paggamit ng bawal na gamot. Nais din po naming malaman ang inyong pananaw kung paano mapapabuti ng pamahalaan ang pagbibigay ng mga serbisyong pangkalusugan at ang mga maitutulong po ninyo bilang isang mamamayan (bata o matanda) kaugnay dito.

*[Among other things, we will talk about ways of maintaining the good health of the family, such as the different types of sports and exercises. We will also cover topics about health-related problems that may arise from such vices as smoking, gambling, taking alcoholic drinks and using illegal drugs. We would also like to know your ideas about ways that government may do to improve its health services as well as how you can help as a citizen towards achieving this objective.]*

Humigit kumulang po mga kalahating oras ang ating kwentuhan. Makaka-asa po kayo na lahat ng pag-uusapan natin ay mananatiling lihim, sa atin-atin lang, o kumpidensyal.

*[The interview will take about half an hour, more or less. Rest assured that everything that we will be talking about will be held in strictest confidence.]*

Kung mayroon po kayong katanunagan, maaari po ninyong tawagan o i-text ang sinuman sa mga sumusunod:

*[If ever you have any questions, you may call or send a text to any of the following:]*

- Mark Ramirez, REECS Executive Director, 09176282341
- Pat Barretto, Jr., Survey Team Leader, 09174447059

Maraming salamat po.

*[Thank you very much.]*

Makapagbigay ho ba kayo ng oras para sa isang interview?

*[Can you spare a time for an interview?]*

*[IF PROBABILITY RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED, PROCEED TO ASK Q3.]*

### 2. FOR PR WHO ARE MINORS (BELOW 18 YEARS OLD):

#### STEP 1:

Make it a point to talk first to the child's father or mother. Introduce yourself to the child's parents, using the above FULL DISCLOSURE SPIEL. Then, ask the parents' permission to interview the child PR.

#### STEP 2:

Before starting the interview, ask both parent and child PR to affix their respective signature on the INFORMED CONSENT document.

Hold the interview in a child-friendly space, if possible without any of his parents listening.

#### STEP 3:

After the age (Q3) and gender (Q4) of the child respondent shall have been obtained, proceed to Q19 and continue thereafter. Obtain answers to Qs 5 – 18 from the child's father or mother.

### Section A. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

<b>Q3</b>	Age in (years) _____	<b>Q4</b>	Gender: 1 – Male 2 – Female 3 – LGBT
<b>Q5</b>	<p><b>Kayo po ba ang padre de pamilya / ginang ng tahanan? Kung hindi po, ka-anu-ano nyo po ang padre de pamilya?</b>  <i>[Are you the head of the family / lady of the house? If not, how are you related to the head of the family / lady of the house?]</i></p> <p><i>[STATE POSITION IN THE FAMILY IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD]</i></p> <p>1 - Husband 2 - Wife 3 - Son 4 - Daughter 5 - Brother 6 - Sister 7 - Father/Grandfather 8 - Mother/Grandmother 9 - Others, specify: _____</p>	<b>Q6</b>	<p><b>Ano po ang inyong pangunahing hanapbuhay o trabaho?</b>  <i>[What is your main occupation?]</i></p> <p><i>[WRITE IN THE VERBATIM RESPONSE AND CLASSIFY LATER ACCORDING TO CODES PROVIDED BELOW]</i></p> <p>1 - Management, professional &amp; related occupation 2 - Service occupation 3 - Sales and office 4 - Farming, fishing &amp; forestry 5 - Construction, extraction &amp; maintenance 6 - Production, transportation &amp; material-moving 7 - Pensioner 8 - Housewife 9 - Student 10 - Non-working</p>
<b>Q7</b>	<p><b>Ano ang pinaka-mataas na antas ng edukasyon ang iyong natapos?</b>  <i>[What is the highest level of education you have achieved?]</i></p> <p>1 - Pre-school 2 - Elementary level, indicate grade level _____ 3 - Elementary graduate 4 - High school level, indicate year level _____ 5 - High school graduate 6 - College level, indicate year level _____ 7 - College graduate 8 - Vocational/trade 9 - Masters (MS or MBA) 10 - Doctoral (PhD)/ post-doctoral studies 11 - No schooling</p>	<b>Q8</b>	<p><b>Maaari po bang malaman ang inyong relihiyon?</b>  <i>[May I know your religion?]</i></p> <p>1 - Catholic 2 - Born again Christian 3 - Islam 4 - Iglesia Ni Cristo 5 - Jehovah's Witness 6 - Other's specify: _____</p>
		<b>Q8a</b>	<p><b>CIVIL STATUS OF RESPONDENT</b></p> <p>1 – Single 2 – Married 3 – Separated/divorced/annulled 4 – Widow/widower 5 – Others, specify: _____</p>

### Section B. INFO ABOUT RESPONDENT'S PARENTS

*[TO BE ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS NOT THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD/LADY OF THE HOUSE]*

<b>Q9</b>	<p><b>Sino sa inyong mga magulang ang regular na nakatira dito sa inyong bahay, kahit man lang 6 na buwan sa loob ng isang taon?</b>  <i>[Who among your parents regularly lives in this house, at least 6 months in one year?]</i></p> <p>1 - Both father and mother 2 - Father only 3 - Mother only</p>	<b>Q10</b>	<p><i>[IF FATHER ONLY OR MOTHER ONLY IN Q9, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Bakit po hindi regular na nakatira dito sa inyong bahay ang inyong tatay / nanay? Bakit pa? Meron pa bang ibang kadahilanan?</b>  <i>[Why does your father/mother not regularly live in this house? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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### Section C. BREADWINNER OF THE FAMILY

<p><b>Q11</b> Sino ang pangunahing kumikita sa inyong pamilya? [Who is the MAIN income earner in your household?]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>[STATE POSITION IN THE FAMILY IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD]</p> <p>1 - Husband 2 - Wife 3 - Son 4 - Daughter 5 - Brother 6 - Sister 7 - Father/Grandfather 8 - Mother/Grandmother 9 - Others, specify: _____</p>	<p><b>Q12</b> Ano ang pangunahing hanapbuhay o trabaho ni ...{answer in Q11}...? [What is the occupation of the MAIN income earner in your household?]</p> <p>[WRITE IN THE VERBATIM RESPONSE AND CLASSIFY LATER ACCORDING TO CODES PROVIDED BELOW]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>1 - Management, professional, &amp; related occupation 2 - Service occupation 3 - Sales and office 4 - Farming, fishing &amp; forestry 5 - Construction, extraction, &amp; maintenance 6 - Production, transportation, &amp; material-moving 7 - Pensioner 8 - Housewife 9 - Student 10 - Non-working</p>
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### Section D. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

[IN CASE RESPONDENT IS A MINOR, ASK TO TALK TO HIS/HER PARENTS REGARDING HOUSEHOLD INCOME.]

**Q13** Nais namin malaman ang pangkalahatang kinita ng buong pamilya sa loob ng nakalipas na 12 buwan (o sa loob ng isang taon na panahon), kasama rito ang kinitang pera o kaya anumang uri ng natanggap na kita. (SHOWCARD 1)  
[We would like to know the total income of the household in the past 12 months (or past one-year period) which could be in the form of cash income or non-cash income.]

[ENUMERATOR: COMPUTE FOR MONTHLY INCOME, THEN, RE-COMPUTE TO ANNUAL INCOME LATER IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO GIVE ANNUAL ESTIMATE.]

**SHOWCARD 1**

SOURCES OF INCOME	INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
1. On-farm income from crop	
2. On-farm income from livestock and livestock products	
3. Income from fish and aquatic resources and fish products	
4. Income from forest products and other extractive resources	
5. Salaries/wages from non-farm work or employment of household head, spouse of household head and other members of the household	
6. Unemployment benefits and other benefits	
7. Social Assistance or other government and NGO assistance programs – e.g. 4 P's	
8. Income from business, rent, dividends, pension and remittances both local and abroad, and sale of assets	
9. Income from leasing or renting out a farm, farm work animals, or farm equipment and machineries	

10. Off-farm income includes paid work for agricultural services in another farmer's farm	
11. Others, please specify _____	
<b>10. TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES</b> (To be filled up later by ENUMERATOR)	

#### Section E. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION/OTHER BASIC INFO

**Q14** Kasama kayo, ilang tao ang karaniwang nakatira sa inyong bahay (magkakasama sa iisang kainan) sa loob ng anim na buwan sa nakaraang taon?  
[Including yourself, how many persons are regularly living in your house (sharing the same kitchen) at least for 6 months in the past year?]

- Adults, 18 & up years old.....
- Teens, 13-17 years old.....
- Children, 6-12 years old.....
- Children, 5 years and below.....
- TOTAL .....

**Q15** Meron akong listahan ng mga ibat-ibang uri ng pagmamay-ari ng bahay. Saan po kayo dito nabibilang?  
(SHOWCARD 2)  
[I have here a list of different types of house ownership. To which of this, does your household belong?]

**SHOWCARD 2**

- 1 - Owned/being amortized
- 2 - Owned & titled (fully paid or given)
- 3 - Owned house/ lot not titled
- 4 - Rented, @ Php \_\_\_\_\_ per month
- 5 - Rent free with consent of owner
- 6 - Rent free without consent of owner
- 7 - Owned house/ public lot
- 8 - Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Q16** Ilang taon nang naninirahan sa bahay na ito ang inyong pamilya?  
[How many years have your household been living here?]

- \_\_\_\_\_ number of years

**Q17** Ano ang sukat ng nasasakupan ng inyong bahay at bakuran?  
[What is the area of your house and lot?]

- \_\_\_\_\_ square meters \_\_\_\_\_ don't know

#### Section F: HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES / ASSETS

**Q18** Meron ba ang inyong bahay ng alinman sa mga sumusunod na kagamitan o ari-arian? (SHOWCARD 3)  
[Does your household own any of the following facilities or assets?]

[ENUMERATOR: READ LIST OR SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT]

**SHOWCARD 3**

1	- Radio
2	- DVD/Video Player
3	- TV
4	- Computer/laptop
5	- Electric fan
6	- Mobile/cell phone
7	- Washing machine
8	- Refrigerator/freezer
9	- Car/jeep/van/pick-up truck
10	- Tractor
11	- Motorized farm equipment
12	- Motorized boat (banca)



13	- Motorcycle/tricycle
14	- Cattle/carabao/horse
15	- Pig/goat
16	- Fowl/chicken
17	- Others _____
18	- Others _____

#### Section G: RADIO EXPOSURE

<b>Q19</b>	<b>Nakikinig po ba kayo sa radyo o hindi?</b> <i>[Do you listen to the radio or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I listen ..... CONTINUE 2 - No, I don't listen ..... SKIP TO Q24
<b>Q20</b>	<b>Kailan kayo huling nakinig sa radyo?</b> <i>[When was the last time you listened to the radio?]</i> • _____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago  <i>[IF LAST LISTENED MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, SKIP TO Q24]</i>
<b>Q21</b>	<b>Gaano po kadalasan ang pakikinig ninyo sa radyo?</b> <i>[How often do you listen to the radio?]</i>  1 - Everyday 2 - Three to five times a week 3 - Once a week 4 - Once a month 5 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q22</b>	<b>Anu-anong mga oras kadalasan ang pakikinig ninyo sa radyo? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What time do you usually listen to the radio? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER]</i> _____  1 - 04:00 – 05:59 AM 2 - 06:00 – 07:59 AM 3 - 08:00 – 10:59 AM 4 - 11:00 – 12:59 PM 5 - 01:00 – 02:59 PM 6 - 03:00 – 04:59 PM 7 - 05:00 – 05:59 PM 8 - 06:00 – 06:59 PM 9 - 07:00 – 08:59 PM 10 - 09:00 – 09:59 PM 11 - 10:00 – 10:59 PM 12 - 11:00 – 11:59 PM 13 - 12:00 – 01:59 AM 14 - 02:00 – 03:59 AM
<b>Q23</b>	<b>Sa anong istasyon ng radyo kayo kadalasan nakikinig?</b> <i>[What radio station do you most often listen to? What else? Anything else?]</i> • _____

#### Section H: TELEVISION EXPOSURE

<b>Q24</b>	<b>Nanonood po ba kayo ng TV o hindi?</b> <i>[Do you watch TV or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I watch ..... CONTINUE 2 - No, I don't watch ..... SKIP TO Q29
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<b>Q25</b>	<b>Kailan kayo huling nanood ng TV?</b> <i>[When was the last time you watched TV?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago</li> </ul> <i>[IF LAST WATCHED TV MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, SKIP TO Q29]</i>
<b>Q26</b>	<b>Gaano kadalalas ang panonood ninyo ng TV?</b> <i>[How often do you watch TV?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Everyday</li> <li>2 - Three to five times a week</li> <li>3 - Once a week</li> <li>4 - Once a month</li> <li>5 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q27</b>	<b>Anong oras ka madalas nanonood ng TV? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What time do you usually watch TV? What else? Anything else?]</i> <p><i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER]</i> _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - 04:00 – 05:59 AM</li> <li>2 - 06:00 – 07:59 AM</li> <li>3 - 08:00 – 10:59 AM</li> <li>4 - 11:00 – 12:59 PM</li> <li>5 - 01:00 – 02:59 PM</li> <li>6 - 03:00 – 04:59 PM</li> <li>7 - 05:00 – 05:59 PM</li> <li>8 - 06:00 – 06:59 PM</li> <li>9 - 07:00 – 08:59 PM</li> <li>10 - 09:00 – 09:59 PM</li> <li>11 - 10:00 – 10:59 PM</li> <li>12 - 11:00 – 11:59 PM</li> <li>13 - 12:00 – 01:59 AM</li> <li>14 - 02:00 – 03:59 AM</li> </ul>
<b>Q28</b>	<b>Anong istasyon ng TV ang madalas mong pinanonood? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What TV Channel or Station do you most often watch? What else? Anything else?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>

#### Section I: NEWSPAPER EXPOSURE

<b>Q29</b>	<b>Nagbabasa ba kayo ng dyaryo o hindi?</b> <i>[Do you read newspapers or not?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Yes, I read ..... CONTINUE</li> <li>2 - No, I don't read ..... SKIP TO Q33</li> </ul>
<b>Q30</b>	<b>Kailan kayo huling nagbasa ng dyaryo?</b> <i>[When was the last time you read newspapers?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago</li> </ul> <i>[IF LAST READ NEWSPAPER MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, SKIP TO Q33]</i>
<b>Q31</b>	<b>Gaano kayo kadalalas nagbabasa ng dyaryo?</b> <i>[How often do you read newspapers?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Everyday</li> <li>2 - Three to five times a week</li> <li>3 - Once a week</li> <li>4 - Once a month</li> <li>5 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q32</b>	<b>Anong dyaryo ang madalas mong basahin? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What newspaper do you read most often? What else? Anything else?]</i>

1 - Balita Pinoy	16 - People's Journal
2 - Bicol Peryudiko	17 - Philippine Daily Inquirer
3 - Business Mirror	18 - Philippine Headline News
4 - Business World	19 - Philippine News
5 - Cebu Daily News	20 - Sun Star Daily
6 - Eastern Visayas Examiner	21 - Tempo
7 - Leyte-Samar Daily Express	22 - Daily Tribune
8 - Maguindanao Network	23 - Philippine Star
9 - Malaya	24 - The Tacloban Star
10 - Manila Bulletin	25 - Today
11 - Manila Standard Today	26 - Visayan Daily Star
12 - Manila Times	27 - Zamboanga Today Online
13 - Mindanao Gold Star Daily	28 - None
14 - Mindanao Times	29 - Others, _____
15 - Moro Information Agency	30 - Others, _____

#### Section J: INTERNET EXPOSURE

<b>Q33</b>	<b>Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng Internet o hindi?</b> <i>[Do you browse the internet or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I browse ..... CONTINUE 2 - No, I don't browse ..... SKIP TO Q40
<b>Q34</b>	<b>Kailan po kayo huling gumamit ng INTERNET?</b> <i>[When was the last time you browsed the internet?]</i> • _____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago
<b>Q35</b>	<b>Ano pong gadget ang kadalasan ninyong ginagamit sa inyong pag-i-INTERNET? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What gadget do you usually use in browsing the NET? What else? Anything else?]</i>  1 - Laptop computer 2 - Desktop computer 3 - Tablet 4 - Cellphone
<b>Q36</b>	<b>Saan po kayo madalas nag-i-INTERNET?</b> <i>[Where do you usually browse the internet?]</i>  1 - At home 2 - At Internet café or computer shop 3 - At the workplace 4 - At the school 5 - At the mall 6 - At coffeeshops / restaurants 7 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q37</b>	<b>Gaano po kayo kadalasan mag-INTERNET?</b> <i>[How often do you browse the internet?]</i>  1 - Everyday 2 - Three to five times a week 3 - Once a week 4 - Once a month 5 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q38</b>	<b>Anong oras po kayo karaniwan nag-i-INTERNET? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What time do you usually browse the NET? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER]</i> _____  1 - 04:00 – 05:59 AM 2 - 06:00 – 07:59 AM

3	-	08:00 – 10:59 AM
4	-	11:00 – 12:59 PM
5	-	01:00 – 02:59 PM
6	-	03:00 – 04:59 PM
7	-	05:00 – 05:59 PM
8	-	06:00 – 06:59 PM
9	-	07:00 – 08:59 PM
10	-	09:00 – 09:59 PM
11	-	10:00 – 10:59 PM
12	-	11:00 – 11:59 PM
13	-	12:00 – 01:59 AM
14	-	02:00 – 03:59 AM

**Q39** Anong mga websites ang madalas mong tinitingnan o binibisita? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?  
*[What websites do you often visit? What else? Anything else?]*

*[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER.]*

1 - Facebook  
 2 - Twitter  
 3 - Instagram  
 4 - Others, specify: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section K: PASTIME / LEISURE ACTIVITY

**Q40** Mayroon ba kayong ginagawang anumang pastime o leisure activity o wala?  
*[Do you engage in any pastime / leisure activity or not?]*

1 - Yes, I have ..... Ask Q41  
 2 - No, I don't have ..... Skip to Q43

**Q41** Alin sa mga pastime o leisure activities sa listahan na ito ang inyong ginagawa? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?  
**(SHOWCARD 4)**  
*[Which of the following pastime / leisure activities on this list do you engage in? What else? Anything else?]*

**Q42** Gaano po kadalas ninyo ginagawa ang ...(answer in Q41)...?  
*[How often do you engage in (answer in Q42)?]*

**SHOWCARD 4**

Pastime / Leisure Activity	Q41 Whether engage or not	Q42	
		No. of times	Time in a period
1 - Computer games playing.....	1 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
2 - TV watching.....	2 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
3 - Reading.....	3 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
4 - Videoke/karaoke singing.....	4 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
5 - Playing a musical instrument.....	5 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
6 - Card game.....	6 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
7 - Mahjong.....	7 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
8 - Bingo.....	8 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
9 - Sabong.....	9 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
10 - Others, specify _____	10-Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____

#### Section L: SPORTS / PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

**Q43** Kayo po ba ay sumasali sa anumang laro o kaya nag-ehersisyo o hindi?  
*[Do you engage in any sports / physical activity or not?]*

1 - Yes, I engage in sports..... Ask Q44  
 2 - No, I don't ..... Skip to Q46

<b>Q44</b>	<b>Alin sa mga sports o physical activities sa listahan na ito ang inyong ginagawa? Ano pa? Meron pa ba? (SHOWCARD 5)</b> <i>[Which of the following sports or physical activities on this list do you engage in? What else? Anything else?]</i>		
<b>Q45</b>	<b>Gaano po kadalas ninyo ginagawa ang ...(answer in Q44)...</b> <i>[How often do you engage in (answer in Q45)?]</i>		
<b>SHOWCARD 5</b>			
	<b>Sports / Physical Activity</b>	<b>Q44 Whether engage or not</b>	<b>Q45 No. of times in a Time period</b>
	1 - Sports: Basketball.....	1 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	2 - Sports: Soccer.....	2 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	3 - Sports: Badminton.....	3 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	4 - Sports: Tennis.....	4 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	5 - Sports: Volleyball.....	5 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	6 - Sports: _____	6 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	7 - Martial arts: Karate.....	7 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	8 - Martial arts: Judo.....	8 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	9 - Martial arts: Taekwondo.....	9 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	10 - Martial arts: Jujitsu.....	10 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	11 - Martial arts: Kungfu.....	11 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	12 - Martial arts: Arnis.....	12 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	13 - Martial arts: _____	13 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	14 - Gym work/weights.....	14 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	15 - Zumba/aerobics.....	15 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	16 - Dancing.....	16 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	17 - Jogging/running.....	17 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	18 - Walking/brisk walking.....	18 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	19 - Biking.....	19 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	20 - Swimming.....	20 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	21 - Others _____	21 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____

#### Section M: REVIEW OF SYSTEMS / HEALTH PROFILE

<b>Q46</b>	<b>Alin sa mga karamdaman na nakalista sa CARD na ito ang mayroon kayo ngayon o naramdaman nyo kama-kailan lang? (SHOWCARD 6)</b> <i>[Do you have or have you recently experienced any of the following?]</i>		
	<b>SHOWCARD 6</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
General / Constitutional	1 - Fatigue	1	0
	2 - Fever or chills	2	0
	3 - Weight loss (more than 10 pounds)	3	0
	4 - Weight gain (more than 10 pounds)	4	0
Eyes	5 - Glaucoma	5	0
Ears / Nose / Throat	6 - Difficulty swallowing	6	0
	7 - Swelling of your tongue	7	0
Nervous System	8 - Have you ever passed out or lost consciousness?	8	0
	9 - Numbness or tingling in your arms or legs	9	0
	10 - Headaches	10	0
	11 - Blurred vision	11	0
	12 - Instability when walking	12	0
Cardiovascular	13 - Chest pain	13	0
	14 - Swelling in your ankles / feet	14	0
	15 - Heart skipping / pounding	15	0
	16 - Neck, jaw or arm pain that may be related to your heart	16	0
	17 - Cramping or tightness in your legs when walking	17	0

	Respiratory	18 - Shortness of breath	18	0
		19 - Wheezing	19	0
		20 - Coughing up blood	20	0
	Gastrointestinal	21 - Constipation or diarrhea	21	0
		22 - Nausea or vomiting	22	0
		23 - Do you have a history of ulcer disease?	23	0
		24 - Passing blood from your rectum or vomiting blood	24	0
	Genitourinary	25 - Trouble initiating urination	25	0
		26 - Frequent urination	26	0
	Musculoskeletal	27 - Joint aches, muscle aches or arthritis	27	0
	Skin	28 - Skin rashes	28	0
	Hematologic / Lymphatic	29 - Painful or enlarged glands	29	0
	Psychiatric	30 - Bruising easily	30	0
		31 - Do you have a history of depression or other psychiatric illness?	31	0
	Others	32 - HIV-AIDS	32	0

#### Section N: SMOKING

<b>Q47</b>	<b>Naninigarilyo po ba kayo o hindi?</b> <i>[Do you smoke or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I smoke ..... Ask Q48 and continue 2 - No, I don't ..... Ask Q47a and then skip to Q51
<b>Q47a</b>	<b>Nasubukan nyo na bang magsigarilyo noon o hindi?</b> <i>[Have you tried smoking or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I have tried before ... Skip to Q51 2 - No, I haven't tried ..... Skip to Q51
<b>Q48</b>	<b>Alin dito ang iyong sinisigarilyo? (SHOWCARD 7)</b> <i>[Which of these do you smoke?]</i>  <u><b>SHOWCARD 7</b></u>  1 - Cigarette 2 - Cigar 3 - Pipe 4 - Others, _____
<b>Q49</b>	<b>Mga ilang sticks o pakete ang iyong nauubos sa isang araw?</b> <i>[On the average, how many sticks do you smoke in a day?]</i>  • No. of sticks _____ • No. of packs _____
<b>Q50</b>	<b>Gaano katagal na kayong nagsisigarilyo?</b> <i>[How long have you been smoking?]</i>  • No. of years _____ • No. of months _____

#### Section O: ALCOHOLIC DRINKS INTAKE

<b>Q51</b>	<b>Uminom ba kayo ng alak o mga inuming may alcohol o hindi?</b> <i>[Do you take alcoholic drinks or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I drink ..... Ask Q52 and continue 2 - No, I don't ..... Ask Q51a and then skip to Q56
<b>Q51a</b>	<b>Nasubukan nyo bang uminom noon ng alak o anumang inumim na may alcohol o hindi?</b> <i>[Have you tried taking alcoholic drink or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I have tried ..... Skip to Q56

	2 - No, I haven't tried ..... Skip to Q56
<b>Q52</b>	<b>Alin sa mga uri ng mga inumin na ito ang malimit ninyong iniinom? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <b>(SHOWCARD 8)</b> <i>[Which of the following types of alcoholic drinks do you usually take? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <b>SHOWCARD 8</b>  1 - Beer 2 - Brandy 3 - Rhum 4 - Tuba/local wine/lambanog 5 - Gin 6 - Red wine 7 - Scotch/whisky 8 - Vodka 10 - Tequilla 11 - Others, _____
<b>Q53</b>	<b>Gaano kadalas kayo umiinom ng alak o inuming may alcohol?</b> <i>[How often do you take alcoholic drinks?]</i>  • Specify frequency within a time period _____
<b>Q54</b>	<b>Sa tuwing iinom kayo ng alak o inuming may alcohol, gaano kakonti o karami ang iniinom ninyo?</b> <i>[How much alcoholic drink do you take each time?]</i>  • Bottle (specify size and no. of units) _____ • Glass (specify size and no. of units) _____
<b>Q55</b>	<b>Gaano na po katagal kayo umiinom ng alak o inuming may alcohol?</b> <i>[How long have you been taking alcoholic drinks?]</i>  • Specify no. of years or months _____

#### Section P: AWARENESS / TRIAL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS OR ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES

**INTRO:** Meron kaming mga katanungan tungkol sa mga bisyo na maaaring ginagagawa ninyo mismo o ng sinuman ng inyong mga kaibigan. Wala pong tama o mali na sagot sa anumang tanong. Nais lang po namin malaman ang inyong opinyon at mga karanasan tungkol sa ating pag-uusapan. Makase-seguro po kayo na lahat ng inyong sasabihin ay aming isekreto at hindi makarating sa kani-kanino man. Sa anumang report na lalabas tungkol sa aming pag-aaral, matunghayan na sama-sama ang lahat ng mga sagot ng aming mga nakausap at hindi makikita kung kanino nanggaling ang anumang sagot.

Ngayon, pag-usapan po natin ang tungkol sa droga o bawal na gamot.

*[INTRO: We will be asking questions about other vices that you or your friends may engage in. There are no correct or wrong answers here. We would just like to know about your opinion and experiences about the subject matter. Rest assured that your answers to my questions will be held in strictest confidence. The report will come out in compiled form and no data can be traced to a single individual.]*

*Now, let's talk about dangerous drugs or illegal substances.]*

<b>Q56</b>	<b>Kung pag-uusapan ang tungkol sa mga droga o bawal na gamot, ano pong droga o bawal na gamot ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan?</b> <i>[When thinking of dangerous drugs / illegal substances, what type or name of dangerous drug comes first to your mind?]</i>		
<b>Q57</b>	<b>Ano pang ibang uri o pangalan ng droga ang alam ninyo, maaari inyo nang narinig, nakita o nabasa? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What other types or names of dangerous drugs / illegal substances have you seen, heard, or read about? What else? Anything else?]</i>		
	<b>Type / Name of Drug</b>  <i>[Open-ended, leave the descriptions/ jargon to respondents. Write jargon as is from the responses, i.e. "fly high," "bato," etc.]</i>	<b>Q56</b> <b>Top-of-Mind Awareness</b>	<b>Q57</b> <b>Others Aware Of</b>

1	- Marijuana / mary jane	1	1
2	- Shabu / methamphetamine	2	2
3	- Heroin	3	3
4	- Cocaine	4	4
5	- Contact cement (e.g., Rugby, Vulcaseal, etc.)	5	5
6	- Ecstasy	6	6
7	- Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD,	7	7
8	- _____	8	8
9	- _____	9	9
10	- _____	10	10

**Q58** [FOR EACH TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG AWARE OF, ASK SOURCE OF AWARENESS]:

**A**

Huwag magbanggit ng anumang pangalan, saan ninyo nalaman, nakita, nabasa o narinig ang tungkol sa (answer in Q56/57)? Saan o kanino pa? Meron pa ba?

[No need to name names, where or from whom did you learn, see, hear or read about (answer in Q56/57)? Where else? Anything else?]

Source of Awareness	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of
1 - Friend	1	1	1	1
2 - Barkada	2	2	2	2
3 - Classmate	3	3	3	3
4 - Officemate	4	4	4	4
5 - Neighbor	5	5	5	5
6 - Internet	6	6	6	6
7 - TV	7	7	7	7
8 - Radio	8	8	8	8
9 - Newspaper	9	9	9	9
10 - Others: _____	10	10	10	10

**Q58** [FOR EACH TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG AWARE OF, ASK SOURCE OF AWARENESS]:

**B**

Huwag magbanggit ng anumang pangalan, saan ninyo nalaman, nakita, nabasa o narinig ang tungkol sa (answer in Q56/57)? Saan o kanino pa? Meron pa ba?

[No need to name names, where or from whom did you learn, see, hear or read about (answer in Q56/57)? Where else? Anything else?]

Source of Awareness	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of
1 - Friend	1	1	1	1
2 - Barkada	2	2	2	2
3 - Classmate	3	3	3	3
4 - Officemate	4	4	4	4
5 - Neighbor	5	5	5	5
6 - Internet	6	6	6	6
7 - TV	7	7	7	7
8 - Radio	8	8	8	8
9 - Newspaper	9	9	9	9
10 - Others: _____	10	10	10	10

**Q59** [FOR EACH TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG AWARE OF (answer in Q56/57), ASK:]

Natikman n'yo na ba, kahit isang beses man lang sa buong buhay n'yo, ang (answer in Q56/57)?

[Have you ever tried taking (type or name of drug) or not?]

[IF THE ANSWER IS NO, PROBE ONE MORE TIME, AS FOLLOWS:]



<p><b>Mayroon bang okasyon noon, maaari sa isang party o anumang lakad ng barkada, kung saan kayo at ang inyong mga kaibigan ay tumikim ng (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</b>  <i>[Was there an occasion in the past, perhaps in a party or a gathering of friends, where you and your friends tried using (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</i></p> <p><i>[IF YES:]</i></p> <p><b>Kung ganoon, sumali ba kayo sa pagtikim ng (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</b>  <i>[If so, did you join your friends in trying (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</i></p> <p><i>[IF YES, THEN THE RESPONDENT IS A TRIER OF THE DRUG]</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Type / Name of Drug</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Carry over to the grid below the answers to Q56/57 by encircling the corresponding code and ask whether ever tried or not]</i></p> <p>1 - Marijuana</p> <p>2 - Shabu</p> <p>3 - Heroin</p> <p>4 - Cocaine</p> <p>5 - Methamphetamine</p> <p>6 - Ecstasy</p> <p>7 - Hallucinogens</p> <p>8 - _____</p> <p>9 - _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Q60</b> Whether Ever Tried Or Not</p> <p>1 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>2 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>3 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>4 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>5 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>6 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>7 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>8 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p> <p>9 - Yes ( )    No ( )</p>

**ASK QUESTION NOS. 60 – 100 ABOUT ANY TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG THAT THE RESPONDENT HAS EVER TRIED. USE FORM B QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS PURPOSE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT YOU MAY HAVE TO ACCOMPLISH TWO OR MORE FORM B QUESTIONNAIRES BECAUSE THE RESPONDENT HAS TRIED TWO OR MORE TYPES OF DRUGS.**

**AFTER FORM B QUESTIONNAIRE/S SHALL HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, ASK QUESTION NOS. 101 – 111 WHICH ARE FOUND BELOW. NOTE THAT QUESTION NOS. 101 – 111 WILL HAVE TO BE ASKED AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER USERS OR NON USERS OF PROHIBITED DRUGS/SUBSTANCES.**

**Section T: INCIDENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY**

<b>Q101</b>	<p>Hindi na kailangan magbanggit pa nang pangalan, ngunit meron bang ibang miyembro ng inyong pamilya na gumagamit ng droga o kaya naging drug dependent?  <i>[You don't have to name names, but do you have other members of the family who are drug users or drug dependents?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes ..... Continue</p> <p>2 - No ..... Skip to Q104</p> <p>3 - Don't know..... Go to Q104</p>
<b>Q102</b>	<p>Pakisabi sa akin ang mga problema na mayroon ang inyong pamilya sanhi ng pagkalulong sa droga o kaya sa pagiging drug dependent ng ibang miyembro ng pamilya? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?  <i>[Please tell me the problems that your family has as a result of the drug addiction or drug dependency of other members of the</i></p>

	<p>family. What else? Anything else?]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
Q103	<p>Anong mga hakbang, kung meron man, ang nagawa na ng inyong pamilya ukol sa problemang dulot ng pagkalulong sa droga ng ibang miyembro ng pamilya? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</p> <p><i>[What are the actions that are taken by the family, if any, regarding the problem caused by the drug addiction or drug dependency of the other members of the family? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

#### Section U: AWARENESS OF / PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE DANGEROUS DRUGS BOARD (DDB)

Q104	<p>Alam o kaya narinig o nabasa nyo ang anuman tungkol sa Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) o hindi? <b>(SHOWCARD 10)</b></p> <p><i>[Are you aware of the Dangerous Drugs Boards (DDB) or not?]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 10</b></p> <p><b>Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)</b></p> <p>1 - Yes, aware 2 - No, not aware 3 - Don't know</p>
Q105	<p>Ano ang nalalaman, narinig o nabasa nyo tungkol sa Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</p> <p><i>[What do you know about the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
Q106	<p>Bilang karagdagan sa anuman ng inyong nalalaman ukol sa Dangerous Drugs Board, nais naming ipakita sa inyo ang kanilang MISSION and MANDATE. <b>(SHOWCARD 11)</b></p> <p><i>[Just to add to what you may have already known about the Dangerous Drugs Board, it has the following Mission and Mandate:]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 11</b></p> <p><b>Mission:</b></p> <p>Mapuksa ang illegal na supply at pangangailangan ng mga tao sa mapanganib na droga at kemikal, at saka maitaguyod ang pang-rehiyon at pang-international na pakikipagtulungan tungo sa pagpigil at pagkontrol ng abuso sa droga.</p> <p><i>[To stamp out the illicit supply of and demand for dangerous drugs and precursor chemicals, and to promote regional and international cooperation in drug abuse prevention and control.]</i></p> <p><b>Mandate:</b></p> <p>Ang DDB ang namumuno sa paggawa, pagpapalano at pagbabalangkas ng mga patakaran, polisiya at programa tungo sa pagpigil at pagkontrol ng mga mapanganib na droga at kemikal. Kasama rito ang pagbuo at pagpatibay ng isang komprehensibo, buong-buo, pinag-isa at balanseng stratehiya upang mapigil at makontrol ang pag-aabuso sa droga dito sa ating bansa.</p> <p><i>[The Board is the policy making and strategy-formulating body in the planning and formulation of policies and programs on drug prevention and control. It shall develop and adopt comprehensive, integrated, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy.]</i></p> <p>Batay sa sinasabing MISSION and MANDATE ng Dangerous Drugs Board, gaano kayo nasiyahan o hindi nasiyahan ukol sa performance ng Dangerous Drugs Board. Sa tulong ng CARD na ito, masasabi nyo ba na kayo ay ... <b>(SHOWCARD)...</b> ukol sa performance ng Dangerous Drugs Board? <b>(SHOWCARD 12)</b></p> <p><i>[In the light of the above mission and mandate of the Dangerous Drugs Board, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the performance of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB). With the aid of this RATING CARD, would you say that you are... (SHOWCARD)... with the performance of the Dangerous Drugs Board?]</i></p>

	<p><b>SHOWCARD 12</b></p> <p>1 - Absolutely not satisfied  2 - Somewhat not satisfied  3 - Somewhat satisfied  4 - Absolutely satisfied</p>
<b>Q107</b>	<p><b>Bakit ninyo nasabi na kayo ay (ANSWER IN Q106) ukol sa performance ng Dangerous Drugs Board? Bakit pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why do you say that you are... (ANSWER IN Q106) ... with the performance of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q108</b>	<p><b>Ano sa palagay mo ang gagawin sa barangay para mawala o mabawasan ang problema sa droga o bawal na gamot?</b>  <i>[What in your opinion should be done in the barangay in order to stamp out or lessen the problem about drugs?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q109</b>	<p><b>Kapag buong rehiyon (REGION) naman ang pag-uusapan, ano ang mga suhestiyon o rekomendasyon ang meron kayo ukol sa pagsugpo ng problema sa droga sa (REGION)? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[What about at the regional level, what suggestions/recommendations do you have, if any, to counter the drug problem in your region?]</i> What else? Anything else?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q110</b>	<p><b>Tungkol naman sa pangkalahatang problema sa droga ng buong bansa, anong mga suhestiyon o rekomendasyon ang meron kayo tungo sa pagsugpo ng problema sa droga ng buong bansa? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[What about the overall drug problem of the country, what suggestions/recommendations do you have, if any, to counter the drug problem?]</i> What else? Anything else?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q111</b>	<p><b>Ano sa palagay mo ang iyong maitulong, kung meron man, para mawala o mabawasan ang problema sa droga o bawal na gamot? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[What do you think you can do, if any, to help eradicate or lessen the problem about drugs?]</i> What else? Anything else?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

..... END OF INTERVIEW .....

										-				
Region		Province		Town		Barangay		Urb/ Rur			HH number			



**DRUG EVER TRIED QUESTIONNAIRE  
(FORM B)**

<b>Respondent Name</b>		
<b>Address</b>	<b>House No. / Streetname</b>	
	<b>Barangay</b>	
	<b>City / Municipality</b>	
	<b>Province</b>	
	<b>Region</b>	

**TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG EVER TRIED:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**A. TRIAL DETAILS**

<b>Q60</b>	<p><b>Nasabi n'yo kanina na natikman n'yo na ang (DRUG), kaylan nangyari yong pagtikim n'yo ng (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[You said earlier that you have tried taking (drug), how long ago was it when you tried (drug)?]</i></p> <p><i>[Specify no. of years or months or weeks or days as the case may be:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q61</b>	<p><b>Anong okasyon yon kung saan tumikim kayo ng (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[What occasion was it when you tried taking (drug)?]</i></p> <p><i>[Write response verbatim:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q62</b>	<p><b>Ano ang dahilan bakit kayo tumikim ng (DRUG)? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[What was your reason for trying (drug)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p><i>[Write response verbatim and classify later according to codes below:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul> <p>1 - Started as medical  2 - Depression  3 - Family problem  4 - Parties/occasions  5 - Peer pressure  6 - Others, specify: _____</p>
<b>Q63</b>	<p><b>Saan o anong klase ng lugar nangyari yong pagtikim n'yo ng (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[Where or in what place/venue did your trial of (drug) happen?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specify place / venue _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q64</b>	<p><b>Alin sa mga uri ng lugar na nasa CARD na ito nanggaling ang (DRUG) na inyong tinikman? (SHOWCARD 9)</b>  <i>[Which among these types of places shown on this card was the source of the (drug) that you tried?]</i></p> <p><i>[Geographical only, i.e. same barangay/nearby barangay/school/etc. No need for specific name of the source]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 9</b></p>

	1 - Same barangay 2 - Nearby barangay 3 - School 4 - Office/workplace 5 - Mall 6 - Internet 7 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q65</b>	<b>Binayaran n'yo ba ang (DRUG) na iyong tinikman?</b> <i>[Did you pay for the (drug) that you tried or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I paid ..... Ask Q66 2 - No, I did not pay ..... Ask Q67
<b>Q66</b>	<i>[IF PAID FOR THE DRUG THAT HE/SHE TRIED, ASK:]</i>  <b>Magkano ang ibinayad n'yo sa (DRUG) na iyong tinikman? Gaano karami o kakonti yon?</b> <i>[How much did you pay for the (drug) that you tried?]</i>  [Specify amount paid and the quantity:] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount : _____</li> <li>• Quantity : _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q67</b>	<i>[IF DID NOT PAY FOR THE DRUG THAT HE/SHE TRIED:]</i>  <b>Sino ang nagbigay ng (DRUG) na iyong tinikman?</b> <i>[Who gave you the (drug) that you tried?]</i>  1 - Friend 2 - Relative 3 - Officemate 4 - Neighbor 5 - Teammate 6 - Others, specify: _____

**B. REPEAT USAGE**

<b>Q68</b>	<b>Mula nang inyong pagtikim, naulit ba ang paggamit n'yo ng (DRUG) o hindi?</b> <i>[After you've tried taking (drug), did you do it again?]</i>  1 - Yes, I used again ..... Ask Q70 and then proceed to Q71 2 - No, I did not use again ..... Ask Q69 and then skip to Q101
<b>Q69</b>	<i>[IF NO IN Q68, ASK:]</i>  <b>Ano ang dahilan bakit hindi kayo gumamit uli ng (DRUG) mula nang natikman ito? Bakit pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What was your reason why you did not take (drug) again after you tried it? Why else? Anything else?]</i>  _____ _____ _____
<b>Q70</b>	<i>[IF YES IN Q68, ASK:]</i>  <b>Ano ang dahilan bakit kayo gumamit uli ng (DRUG)? Bakit pa? Meron pa ba?</b> <i>[What was your reason why you took (drug) again after you tried it? Why else? Anything else?]</i>  _____ _____ _____
<b>Q71</b>	<b>Kailan kayo huling gumamit ng (DRUG)?</b> <i>[When was the last time you took (drug)?]</i>  <i>[Specify no. of years or months or weeks or days as the case may be:]</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q72</b>	<b>Gaano kadalas kayo gumagamit ng (DRUG)?</b> <i>[How often do you take (drug)?]</i>  <i>[Probe frequency such as no. of times within a day/week/month. When respondent say "occasionally", probe on specific frequency.]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q73</b>	<b>Sa tuwing gamit n'yo nang (DRUG), gaano karami ang iyong nagagamit?</b> <i>[How much quantity do you take each time?]</i>  <i>[Probe specific quantity:]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q74</b>	<b>Saan o sa anong klase ng lugar karaniwan kayo gumagamit ng (DRUG)?</b> <i>[Where (or in what place/venue) do you usually take (drug)?]</i>  Specify place / venue _____
<b>Q75</b>	<b>Kapag nag-(DRUG) kayo, meron ba kayong ginagamit na anumang kasangkapan o bagay para maging maigé o madali ang paggamit ng (DRUG)?</b> <i>[Do you use any paraphernalia in taking (drug)?]</i>  1 - Yes, I use paraphernalia ..... Ask Q76 2 - No, I don't use paraphernalia ..... Skip to Q78
<b>Q76</b>	<b>Ano mga kasangkapan o bagay ang iyong ginagamit kapag nag-(DRUG) kayo? Ano pa? Meron pa?</b> <i>[What paraphernalia do you use, if any, in taking (drug)?]</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q77</b>	<b>Sa inyo ba mismo ang kasangkapang ito o inuupahan n'yo lang o nagpasa-pasahan na lang kayo?</b> <i>[Is the paraphernalia that you use in taking (drug) your own or rented or shared?]</i>  1 - Owned by respondent 2 - Rented 3 - Shared

**C. PURCHASE PATTERNS**

<b>Q78</b>	<b>Gumagastos ba kayo ng pera para sa iyong pag-(DRUG)?</b> <i>[Do you spend money for your (drug) intake?]</i>  1 - Yes, I spend ..... Ask Q79 2 - No, I don't spend ..... Ask Q80 3 - Sometimes yes, sometimes no .... Ask both Qs 79 and 80 4 - Don't know ..... Skip to Q81
<b>Q79</b>	<i>[IF CODE 1 OR 3 IN Q78:]</i>  <b>Kapag gumagastos kayo ng pera para sa (DRUG), magkano ang gastos nyo sa tuwina?</b> <i>[Whenever you spend money for (drug), how much do you spend?]</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount: Php _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q80</b>	<i>[IF CODE 2 OR 3 IN Q78:]</i>  <b>Sa mga okasyon na nakakalibre kayo ng (DRUG), saan o kanino galing ang mga yon?</b> <i>[On occasions when you do not spend money for (drug), who usually gives you the (drug) that you use?]</i>  1 - Friend 2 - Relative 3 - Officemate 4 - Neighbor 5 - Teammate

	6 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q81a</b>	<p><b>Sa alin sa mga uri ng lugar na nasa CARD na ito kayo karaniwan pumupunta para bibili ng (DRUG)? Alin pa? Meron pa ba? (SHOWCARD 9)</b>  <i>[To which among these types of places shown on this card do you usually go to buy (DRUG)? Where else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p><i>[Geographical only, i.e. same barangay/nearby barangay/school/etc. No need for specific name of the source]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 9</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Same barangay</li> <li>2 - Nearby barangay</li> <li>3 - School</li> <li>4 - Office/workplace</li> <li>5 - Mall</li> <li>6 - Internet</li> <li>7 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q81b</b>	<p><i>[IF NOT MENTIONED INTERNET IN Q81a, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Nasubukan nyo na ba na bumili ng (DRUG) sa INTERNET?</b>  <i>[Have you tried buying (drug) from the internet?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Yes, I have tried buying from the Net</li> <li>2 - No, I haven't tried buying from the Net</li> </ul>
<b>Q82</b>	<p><b>Gaano kadalas kayo bumibili ng (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[How often do you buy (drug)?]</i></p> <p><i>[Probe frequency such as no. of times within a day/week/month. When respondent say "occasionally", probe on specific frequency.]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q83</b>	<p><b>Anong package size ng (DRUG) ang karaniwan ninyong binibili?</b>  <i>[What is the usual package size of (drug) that you buy?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usual package size: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q84</b>	<p><b>Magkano ang presyo ng package size ng (DRUG) na karaniwan ninyong binibili?</b>  <i>[How much do you pay for the usual package size that you buy?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Price of the usual package size: Php _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q85</b>	<p><b>Ano ang sistema ng pagbabayad ng binibili ninyong (DRUG), ibig sabihin, cash pagka-deliver, pautang muna o kapalit na bagay ang pambayad?</b>  <i>[What is the manner of payment for the (drug) purchase, i.e., is it cash on delivery (COD), credit terms, or payment in kind?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Cash on delivery (COD)..... GO TO Q89</li> <li>2 - Credit terms ..... ASK Q86</li> <li>3 - Payment in kind ..... Ask Q87</li> </ul>
<b>Q86</b>	<p><i>[IF CREDIT TERMS, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Ilang oras o araw ang palugit bago kelangan bayaran ang binibiling (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[What is the credit terms for the (drug) purchase, i.e., no. of days allowed before payment is due?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of hours or days credit: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q87</b>	<p><i>[IF PAYMENT IN KIND, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Ano pong bagay ang ginagamit ninyong kapalit sa halaga ng binibili ninyong (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[What is the specific item in exchange for the value of the (drug) that you may buy?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific item in exchange: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q88</b>	<p><b>Gaano katagal karaniwan ang paghihintay ng pagdating ng order ng (DRUG)?</b></p>

	<p><i>[How long do you have to wait before the purchase order of (drug) is served?]</i></p> <p><i>[Specify no. of days, or hours, or minutes as the case may be:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
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**D. HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR**

<b>Q89</b>	<p><b>Patuloy ka pa rin ba sa paggamit ng (DRUG) o tumigil na po kayo?</b>  <i>[Do you still continue to use (drug) or have you already stopped using it?]</i></p> <p>1 - Still continue to use ..... Ask Q91 and continue  2 - Has already stopped using it ..... Ask Q90 and then skip to Q95  3 - Can't say ..... GO TO Q92</p>
<b>Q90</b>	<p><i>[IF ANSWERED "HAS ALREADY STOPPED USING" IN Q89]:</i></p> <p><b>Bakit kayo tumigil sa paggamit ng (DRUG)? Bakit pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why have you stopped using (drug)? Probe: What made you stop using (drug)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q91</b>	<p><i>[IF ANSWERED "STILL CONTINUE TO USE" IN Q89]:</i></p> <p><b>Bakit patuloy ka pa rin sa paggamit ng (DRUG)? Bakit pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why do you still continue to use (drug)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q92</b>	<p><b>Sumagi na ba sa inyong isipan na tumigil na sa paggamit ng (DRUG) o hindi?</b>  <i>[Have you thought of quitting completely from taking (drug) or not?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, I have thought of quitting ..... Ask Q94 and continue  2 - No, I haven't thought of quitting ..... Ask Q93 and then skip to Q97  3 - Don't know ..... GO TO Q95</p>
<b>Q93</b>	<p><i>[IF NO IN Q92]:</i></p> <p><b>Bakit hindi sumagi sa inyong isipan na tumigil na sa paggamit ng (DRUG)? Bakit pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why have you not thought of quitting completely from taking (drug)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q94</b>	<p><i>[IF YES IN Q92]:</i></p> <p><b>Bakit sumagi sa inyong isipan na tumigil na sa paggamit ng (DRUG)? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why have you thought of quitting completely from taking (drug)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q95</b>	<p><b>Ano mga hakbang, kung meron man, ang inyo nang nagawa tungkol sa pagtigil nang lubusan sa paggamit ng (DRUG)? Ano pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[What steps, if any, have you taken towards quitting completely from taking (drug)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q96</b>	<p><b>Sino ang naka-impluwensya sa inyo tungkol sa planong pagtigil ng paggamit ng (DRUG) o kaya pagbago ng inyong asal tungkol (DRUG)? Sino pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Who influences you to think about quitting from taking (drug) or changing your behavior about dangerous drugs? Who else? Anyone else?]</i></p> <p><i>[Specify relationship to respondent and/or profession, if any, of the adviser:]</i></p> <p>_____</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q97</b>	<p><b>Sino na ang inyong nilapitan o nakonsulta tungkol sa pagkalulong sa (DRUG) o kaya sa pagiging drug dependent sa (DRUG)? Sino pa? Meron pa ba?</b>  <i>[Whom have you approached for advice or consulted regarding addiction to or dependency on (drug)? Who else? Anyone else?]</i></p> <p><i>[Specify profession or main occupation of the person consulted:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q98</b>	<p><b>Nasubukan nyo na bang kumonsulta sa isang doctor tungkol sa pagkalulong sa (DRUG) o sa pagiging drug dependent sa (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[Have you ever availed of medical advice regarding addiction to or dependency on (drug) or not?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, I have availed of medical advice  2 - No, I haven't availed of medical advice</p>
<b>Q99</b>	<p><b>Naranasan nyo na bang magpa-rehab dahil sa pagkalulong sa (DRUG) o kaya sa pagiging drug dependent sa (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[Have you undergone rehabilitation program because of addiction to or dependency on (drug) or not?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, I have undergone rehab  2 - No, I haven't undergone rehab</p>
<b>Q100</b>	<p><b>Nais naming malaman kung gaano ninyo ka-gusto o hindi gusto ang paghanap ng tulong sa problema ukol sa pagkalulong sa (DRUG). Sa tulong ng CARD na ito, pakisabi sa akin kung 4-Talagang gustong-gusto, 3-Medyo gusto, 2-Medyo hindi gusto o 1-Hindi talaga gusto. (SHOWCARD 12)</b>  <i>[We would like to know how willing or not willing are you to seek help regarding addiction to or dependency on (drug). With the aid of this rating card, please tell me whether you are: 4 – Definitely willing; 3 – Somewhat willing; 2 – Somewhat not willing; or 1 – Definitely not willing.]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 12</b></p> <p>1 - Definitely not willing  2 - Somewhat not willing  3 - Somewhat willing  4 - Definitely willing</p>
<b>Q100a</b>	<p><b>Mayroon bang malapit dito na pasilidad o medical personnel na maaari ninyong lalapitan tungkol sa problema ng pagkalulong o pagiging drug dependent sa (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[Is there a facility or medical personnel nearby that you can approach for consultation services regarding problems about addiction to or dependency on (DRUG)?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, there is a nearby facility / medical personnel  2 - No, there is no nearby facility / medical personnel</p>

**ASK THE SAME QUESTION NOS. 60 – 100a FOR ANY OTHER TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG EVER TRIED. USE A SEPARATE SET OF FORM B QUESTIONNAIRE.**



## INTRODUCTION TO PROBABILITY RESPONDENT (PR)

### 1. FOR ADULT PR (18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE):

FULL DISCLOSURE SPIEL:

Maayong buntag/hapon. Ako si \_\_\_\_\_ taga REECS, usa ka pribado ug propesyonal nga research company. Gahimo mi karon ug usa ka pagtuon bahin sa kahimsogan sa mga nanimuyo sa mga barangay sa Pilipinas. Usa ang inyong barangay sa mga napili nga morepresentar sa tanang barangay sa (REGION). Ug base sa among pag-ihap-ihap, ikaw ang among napili nga morepresentar sa inyong panimalay. Puede ka bang ma-interview?

[INTRO: Good morning/afternoon sir/ma'am. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ from REECS, an independent and professional research organization. We are currently conducting a study on the overall health profile of the communities in the country. Your community has been among those chosen to represent your province. Based on our selection process, you have been chosen as a respondent in our study. Can we interview you?]

Apil sa atong hisgutan ang mga paagi sa pagpadayon sa maayong kahimsogan sa mga miyembro sa panimalay. Hisgutan nato mga sports ug mga ehersisyo ug ang mga hinungdan sa mga problema nga maka-apekto sa kahimsogan, ingon pananglit, sa mga bisyo sama sa pagpanigarilyo, sugal, inom ug abuso sa droga. Gusto usab namo mahibaw-an ang imong mga ideya bahin sa unsa man ang himoon sa gobyerno sa pagpalambo sa ilang mga serbisyo sa kahimsogan. Gusto sab namo mahibaw-an kon unsay imong maitabang, ingon sa usa ka lungsoranon, para molampas ang mga programa sa kahimsogan.

[Among other things, we will talk about ways of maintaining the good health of the family, such as the different types of sports and exercises. We will also cover topics about health-related problems that may arise from such vices as smoking, gambling, taking alcoholic drinks and using illegal drugs. We would also like to know your ideas about ways that government may do to improve its health services as well as how you can help as a citizen towards achieving this objective.]

Moabot seguro ug mga tunga sa oras ang atong istoryahanay. Makalaum gyud ka nga ang tanan natong hisgutan sikreto lang gyud nato, ato-ato lang o kumpidensyal gyud.

[The interview will take about half an hour, more or less. Rest assured that everything that we will be talking about will be held in strictest confidence.]

Kon aduna ka man ugaling gustong ipangutana, mahimo nimong tawgan o i-text ang si kinsa man sa nakalista diri:

[If ever you have any questions, you may call or send a text to any of the following:]

- Mark Ramirez, REECS Executive Director, 09176282341
- Pat Barretto, Jr., Survey Team Leader, 09174447059

Daghan kaayong salamat.

[Thank you very much.]

Makahatag ka ba ug panahon para sa usa ka interview?

[Can you spare a time for an interview?]

[IF PROBABILITY RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED, PROCEED TO ASK Q3.]

### 2. FOR PR WHO ARE MINORS (BELOW 18 YEARS OLD):

#### STEP 1:

Make it a point to talk first to the child's father or mother. Introduce yourself to the child's parents, using the above FULL DISCLOSURE SPIEL. Then, ask the parents' permission to interview the child PR.

#### STEP 2:

Before starting the interview, ask both parent and child PR to affix their respective signature on the INFORMED CONSENT document.

Hold the interview in a child-friendly space, if possible without any of his parents listening.

#### STEP 3:

After the age (Q3) and gender (Q4) of the child respondent shall have been obtained, proceed to Q19 and continue thereafter. Obtain answers to Qs 5 – 18 from the child's father or mother.

?2

### Section A. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

<b>Q3</b>	Age in (years) _____	<b>Q4</b>	Gender: 1 – Male 2 – Female 3 – LGBT
<b>Q5</b>	<b>Ikaw ba ang padre de pamila / misis sa panimalay? Kon dili man, ig-unsang man nimo ang padre de pamilya?</b> <i>[Are you the head of the family / lady of the house? If not, how are you related to the head of the family / lady of the house?]</i>  <i>[STATE POSITION IN THE FAMILY IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD]</i>  1 - Husband 2 - Wife 3 - Son 4 - Daughter 5 - Brother 6 - Sister 7 - Father/Grandfather 8 - Mother/Grandmother 9 - Others, specify: _____	<b>Q6</b>	<b>Unsa man gyud ang imong trabaho?</b> <i>[What is your main occupation?]</i>  <b>[WRITE IN THE VERBATIM RESPONSE AND CLASSIFY LATER ACCORDING TO CODES PROVIDED BELOW]</b>  1 - Management, professional & related occupation 2 - Service occupation 3 - Sales and office 4 - Farming, fishing & forestry 5 - Construction, extraction & maintenance 6 - Production, transportation & material-moving 7 - Pensioner 8 - Housewife 9 - Student 10 - Non-working
<b>Q7</b>	<b>Unsa ang pinakamataas nga edukasyon ang imong naabot?</b> <i>[What is the highest level of education you have achieved?]</i>  1 - Pre-school 2 - Elementary level, indicate grade level _____ 3 - Elementary graduate 4 - High school level, indicate year level _____ 5 - High school graduate 6 - College level, indicate year level _____ 7 - College graduate 8 - Vocational/trade 9 - Masters (MS or MBA) 10 - Doctoral (PhD)/ post-doctoral studies 11 - No schooling	<b>Q8</b>	<b>Mahimo bang mahibaw-an kon unsa ang imong religion?</b> <i>[May I know your religion?]</i>  1 - Catholic 2 - Born again Christian 3 - Islam 4 - Iglesia Ni Cristo 5 - Jehovah's Witness 6 - Other's specify: _____
		<b>Q8a</b>	<b>CIVIL STATUS OF RESPONDENT</b>  1 – Single 2 – Married 3 – Separated/divorced/annulled 4 – Widow/widower 5 – Others, specify: _____

### Section B. INFO ABOUT RESPONDENT'S PARENTS

[TO BE ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS NOT THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD/LADY OF THE HOUSE]

<b>Q9</b>	<b>Kinsa sa imong mga ginikanan ang regular nga ga-istar dinhi sa inyong balay, bisan man lang ug unom ka buwan sa sulod sa usa ka tuig?</b> <i>[Who among your parents regularly lives in this house, at least 6 months in one year?]</i>  1 - Both father and mother 2 - Father only 3 - Mother only	<b>Q10</b>	<b>[IF FATHER ONLY OR MOTHER ONLY IN Q9, ASK]:</b>  <b>Ngano man nga dili regular ga-istar dinhi sa inyong balay ang imong amahan / inahan? Ngano pa man? Aduna pa bay ubang hinungdan?</b> <i>[Why does your father/mother not regularly live in this house? Why else? Anything else?]</i> _____
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			_____
			_____

### Section C. BREADWINNER OF THE FAMILY

<p><b>Q11</b> Kinsa ang may kinadak-ang kita sa inyong panimalay? [Who is the MAIN income earner in your household?]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>[STATE POSITION IN THE FAMILY IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD]</p> <p>1 - Husband 2 - Wife 3 - Son 4 - Daughter 5 - Brother 6 - Sister 7 - Father/Grandfather 8 - Mother/Grandmother 9 - Others, specify: _____</p>	<p><b>Q12</b> Unsa man gyud ang trabaho ni ... (answer in Q11)...? [What is the occupation of the MAIN income earner in your household?]</p> <p>[WRITE IN THE VERBATIM RESPONSE AND CLASSIFY LATER ACCORDING TO CODES PROVIDED BELOW]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>1 - Management, professional &amp; related occupation 2 - Service occupation 3 - Sales and office 4 - Farming, fishing &amp; forestry 5 - Construction, extraction, &amp; maintenance 6 - Production, transportation, &amp; material-moving 7 - Pensioner 8 - Housewife 9 - Student 10 - Non-working</p>
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### Section D. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

[IN CASE RESPONDENT IS A MINOR, ASK TO TALK TO HIS/HER PARENTS REGARDING HOUSEHOLD INCOME.]

**Q13** Gusto namo mahibaw-an ang kinatibuk-ang kita sa panimalay sa sulod sa miaging 12 ka buwan (o sa sulod sa usa ka tuig nga panahon). I-apil ang tanan nga kita, katong kuwarta ug ang bili sa unsa mang mga butang nga inyong nadawat. (SHOWCARD 1)  
[We would like to know the total income of the household in the past 12 months (or past one-year period) which could be in the form of cash income or non-cash income.]

[ENUMERATOR: COMPUTE FOR MONTHLY INCOME, THEN, RE-COMPUTE TO ANNUAL INCOME LATER IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO GIVE ANNUAL ESTIMATE.]

**SHOWCARD 1**

SOURCES OF INCOME	INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
1. On-farm income from crop	
2. On-farm income from livestock and livestock products	
3. Income from fish and aquatic resources and fish products	
4. Income from forest products and other extractive resources	
5. Salaries/wages from non-farm work or employment of household head, spouse of household head and other members of the household	
6. Unemployment benefits and other benefits	
7. Social Assistance or other government and NGO assistance programs – e.g. 4 P's	
8. Income from business, rent, dividends, pension and remittances both local and abroad, and sale of assets	
9. Income from leasing or renting out a farm, farm work animals, or	

	farm equipment and machineries	
	10. Off-farm income includes paid work for agricultural services in another farmer's farm	
	11. Others, please specify _____	
	<b>10. TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES</b> (To be filled up later by ENUMERATOR)	

#### Section E. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION/OTHER BASIC INFO

<b>Q14</b>	<p><b>Apil ka sa ihap, pila kamo kabuok nga regular ga-istar diri sa inyong balay sa sulod sa unom ka bulan sa miaging tuig?</b>  <i>[Including yourself, how many persons are regularly living in your house (sharing the same kitchen) at least for 6 months in the past year?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults, 18 &amp; up years old.....</li> <li>• Teens, 13-17 years old.....</li> <li>• Children, 6-12 years old.....</li> <li>• Children, 5 years and below.....</li> <li>TOTAL .....</li> </ul>
<b>Q15</b>	<p><b>Aduna ako'y listahan sa lain-laing matang sa panag-iya sa balay. Asa niini nahimutang ang inyong panimalay? (SHOWCARD 2)</b>  <i>[I have here a list of different types of house ownership. To which of this, does your household belong?]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Owned/being amortized</li> <li>2 - Owned &amp; titled (fully paid or given)</li> <li>3 - Owned house/ lot not titled</li> <li>4 - Rented, @ Php _____ per month</li> <li>5 - Rent free with consent of owner</li> <li>6 - Rent free without consent of owner</li> <li>7 - Owned house/ public lot</li> <li>8 - Others, specify _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q16</b>	<p><b>Pila na ka-tuig gapuyo niini nga balay ang inyong pamilya?</b>  <i>[How many years have your household been living here?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ number of years</li> </ul>
<b>Q17</b>	<p><b>Pila ka square meters ang gidak-on sa inyong balay ug lote?</b>  <i>[What is the area of your house and lot?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ square meters _____ don't know</li> </ul>

#### Section F: HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES / ASSETS

<b>Q18</b>	<p><b>Palihug tudlo diri niining CARD ang unsa man niini nga mga kabtangan o pasilidad ang ana-a kamo dinhi sa inyong balay. Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba? (SHOWCARD 3)</b>  <i>[Does your household own any of the following facilities or assets?]</i></p> <p><i>[ENUMERATOR: READ LIST OR SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Radio</li> <li>2 - DVD/Video Player</li> <li>3 - TV</li> <li>4 - Computer/laptop</li> <li>5 - Electric fan</li> <li>6 - Mobile/cell phone</li> <li>7 - Washing machine</li> <li>8 - Refrigerator/freezer</li> <li>9 - Car/jeep/van/pick-up truck</li> <li>10 - Tractor</li> </ul>
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11	- Motorized farm equipment
12	- Motorized boat (banca)
13	- Motorcycle/tricycle
14	- Cattle/carabao/horse
15	- Pig/goat
16	- Fowl/chicken
17	- Others _____
18	- Others _____

#### Section G: RADIO EXPOSURE

<b>Q19</b>	<b>Ga-paminaw ka ba sa radyo o dili?</b> <i>[Do you listen to the radio or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I listen ..... CONTINUE 2 - No, I don't listen ..... SKIP TO Q24
<b>Q20</b>	<b>Kanus-a kadtong ulahi nimong paminaw sa radyo?</b> <i>[When was the last time you listened to the radio?]</i> • _____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago  <i>[IF LAST LISTENED MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, SKIP TO Q24]</i>
<b>Q21</b>	<b>Pila ka beses kasagaran ka gapaminaw sa radyo?</b> <i>[How often do you listen to the radio?]</i>  1 - Everyday 2 - Three to five times a week 3 - Once a week 4 - Once a month 5 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q22</b>	<b>Unsa mga oras kasagaran ka ga-paminaw sa radyo? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What time do you usually listen to the radio? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER]</i> _____  1 - 04:00 – 05:59 AM 2 - 06:00 – 07:59 AM 3 - 08:00 – 10:59 AM 4 - 11:00 – 12:59 PM 5 - 01:00 – 02:59 PM 6 - 03:00 – 04:59 PM 7 - 05:00 – 05:59 PM 8 - 06:00 – 06:59 PM 9 - 07:00 – 08:59 PM 10 - 09:00 – 09:59 PM 11 - 10:00 – 10:59 PM 12 - 11:00 – 11:59 PM 13 - 12:00 – 01:59 AM 14 - 02:00 – 03:59 AM
<b>Q23</b>	<b>Sa unsang istasyon sa radyo kasagaran ka ga-paminaw? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What radio station do you most often listen to? What else? Anything else?]</i> • _____

#### Section H: TELEVISION EXPOSURE

<b>Q24</b>	<b>Ga-panan-aw ka ba ug TV o dili?</b> <i>[Do you watch TV or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I watch ..... CONTINUE
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	2 - No, I don't watch ..... SKIP TO Q29
<b>Q25</b>	<b>Kanus-a kadtong ulahi nimong pagtan-aw ug TV?</b> <i>[When was the last time you watched TV?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago</li> </ul> <i>[IF LAST WATCHED TV MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, SKIP TO Q29]</i>
<b>Q26</b>	<b>Pila ka beses kasagaran ka ga-panan-aw ug TV?</b> <i>[How often do you watch TV?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Everyday</li> <li>2 - Three to five times a week</li> <li>3 - Once a week</li> <li>4 - Once a month</li> <li>5 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q27</b>	<b>Unsang mga oras kasagaran ka ga-panan-aw ug TV? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What time do you usually watch TV? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER]</i> _____  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - 04:00 – 05:59 AM</li> <li>2 - 06:00 – 07:59 AM</li> <li>3 - 08:00 – 10:59 AM</li> <li>4 - 11:00 – 12:59 PM</li> <li>5 - 01:00 – 02:59 PM</li> <li>6 - 03:00 – 04:59 PM</li> <li>7 - 05:00 – 05:59 PM</li> <li>8 - 06:00 – 06:59 PM</li> <li>9 - 07:00 – 08:59 PM</li> <li>10 - 09:00 – 09:59 PM</li> <li>11 - 10:00 – 10:59 PM</li> <li>12 - 11:00 – 11:59 PM</li> <li>13 - 12:00 – 01:59 AM</li> <li>14 - 02:00 – 03:59 AM</li> </ul>
<b>Q28</b>	<b>Unsang TV Channel ang kasagaran nimong gatan-awon? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What TV Channel or Station do you most often watch? What else? Anything else?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>

#### Section I: NEWSPAPER EXPOSURE

<b>Q29</b>	<b>Ga-basa ka ba ug newspaper o dili?</b> <i>[Do you read newspapers or not?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Yes, I read ..... CONTINUE</li> <li>2 - No, I don't read ..... SKIP TO Q33</li> </ul>
<b>Q30</b>	<b>Kanus-a kadtong ulahi nimong pagbasa ug newspaper?</b> <i>[When was the last time you read newspapers?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago</li> </ul> <i>[IF LAST READ NEWSPAPER MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, SKIP TO Q33]</i>
<b>Q31</b>	<b>Pila ka beses kasagaran ka gabasa ug newspaper?</b> <i>[How often do you read newspapers?]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Everyday</li> <li>2 - Three to five times a week</li> <li>3 - Once a week</li> <li>4 - Once a month</li> <li>5 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q32</b>	<b>Unsang newspaper ang kasagaran nimong basahon? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>

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[What newspaper do you read most often? What else? Anything else?]	
1 - Balita Pinoy	16 - People's Journal
2 - Bicol Peryudiko	17 - Philippine Daily Inquirer
3 - Business Mirror	18 - Philippine Headline News
4 - Business World	19 - Philippine News
5 - Cebu Daily News	20 - Sun Star Daily
6 - Eastern Visayas Examiner	21 - Tempo
7 - Leyte-Samar Daily Express	22 - Daily Tribune
8 - Maguindanao Network	23 - Philippine Star
9 - Malaya	24 - The Tacloban Star
10 - Manila Bulletin	25 - Today
11 - Manila Standard Today	26 - Visayan Daily Star
12 - Manila Times	27 - Zamboanga Today Online
13 - Mindanao Gold Star Daily	28 - None
14 - Mindanao Times	29 - Others, _____
15 - Moro Information Agency	30 - Others, _____

#### Section J: INTERNET EXPOSURE

<b>Q33</b>	<b>Ga-internet ka ba o dili?</b> <i>[Do you browse the internet or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I browse the net ..... CONTINUE 2 - No, I don't browse the net ..... SKIP TO Q40
<b>Q34</b>	<b>Kanus-a kadtong ulahi nimong pag-internet?</b> <i>[When was the last time you browsed the internet?]</i> • _____ no. of days / weeks / months / years ago
<b>Q35</b>	<b>Unsang gadget ang kasagaran nimong gamiton sa imong pag-internet? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What gadget do you usually use in browsing the NET? What else? Anything else?]</i>  1 - Laptop computer 2 - Desktop computer 3 - Tablet 4 - Cellphone
<b>Q36</b>	<b>Asa ka kasagaran ga-internet? Asa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[Where do you usually browse the internet? Where else? Anywhere else?]</i>  1 - At home 2 - At Internet café or computer shop 3 - At the workplace 4 - At the school 5 - At the mall 6 - At coffeeshops / restaurants 7 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q37</b>	<b>Pila ka beses kasagaran ka ga-internet?</b> <i>[How often do you browse the internet?]</i>  1 - Everyday 2 - Three to five times a week 3 - Once a week 4 - Once a month 5 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q38</b>	<b>Unsang oras kasagaran ka ga-internet? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What time do you usually browse the NET? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER]</i> _____  1 - 04:00 – 05:59 AM 2 - 06:00 – 07:59 AM

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<b>Q39</b>	<p><b>Unsang mga websites kasagaran ang imong tan-awon o bisitahon? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[What websites do you often visit? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p><i>[ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONSE VERBATIM IF DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY ACCORDING TO BELOW CODES. DO THE CLASSIFICATION LATER.]</i></p> 1 - Facebook 2 - Twitter 3 - Instagram 4 - Others, specify: _____

#### Section K: PASTIME / LEISURE ACTIVITY

<b>Q40</b>	<p><b>Aduna ka bay mga gahimoon para malingaw o palabay sa oras?</b>  <i>[Do you engage in any pastime / leisure activity or not?]</i></p> 1 - Yes, I engage in a pastime activity ..... Ask Q41 2 - No, I don't engage in a pastime activity ..... Skip to Q43																																																
<b>Q41</b>	<p><b>Hain niining listahan sa mga kalihokan para malingaw o palabay sa oras ang imong ga-himoon? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba? (SHOWCARD 4)</b>  <i>[Which of the following pastime / leisure activities on this list do you engage in? What else? Anything else?]</i></p>																																																
<b>Q42</b>	<p><b>Pila ka beses kasagaran nimo ga-himoon ang ...(answer in Q41)...?</b>  <i>[How often do you engage in (answer in Q42)?]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 4</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pastime / Leisure Activity</th> <th rowspan="2">Q41 Whether engage or not</th> <th colspan="2">Q42</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No. of times</th> <th>Time in a period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 - Computer games playing.....</td> <td>1 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 - TV watching.....</td> <td>2 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 - Reading.....</td> <td>3 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 - Videoke/karaoke singing.....</td> <td>4 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 - Playing a musical instrument.....</td> <td>5 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 - Card game.....</td> <td>6 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 - Mahjong.....</td> <td>7 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 - Bingo.....</td> <td>8 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 - Sabong.....</td> <td>9 - Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 - Others, specify _____</td> <td>10-Yes ( ) No ( )</td> <td>_____</td> <td>in a _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pastime / Leisure Activity	Q41 Whether engage or not	Q42		No. of times	Time in a period	1 - Computer games playing.....	1 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	2 - TV watching.....	2 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	3 - Reading.....	3 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	4 - Videoke/karaoke singing.....	4 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	5 - Playing a musical instrument.....	5 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	6 - Card game.....	6 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	7 - Mahjong.....	7 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	8 - Bingo.....	8 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	9 - Sabong.....	9 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____	10 - Others, specify _____	10-Yes ( ) No ( )	_____	in a _____
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#### Section L: SPORTS / PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Q43</b>	<p><b>Ga-apil ka ba sa unsa mang sports o ehersisyo o dili?</b>  <i>[Do you engage in any sports / physical activity or not?]</i></p> 1 - Yes, I engage in sports ..... Ask Q44 2 - No, I don't engage in sports ..... Skip to Q46
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<b>Q44</b>	<b>Hain niining listahan sa mga sports o ehersisyo ang imong ga-himoon? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba? (SHOWCARD 5)</b> <i>[Which of the following sports or physical activities on this list do you engage in? What else? Anything else?]</i>		
<b>Q45</b>	<b>Pila ka beses kasagaran nimo himoon ang ... (answer in Q44)...</b> <i>[How often do you engage in (answer in Q44)?]</i>		
<b>SHOWCARD 5</b>			
	<b>Sports / Physical Activity</b>	<b>Q44 Whether engage or not</b>	<b>Q45 No. of times in a Time period</b>
	1 - Sports: Basketball.....	1 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	2 - Sports: Soccer.....	2 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	3 - Sports: Badminton.....	3 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	4 - Sports: Tennis.....	4 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	5 - Sports: Volleyball.....	5 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	6 - Sports: _____	6 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	7 - Martial arts: Karate.....	7 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	8 - Martial arts: Judo.....	8 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	9 - Martial arts: Taekwondo.....	9 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	10 - Martial arts: Jujitsu.....	10 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	11 - Martial arts: Kungfu.....	11 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	12 - Martial arts: Arnis.....	12 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	13 - Martial arts: _____	13 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	14 - Gym work/weights.....	14 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	15 - Zumba/aerobics.....	15 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	16 - Dancing.....	16 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	17 - Jogging/running.....	17 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	18 - Walking/brisk walking.....	18 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	19 - Biking.....	19 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	20 - Swimming.....	20 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____
	21 - Others _____	21 - Yes ( ) No ( )	_____ in a _____

#### Section M: REVIEW OF SYSTEMS / HEALTH PROFILE

<b>Q46</b>	<b>Hain man sa nakalista diri nga mga problema sa panglawas ang gibati nimo karon o kaha sa milabay nga pipila ka adlaw? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba? (SHOWCARD 6)</b> <i>[Do you have or have you recently experienced any of the following? What else? Anything else?]</i>		
	<b>SHOWCARD 6</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
General / Constitutional	1 - Fatigue	1	0
	2 - Fever or chills	2	0
	3 - Weight loss (more than 10 pounds)	3	0
	4 - Weight gain (more than 10 pounds)	4	0
Eyes	5 - Glaucoma	5	0
Ears / Nose / Throat	6 - Difficulty swallowing	6	0
	7 - Swelling of your tongue	7	0
Nervous System	8 - Have you ever passed out or lost consciousness?	8	0
	9 - Numbness or tingling in your arms or legs	9	0
	10 - Headaches	10	0
	11 - Blurred vision	11	0
	12 - Instability when walking	12	0
Cardiovascular	13 - Chest pain	13	0
	14 - Swelling in your ankles / feet	14	0
	15 - Heart skipping / pounding	15	0
	16 - Neck, jaw or arm pain that may be related to your heart	16	0
	17 - Cramping or tightness in your legs when walking	17	0

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	Respiratory	18 - Shortness of breath	18	0
		19 - Wheezing	19	0
		20 - Coughing up blood	20	0
	Gastrointestinal	21 - Constipation or diarrhea	21	0
		22 - Nausea or vomiting	22	0
		23 - Do you have a history of ulcer disease?	23	0
		24 - Passing blood from your rectum or vomiting blood	24	0
	Genitourinary	25 - Trouble initiating urination	25	0
		26 - Frequent urination	26	0
	Musculoskeletal	27 - Joint aches, muscle aches or arthritis	27	0
	Skin	28 - Skin rashes	28	0
	Hematologic / Lymphatic	29 - Painful or enlarged glands	29	0
		30 - Bruising easily	30	0
	Psychiatric	31 - Do you have a history of depression or other psychiatric illness?	31	0
	Others	32 - HIV-AIDS	32	0

#### Section N: SMOKING

<b>Q47</b>	<b>Naninigarilyo ka ba o dili?</b> <i>[Do you smoke or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I smoke ..... Ask Q48 2 - No, I don't smoke ..... Skip to Q51
<b>Q47a</b>	<b>Nasulayan na ba nimo manigarilyo kaniadto o dili?</b> <i>[Have you tried smoking or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I have tried before ... Skip to Q51 2 - No, I haven't tried ..... Skip to Q51
<b>Q48</b>	<b>Hain man niining listahan ang imong ga-sigarilyohon? (SHOWCARD 7)</b> <i>[Which of these do you smoke?]</i>  <u><b>SHOWCARD 7</b></u>  1 - Cigarette 2 - Cigar 3 - Pipe 4 - Others, _____
<b>Q49</b>	<b>Pila man ka sticks o pakete ang imong mahurot sa sulod sa usa ka adlaw?</b> <i>[On the average, how many sticks do you smoke in a day?]</i>  • No. of sticks _____ • No. of packs _____
<b>Q50</b>	<b>Unsa na kadugay kang naninigarilyo?</b> <i>[How long have you been smoking?]</i>  • No. of years _____ • No. of months _____

#### Section O: ALCOHOLIC DRINKS INTAKE

<b>Q51</b>	<b>Moinom ka ba ug bino o unsa mang mga ilimnon?</b> <i>[Do you take alcoholic drinks or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I drink ..... Ask Q52 2 - No, I don't drink ..... Skip to Q56
<b>Q51a</b>	<b>Nakasulay ka na ba niadto ug inom ug bino o unsa mang mga ilimnon?</b> <i>[Have you tried taking alcoholic drink or not?]</i>  1 - Yes, I have tried ..... Skip to Q56 2 - No, I haven't tried ..... Skip to Q56

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<b>Q52</b>	<p>Unsa niining listahan sa mga ilimnon ang kasagaran nimong imnom? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba? (<b>SHOWCARD 8</b>) <i>[Which of the following types of alcoholic drinks do you usually take? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 8</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Beer</li> <li>2 - Brandy</li> <li>3 - Rhum</li> <li>4 - Tuba/local wine</li> <li>5 - Gin</li> <li>6 - Red wine</li> <li>7 - Scotch/whisky</li> <li>8 - Vodka</li> <li>9 - Lambanog</li> <li>10 - Tequilla</li> <li>11 - Others, _____</li> </ol>
<b>Q53</b>	<p>Pila ka beses kasagaran ka moinom ug bino o unsa mang mga ilimnon? <i>[How often do you take alcoholic drinks?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify frequency within a time period _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q54</b>	<p>Sa kada inom nimo ug bino o unsa mang mga ilimnon, unsa kadaghan ang imong ma-inom? <i>[How much alcoholic drink do you take each time?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bottle (specify size and no. of units) _____</li> <li>Glass (specify size and no. of units) _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q55</b>	<p>Unsa kadugay ka nang ga-inom ug bino o unsa mang mga ilimnon? <i>[How long have you been taking alcoholic drinks?]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify no. of years or months _____</li> </ul>

#### Section P: AWARENESS / TRIAL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS OR ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES

**INTRO:** Aduna kami'y mga pangutana bahin sa mga bisyo mahimong ga-himoon nimo mismo o kinsa man sa imong barkada. Walay korek o sayop nga tubag sa unsa mang pangutana. Gusto lang namo mahibaw-an ang imong kaugalingong opinyon ug kasinatian bahin sa atong hilisgutan. Makalaum gyud ka nga ang tanan natong hisgutan sikreto lang gyud nato, ato-ato lang ug dili mokaylap sa ubang tawo. Sa unsa mang report nga mogawas bahin sa among pagtuon, bugkos-bugkos ang mga tubag ug dili masubay kon kinsa ang mitubag niini.  
*[INTRO: We will be asking questions about other vices that you or your friends may engage in. There are no correct or wrong answers here. We would just like to know about your opinion and experiences about the subject matter. Rest assured that your answers to my questions will be held in strictest confidence. The report will come out in compiled form and no data can be traced to a single individual.]*

**Karon, hisgutan nato ang bahin sa droga o mga gidili nga mga kemikal.**  
*[Now, let's talk about dangerous drugs or illegal substances.]*

<b>Q56</b>	<p>Kon atong hisgutan ang bahin sa droga o gidili nga mga kemikal, unsang pangalan o klase ang una nimong mahuna-hunaan? <i>[When thinking of dangerous drugs / illegal substances, what type or name of dangerous drug comes first to your mind?]</i></p>		
<b>Q57</b>	<p>Unsa pa ang ubang klase o pangalan sa droga ang imong nadunggan, nakita o nabasa? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba? <i>[What other types or names of dangerous drugs / illegal substances have you seen, heard, or read about? What else? Anything else?]</i></p>		
	<p><b>Type / Name of Drug</b></p> <p><i>[Open-ended, leave the descriptions/ jargon to respondents. Write jargon as is from the responses, i.e. "fly high," "bato," etc.]</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Marijuana / mary jane</li> <li>2 - Shabu / methamphetamine</li> <li>3 - Heroin</li> </ol>	<p><b>Q56</b> <b>Top-of-Mind Awareness</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3</li> </ol>	<p><b>Q57</b> <b>Others Aware Of</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3</li> </ol>

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4	- Cocaine	4	4
5	- Contact cement (e.g., Rugby, Vulcaseal, etc)	5	5
6	- Ecstasy	6	6
7	- Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD, others)	7	7
8	- _____	8	8
9	- _____	9	9
10	- _____	10	10

**Q58** [FOR EACH TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG AWARE OF, ASK SOURCE OF AWARENESS]:

**A**

**Ayaw ug bungat ug pangalan, asa man nimo nakita, nabasa o nadungog ang bahin sa (answer in Q56/57)? Asa pa? Aduna pa ba?**

[No need to name names, where or from whom did you learn, see, hear or read about (answer in Q56/57)? Where else? Anything else?]

Source of Awareness	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of
1 - Friend	1	1	1	1
2 - Barkada	2	2	2	2
3 - Classmate	3	3	3	3
4 - Officemate	4	4	4	4
5 - Neighbor	5	5	5	5
6 - Internet	6	6	6	6
7 - TV	7	7	7	7
8 - Radio	8	8	8	8
9 - Newspaper	9	9	9	9
10 - Others: _____	10	10	10	10

**Q58** [FOR EACH TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG AWARE OF, ASK SOURCE OF AWARENESS]:

**B**

**Ayaw ug bungat ug pangalan, asa man nimo nakita, nabasa o nadungog ang bahin sa (answer in Q56/57)? Asa pa? Aduna pa ba?**

[No need to name names, where or from whom did you learn, see, hear or read about (answer in Q56/57)? Where else? Anything else?]

Source of Awareness	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of	Type or name of drug aware of
1 - Friend	1	1	1	1
2 - Barkada	2	2	2	2
3 - Classmate	3	3	3	3
4 - Officemate	4	4	4	4
5 - Neighbor	5	5	5	5
6 - Internet	6	6	6	6
7 - TV	7	7	7	7
8 - Radio	8	8	8	8
9 - Newspaper	9	9	9	9
10 - Others: _____	10	10	10	10

**Q59** [FOR EACH TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG AWARE OF (answer in Q56/57), ASK:]

**Natilawan na ba nimo, bisag kausa lang sa tibuok nimong kinabuhi, ang (answer in Q56/57)?**

[Have you ever tried taking (type or name of drug) or not?]

[IF THE ANSWER IS **NO**, PROBE ONE MORE TIME, AS FOLLOWS:]

**Aduna bay okasyon kaniadto, mahimo sa usa ka party o unsa mang panagtipon sa barkada, kon diin ikaw ug ang imong mga amigo misuway paggamit ug (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?**

[Was there an occasion in the past, perhaps in a party or a gathering of friends, where you and your friends tried using (DRUG

<p>AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</p> <p>[IF YES:]</p> <p><b>Kon nahitabo man 'to, miapil ka ba sa pagsuway ug gamit sa (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</b></p> <p><i>[If so, did you join your friends in trying (DRUG AWARE OF, Q56/57)?</i></p> <p><b>[IF YES, THEN THE RESPONDENT IS A TRIER OF THE DRUG]</b></p>	
<p><b>Type / Name of Drug</b></p> <p><i>[Carry over to the grid below the answers to Q56/57 by encircling the corresponding code and ask whether ever tried or not]</i></p> <p>1 - Marijuana / Mary Jane</p> <p>2 - Shabu / methamphetamine</p> <p>3 - Heroin</p> <p>4 - Cocaine</p> <p>5 - Contact cement (e.g. Rugby, Vulcaseal, etc.)</p> <p>6 - Ecstasy</p> <p>7 - Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD, others)</p> <p>8 - _____</p> <p>9 - _____</p>	<p><b>Q60</b></p> <p><b>Whether Ever Tried Or Not</b></p> <p>1 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>2 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>3 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>4 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>5 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>6 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>7 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>8 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p> <p>9 - Yes ( ) No ( )</p>

**ASK QUESTION NOS. 60 – 100 ABOUT ANY TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG THAT THE RESPONDENT HAS EVER TRIED. USE FORM B QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS PURPOSE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT YOU MAY HAVE TO ACCOMPLISH TWO OR MORE FORM B QUESTIONNAIRES BECAUSE THE RESPONDENT HAS TRIED TWO OR MORE TYPES OF DRUGS.**

**AFTER FORM B QUESTIONNAIRE/S SHALL HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, ASK QUESTION NOS. 101 – 111 WHICH ARE FOUND BELOW. NOTE THAT QUESTION NOS. 101 – 111 WILL HAVE TO BE ASKED AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER USERS OR NON USERS OF PROHIBITED DRUGS/SUBSTANCES.**

**Section T: INCIDENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY**

<p><b>Q101</b></p> <p><b>Dili kinahanglan magbungat ug pangalan, pero aduna bay ubang miyembro sa pamilya nga gagamit ug droga o kaha drug dependent na siya?</b></p> <p><i>[You don't have to name names, but do you have other members of the family who are drug users or drug dependents?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, the family has a member who is a drug user/dependent ..... Continue</p> <p>2 - No, the family doesn't have a member who is a drug user dependent ..... Skip to Q104</p> <p>3 - Don't know ..... Go to Q104</p>
<p><b>Q102</b></p> <p><b>Palihug isulti sa ako ang mga problema nga aduna ang pamilya tungod sa pagkaadik o drug dependent sa usa ka miyembro? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[Please tell me the problems that your family has as a result of the drug addiction or drug dependency of other members of the family. What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

<b>Q103</b>	<p>Unsa ang mga lakang, kon aduna man, ang gihimo sa imong pamilya bahin sa problema nga gumikan sa pagkaadik o drug dependent sa usa ka miyembro? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</p> <p><i>[What are the actions that are taken by the family, if any, regarding the problem caused by the drug addiction or drug dependency of the other members of the family? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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**Section U: AWARENESS OF / PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE DANGEROUS DRUGS BOARD (DDB)**

<b>Q104</b>	<p>Nahibaluan, nadungog o nabasa na ba nimo ang bahin sa Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) o dili? <b>(SHOWCARD 10)</b></p> <p><i>[Are you aware of the Dangerous Drugs Boards (DDB) or not?]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 10</b> Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)</p> <p>1 - Yes, aware 2 - No, not aware 3 - Don't know</p>
<b>Q105</b>	<p>Unsa ang imong nahibaluan, nabasa o nadungog bahin sa Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</p> <p><i>[What do you know about the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Q106</b>	<p>Bale dugang sa unsa mang imong nahibaluan bahin sa Dangerous Drugs Board o DDB, gusto namong ipakita kanimo ang MISSION ug MANDATE sa DDB. <b>(SHOWCARD 11)</b></p> <p><i>[Just to add to what you may have already known about the Dangerous Drugs Board, it has the following Mission and Mandate:]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 11</b></p> <p><b>Mission:</b></p> <p>Pagwagtang sa mga illegal nga suplay ug panginahanglan sa mga tawo sa mga delikadong droga ug kemikal ug pagpalambo usab sa pagtinabangay sa rehiyon ug tibuok kalibutan ngadto sa pagpugong ug pagkontrol sa abuso sa droga.</p> <p><i>[To stamp out the illicit supply of and demand for dangerous drugs and precursor chemicals, and to promote regional and international cooperation in drug abuse prevention and control.]</i></p> <p><b>Mandate:</b></p> <p>Ang DDB ang responsable sa paghimo, pagplano ug pagmugna ug mga palisiya ug programa ngadto sa pagpugong ug pagkontrol sa mga delikadong droga ug kemikal. Apil sa ilang katungdanan ang paghimo ug pagpalambo sa usa ka komprehensibo, tibuok, hiniusa ug balanse nga pamaagi sa pagpugong o pagkontrol sa abuso sa droga sa tibuok nasud.</p> <p><i>[The Board is the policy making and strategy-formulating body in the planning and formulation of policies and programs on drug prevention and control. It shall develop and adopt comprehensive, integrated, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy.]</i></p> <p>Segun sa imong nakita sa MISSION ug MANDATE sa DDB, unsa ka man ka-kontento o dili kontento sa performance sa DDB? Sa tabang niining CARD, mo-ingon ka ba nga ikaw ... <b>(SHOWCARD)</b> ... sa performance sa DDB? <b>(SHOWCARD 11)</b></p> <p><i>[In the light of the above mission and mandate of the Dangerous Drugs Board, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the performance of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB). With the aid of this RATING CARD, would you say that you are... (SHOWCARD)... with the performance of the Dangerous Drugs Board?]</i></p> <p><b>SHOWCARD 12</b></p> <p>1 - Absolutely not satisfied 2 - Somewhat not satisfied</p>

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	3 - Somewhat satisfied 4 - Absolutely satisfied
<b>Q107</b>	<p><b>Ngano miingon ka nga ikaw ... (ANSWER IN Q106) ... bahin sa performance sa Dangerous Drugs Board? Ngano pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[Why do you say that you are... (ANSWER IN Q106) ... with the performance of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Q108</b>	<p><b>Unsa sa imong huna-huna ang himoon sa barangay para mawagtang o mamenosan ang problema bahin sa droga? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[What in your opinion should be done in the barangay in order to stamp out or lessen the problem about drugs? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Q109</b>	<p><b>Kon tibuok rehiyon (REGION) ang huna-hunaon, unsa ang imong mga sugyot o rekomendasyon, kon aduna man, bahin sa pagwagtang sa problema sa droga sa (REGION)? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[What about at the regional level, what suggestions/recommendations do you have, if any, to counter the drug problem in your region?] What else? Anything else?</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Q110</b>	<p><b>Kon bahin naman sa kinatibuk-ang problema sa droga sa tibuok nasud, unsa ang imong mga sugyot o rekomendasyon, kon aduna man, bahin sa pagwagtang sa problema sa droga sa tibuok nasud? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[What about the overall drug problem of the country, what suggestions/recommendations do you have, if any, to counter the drug problem? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Q111</b>	<p><b>Unsa sa imong huna-huna ang imong matabang, kon aduna man, para mawagtang o mamenosan ang problema sa droga? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[What do you think you can do, if any, to help eradicate or lessen the problem about drugs? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

..... END OF INTERVIEW .....



	<p><b>SHOWCARD 9</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Same barangay</li> <li>2 - Nearby barangay</li> <li>3 - School</li> <li>4 - Office/workplace</li> <li>5 - Mall</li> <li>6 - Internet</li> <li>7 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ol>
<b>Q65</b>	<p><b>Gibayran ba kadto nimo ang (DRUG) nga imong gitilawan?</b>  <i>[Did you pay for the (drug) that you tried or not?]</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Yes, I paid for it ..... Ask Q66</li> <li>2 - No, I didn't pay for it ..... Ask Q67</li> </ol>
<b>Q66</b>	<p><i>[IF PAID FOR THE DRUG THAT HE/SHE TRIED, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Pila man ang bayad nimo adtong (DRUG) nga imong gitilawan? Unsa man kadto kadaghan o ka dako?</b>  <i>[How much did you pay for the (drug) that you tried?]</i></p> <p>[Specify amount paid and the quantity:]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount : _____</li> <li>• Quantity : _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q67</b>	<p><i>[IF DID NOT PAY FOR THE DRUG THAT HE/SHE TRIED:]</i></p> <p><b>Kinsa man ang mihatag nimo adtong (DRUG) nga imong gitilawan?</b>  <i>[Who gave you the (drug) that you tried?]</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Friend</li> <li>2 - Relative</li> <li>3 - Officemate</li> <li>4 - Neighbor</li> <li>5 - Teammate</li> <li>6 - Others, specify: _____</li> </ol>

**B. REPEAT USAGE**

<b>Q68</b>	<p><b>Sukad sa imong pagsulay, miusab ka ba ug gamit sa (DRUG) o dili?</b>  <i>[After you've tried taking (drug), did you do it again?]</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Yes, I used it again ..... Ask Q70 and then proceed to Q71</li> <li>2 - No, I didn't use it again ..... Ask Q69 and then skip to Q101</li> </ol>
<b>Q69</b>	<p><i>[IF NO IN Q68, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Unsa ang hinungdan ngano nga wala ka mo-usab ug gamit sa (DRUG)? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[What was your reason why you did not take (drug) again after you tried it? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q70</b>	<p><i>[IF YES IN Q68, ASK:]</i></p> <p><b>Unsa ang hinungdan ngano nga miusab ka ug gamit sa (DRUG)? Ngano pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[What was your reason why you took (drug) again after you tried it? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q71</b>	<p><b>Kanus-a ang ulahi nga paggamit nimo ug (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[When was the last time you took (drug)?]</i></p> <p><i>[Specify no. of years or months or weeks or days as the case may be:]</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q72</b>	<b>Pila ka beses ka mogamit ug (DRUG)?</b> <i>[How often do you take (drug)?]</i>  <i>[Probe frequency such as no. of times within a day/week/month. When respondent say "occasionally", probe on specific frequency.]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q73</b>	<b>Sa kada gamit nimo ug (DRUG), unsa kadaghan ang imong gamiton?</b> <i>[How much quantity do you take each time?]</i>  <i>[Probe specific quantity:]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q74</b>	<b>Asa o sa unsa nga klase sa lugar kasagaran ka gagamit ug (DRUG)?</b> <i>[Where (or in what place/venue) do you usually take (drug)?]</i>  Specify place / venue _____
<b>Q75</b>	<b>Sa imong pag- (DRUG), aduna ka bay gamiton nga himan o paraphernalia para mapadali o mapanindot ang paggamit sa (DRUG)?</b> <i>[Do you use any paraphernalia in taking (drug)?]</i>  1 - Yes, I use a paraphernalia ..... Ask Q76 2 - No, I don't use a paraphernalia ..... Skip to Q78
<b>Q76</b>	<b>Unsang mga himan o paraphernalia ang imong gamiton sa imong pag- (DRUG)? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[What paraphernalia do you use, if any, in taking (drug)? What else? Anything else?]</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q77</b>	<b>Kanang imong gamiton nga himan o paraphernalia, imo ba nang kaugalingon, gi-abangan nimo o pasa-pasa na lang 'mo?</b> <i>[Is the paraphernalia that you use in taking (drug) your own or rented or shared?]</i>  1 - Owned by respondent 2 - Rented 3 - Shared

**C. PURCHASE PATTERNS**

<b>Q78</b>	<b>Ga-gastos ka ba ug kuwarta sa imong pag- (DRUG)?</b> <i>[Do you spend money for your (drug) intake?]</i>  1 - Yes, I spend money ..... Ask Q79 2 - No, I don't spend money ..... Ask Q80 3 - Sometimes yes, sometimes no ..... Ask both Qs 79 and 80 4 - Don't know ..... Skip to Q81
<b>Q79</b>	<i>[IF CODE 1 OR 3 IN Q78:]</i>  <b>Kon gagastos ka ug kuwarta sa imong pag- (DRUG), pila ang imong gastos sa kada higayon?</b> <i>[Whenever you spend money for (drug), how much do you spend?]</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount: Php _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q80</b>	<i>[IF CODE 2 OR 3 IN Q78:]</i>  <b>Sa mga okasyon nga nakalibre ka ug (DRUG), asa o kang kinsa man kadto gikan kasagaran?</b> <i>[On occasions when you do not spend money for (drug), who usually gives you the (drug) that you use?]</i>  1 - Friend 2 - Relative 3 - Officemate

	4 - Neighbor 5 - Teammate 6 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q81 a</b>	<b>Asa man niini nga mga klase sa lugar dinhi sa CARD kasagaran ka moadto para mopalit ug (DRUG)? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b> <i>[To which among these types of places shown on this card do you usually go to buy (DRUG)? Where else? Anything else?]</i>  <i>[Geographical only, i.e. same barangay/nearby barangay/school/etc. No need for specific name of the source]</i>  <b>SHOWCARD 9</b>  1 - Same barangay 2 - Nearby barangay 3 - School 4 - Office/workplace 5 - Mall 6 - Internet 7 - Others, specify: _____
<b>Q81 b</b>	<i>[IF NOT MENTIONED INTERNET IN Q81a, ASK:]</i>  <b>Nasulayan mo na bang mopalit ug (DRUG) sa INTERNET?</b> <i>[Have you tried buying (drug) from the internet?]</i>  1 - Yes, I've tried buying from the net 2 - No, I haven't tried buying from the net
<b>Q82</b>	<b>Pila ka beses ka mopalit ug (DRUG)?</b> <i>[How often do you buy (drug)?]</i>  <i>[Probe frequency such as no. of times within a day/week/month. When respondent say "occasionally", probe on specific frequency.]</i> • _____
<b>Q83</b>	<b>Unsa ang package size kasagaran nimong paliton sa (DRUG)?</b> <i>[What is the usual package size of (drug) that you buy?]</i>  • Usual package size: _____
<b>Q84</b>	<b>Pila ang presyo kasagaran sa package size sa (DRUG) nga imong gapaliton?</b> <i>[How much do you pay for the usual package size that you buy?]</i>  • Price of the usual package size: Php _____
<b>Q85</b>	<b>Unsa ang sistema sa pagbayad sa (DRUG) nga imong gapaliton, buot ingnon, cash pagka-deliver, utang usa o baylo sa ubang butang?</b> <i>[What is the manner of payment for the (drug) purchase, i.e., is it cash on delivery (COD), credit terms, or payment in kind?]</i>  1 - Cash on delivery (COD)..... GO TO Q89 2 - Credit terms ..... ASK Q86 3 - Payment in kind ..... Ask Q87
<b>Q86</b>	<i>[IF CREDIT TERMS, ASK:]</i>  <b>Pila ka oras o adlaw ang ipalabay usa pa kinahanglan bayran na?</b> <i>[What is the credit terms for the (drug) purchase, i.e., no. of days allowed before payment is due?]</i>  • No. of hours or days credit: _____
<b>Q87</b>	<i>[IF PAYMENT IN KIND, ASK:]</i>  <b>Unsa man ang butang nga pangbaylo sa kantidad sa gipalit nimong (DRUG)?</b> <i>[What is the specific item in exchange for the value of the (drug) that you may buy?]</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific item in exchange: _____</li> </ul>
<b>Q88</b>	<p><b>Unsa kadugay kasagaran ang paghuwat sa pag-abot sa imong order sa (DRUG)?</b>  <i>[How long do you have to wait before the purchase order of (drug) is served?]</i></p> <p><i>[Specify no. of days, or hours, or minutes as the case may be:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>

**D. HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR**

<b>Q89</b>	<p><b>Gapadayon ka pa ba sa paggamit ug (DRUG) o miundang na?</b>  <i>[Do you still continue to use (drug) or have you already stopped using it?]</i></p> <p>1 - Still continue to use ..... Ask Q91 and continue  2 - Has already stopped using it ..... Ask Q90 and then skip to Q95  3 - Can't say..... GO TO Q92</p>
<b>Q90</b>	<p><i>[IF ANSWERED "HAS ALREADY STOPPED USING" IN Q89]:</i></p> <p><b>Ngano miundang ka na sa paggamit ug (DRUG)? Ngano pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why have you stopped using (drug)? Probe: What made you stop using (drug)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q91</b>	<p><i>[IF ANSWERED "STILL CONTINUE TO USE" IN Q89]:</i></p> <p><b>Ngano padayon ka pa sa paggamit ug (DRUG)? Ngano pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why do you still continue to use (drug)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q92</b>	<p><b>Misulod na ba sa imong huna-huna ang pag-undang sa paggamit ug (DRUG) o dili?</b>  <i>[Have you thought of quitting completely from taking (drug) or not?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, I have thought of quitting ..... Ask Q94 and continue  2 - No, I haven't thought of quitting ..... Ask Q93 and then skip to Q97  3 - Don't know..... GO TO Q95</p>
<b>Q93</b>	<p><i>[IF NO IN Q92]:</i></p> <p><b>Ngano wala sa imong huna-huna nga mo-undang sa paggamit ug (DRUG)? Ngano pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why have you not thought of quitting completely from taking (drug)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q94</b>	<p><i>[IF YES IN Q92]:</i></p> <p><b>Ngano nahuna-hunaan nimo nga mo-undang na sa paggamit ug (DRUG)? Ngano pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[Why have you thought of quitting completely from taking (drug)? Why else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q95</b>	<p><b>Unsa ang mga lakang, kon aduna man, ang imong nahimo bahin sa pag-undang sa paggamit ug (DRUG)? Unsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[What steps, if any, have you taken towards quitting completely from taking (drug)? What else? Anything else?]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<b>Q96</b>	<p><b>Kinsa ang nakaimpluwensya kanimo bahin sa plano sa pag-undang sa paggamit ug (DRUG) o pag-usab sa imong huna-huna bahin sa (DRUG)? Kinsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b>  <i>[Who influences you to think about quitting from taking (drug) or changing your behavior about dangerous drugs? Who else?]</i></p>

	<p>Anyone else?]</p> <p>[Specify relationship to respondent and/or profession, if any, of the adviser:]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q97</b>	<p><b>Kinsa na ang imong giduolan o gikonsulta bahin sa pagka-adik o pagka-drug dependent sa (DRUG)? Kinsa pa? Aduna pa ba?</b></p> <p><i>[Whom have you approached for advice or consulted regarding addiction to or dependency on (drug)? Who else? Anyone else?]</i></p> <p>[Specify profession or main occupation of the person consulted:]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> </ul>
<b>Q98</b>	<p><b>Nasulayan mo na bang mokonsulta sa usa ka doctor bahin sa pagka-adik o pagka-drug dependent sa (DRUG) o dili?</b></p> <p><i>[Have you ever availed of medical advice regarding addiction to or dependency on (drug) or not?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p>
<b>Q99</b>	<p><b>Na-agian na ba nimo ang pagpa-rehab tungod sa pagka-adik o pagka-drug dependent sa (DRUG) o dili?</b></p> <p><i>[Have you undergone rehabilitation program because of addiction to or dependency on (drug) or not?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p>
<b>Q100</b>	<p><b>Gusto namong mahibaluan kon unsa ikaw ka-gusto o dili gusto sa pagpangita ug tabang sa problema tungod sa pagka-adik o pagka-drug dependent sa (DRUG)? Sa paagi niining CARD, palihug isulta sa ako kon unsa ka-gusto o dili gusto. (SHOWCARD 12)</b></p> <p><i>[We would like to know how willing or not willing are you to seek help regarding addiction to or dependency on (drug). With the aid of this rating card, please tell me whether you are: 4 – Definitely willing; 3 – Somewhat willing; 2 – Somewhat not willing; or 1 – Definitely not willing.]</i></p> <p><b><u>SHOWCARD 12</u></b></p> <p>1 - Definitely not willing 2 - Somewhat not willing 3 - Somewhat willing 4 - Definitely willing</p>
<b>Q100a</b>	<p><b>Aduna bay pasilidad o medical personnel nga duol dinhi nga mahimo nimong duolan bahin sa problema sa pagka-adik o drug dependent sa (DRUG)?</b></p> <p><i>[Is there a facility or medical personnel nearby that you can approach for consultation services regarding problems about addiction to or dependency on (DRUG)?]</i></p> <p>1 - Yes, there is a nearby facility / medical personnel 2 - No, there is no nearby facility / medical personnel</p>

**ASK THE SAME QUESTION NOS. 60 – 100a FOR ANY OTHER TYPE OR NAME OF DRUG EVER TRIED. USE A SEPARATE SET OF FORM B QUESTIONNAIRE.**

....Q13....

....SHOWCARD 1....

**TYPES OF SOURCES OF INCOME:**

1. **Kita mula sa sakahan, gaya ng palay, mais , saging , copra, mga gulay, atbp**  
*... On-farm income from crops*
2. **Kita mula sa pag-aalaga ng hayop, gaya ng baka, baboy, manok, kambing, atbp at mga produkto galing sa alagang hayop gaya ng itlog, balut, atbp**  
*... On-farm income from livestock and livestock products*
3. **Kita mula sa isda at iba pang hayop ng dagat, fishpond, at anumang produkto galing sa dagat gaya ng daing , tuyo , alamang, bagoong, atbp**  
*... Income from fish and aquatic resources and fish products*
4. **Kita mula sa mga bagay galing sa gubat, gaya ng kahoy paggatong, orchids, uway, lumber, atbp**  
*... Income from forest products and other extractive resources*
5. **Suweldo mula sa mga trabaho na walang kaugnayan sa pagsasaka, suweldo ni Mister/ni Misis/o sinumang miyembro ng pamilya**  
*... Salaries/wages from non-farm work or employment of household head, spouse of household head and other members of the household*
6. **Mga natanggap na benepisyo para sa mga walang trabaho at iba pang uri ng benepisyo**  
*... Unemployment benefits and other benefits*
7. **Mga tulong galing sa gobyerno, gaya ng 4P's at anumang programa ng isang NGO**  
*... Social Assistance or other government and NGO assistance programs – e.g. 4 P's*
8. **Kita mula sa negosyo, pa-upahan, dibidendo, pensyon, padala galing sa abroad, pagbebenta ng anumang ari-arian, atbp**  
*... Income from business, rent, dividends, pension and remittances both local and abroad, and sale of assets*
9. **Kita mula sa pagpapa-upa ng sakahan, mga gamit ng sakahan gaya ng kalabaw, makinarya, atbp**  
*... Income from leasing or renting out a farm, farm work animals, or farm equipment and machineries*
10. **Kita o suweldo mula sa pagtra-trabaho sa sakahan ng ibang tao.**  
*... Off-farm income includes paid work for agricultural services in another farmer's farm*



....SHOWCARD 2....

**TYPES OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP**

1. **Pagmamay-ari ang bahay/hinuhulugan**  
... *Owned/being amortized.*
2. **Pagmamay-ari ang bahay at titulado – nabayaran na o binigay**  
... *Owned & titled (fully paid or given)*
3. **Pagmamay-ari ang bahay pero walang titulo ang lupa**  
... *Owned house/lot not titled*
4. **Nangungupahan**  
... *Rented, Php \_\_\_\_\_ per month*
5. **Libreng nakatira na may pahintulot ng may-ari**  
... *Rent-free with consent of owner*
6. **Libreng nakatira na walang pahintulot ng may-ari**  
... *Rent-free without consent of owner*
7. **Ang bahay ay pagmamay-ari/pampublikong lupa**  
... *Owned house/public lot*
8. **Iba pang uri ng pagmamay-ari (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**....SHOWCARD 3....**

**HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES/ASSETS**

- 1. Radio**
- 2. DVD/Video player**
- 3. TV**
- 4. Computer/laptop**
- 5. Electric fan**
- 6. Mobile/Cell phone**
- 7. Washing machine**
- 8. Refrigerator/freezer**
- 9. Car/van/jeep/pick-up truck**
- 10. Tractor**
- 11. Motorized farm equipment**
- 12. Motorized boat (banca)**
- 13. Motorcycle/tricycle**
- 14. Cow/carabao/horse**
- 15. Pig/goat**
- 16. Fowl/chicken**

....SHOWCARD 4...

**PASTIME / LEISURE ACTIVITY**

- 1 - Computer games playing
- 2 - TV watching
- 3 - Reading
- 4 - Videoke / karaoke singing
- 5 - Playing a musical instrument
- 6 - Card game
- 7 - Mahjong
- 8 - Bingo
- 9 - Sabong
- 10 - Other pastime activity: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

....SHOWCARD 5...

**SPORTS / PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**

- 1 - Sports: Basketball
- 2 - Sports: Soccer
- 3 - Sports: Badminton
- 4 - Sports: Tennis
- 5 - Sports: Volleyball
- 6 - Sports: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 - Martial arts: Karate
- 8 - Martial arts: Judo
- 9 - Martial arts: Taekwondo
- 10 - Martial arts: Jujitsu
- 11 - Martial arts: Kungfu
- 12 - Martial arts: Arnis
- 13 - Martial arts: \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 - Gym work / weights
- 15 - Zumba / aerobics
- 16 - Dancing
- 17 - Jogging / running
- 18 - Walking / brisk walking
- 19 - Biking
- 20 - Swimming
- 21 - Others: \_\_\_\_\_

## ....SHOWCARD 6 (PART 1)...

## REVIEW OF SYSTEMS / HEALTH PROFILE

Alin sa mga karamdaman na nakalista sa CARD na ito ang mayroon kayo ngayon o naramdaman nyo kama-kailan lang?

General / Constitutional	1 – Pagod ( <i>Fatigue</i> )
	2 – Lagnat o pangiginig ( <i>Fever or chills</i> )
	3 – Pangangayat nang higit sa 10 pounds ( <i>Weight loss - more than 10 pounds</i> )
	4 – Tumataba nang higit sa 10 pounds ( <i>Weight gain - more than 10 pounds</i> )
Eyes	5 – Glaucoma
Ears / Nose / Throat	6 – Hirap sa paglunok ( <i>Difficulty swallowing</i> )
	7 – Pamamaga ng dila ( <i>Swelling of your tongue</i> )
Nervous System	8 – Nawalan ba kayo minsan ng malay? ( <i>Have you ever passed out or lost consciousness?</i> )
	9 – Pamamanhid o panginiglig ng mga braso o binti ( <i>Numbness or tingling in your arms or legs</i> )
	10 – Pananakit ng ulo ( <i>Headaches</i> )
	11 – Panghihina o panglalabo ng paningin ( <i>Blurred vision</i> )
	12 – Kawalang-tatag ng lakad ( <i>Instability when walking</i> )
Cardiovascular	13 – Pananakit ng dibdib ( <i>Chest pain</i> )
	14 – Pamamaga ng mga bukong-bukong/paa ( <i>Swelling in your ankles / feet</i> )
	15 – Paglalaktaw o bumabayong pintig ng puso ( <i>Heart skipping / pounding</i> )
	16 – Pananakit ng leeg, panga, o braso na maaaring may kaugnay sa iyong puso ( <i>Neck, jaw or arm pain that may be related to your heart</i> )
	17 – Pamumulikat o paninigas ng mga binti habang naglalakad ( <i>Cramping or tightness in your legs when walking</i> )

## ....SHOWCARD 6 (PART 2)...

## REVIEW OF SYSTEMS / HEALTH PROFILE

Alin sa mga karamdaman na nakalista sa CARD na ito ang mayroon kayo ngayon o naramdaman nyo kama-kailan lang?

Respiratory	18 – Kinakapos ang hininga ( <i>Shortness of breath</i> )
	19 – Pagsusumingasing ( <i>Wheezing</i> )
	20 – Pag-ubo na may dugo ( <i>Coughing up blood</i> )
Gastrointestinal	21 – Hindi makadumi o, sa kabilang dako, diarrhea ( <i>Constipation or diarrhea</i> )
	22 – Pagkahilo o pagsusuka ( <i>Nausea or vomiting</i> )
	23 – Meron kasaysayan sa pagkakaroon ng ulcer ( <i>Do you have a history of ulcer disease?</i> )
	24 – Paglabas ng dugo sa tumbong o pagsusuka ng dugo ( <i>Passing blood from your rectum or vomiting blood</i> )
Genitourinary	25 – Hirap sa pagsimula ng pag-ihing ( <i>Trouble initiating urination</i> )
	26 – Madalas na pag-ihing ( <i>Frequent urination</i> )
Musculoskeletal	27 – Pananakit ng kasukasuan, kalamnan, o arthritis ( <i>Joint aches, muscle aches or arthritis</i> )
Skin	28 – Skin rashes
Hematologic / Lymphatic	29 – Masakit o lumalaking glandula ( <i>Painful or enlarged glands</i> )
	30 – Madaling mamantal o malamog ang kalamnan/balat ( <i>Bruising easily</i> )
Psychiatric	31 – Merong kasaysayan nang pagkakaroon ng depresyon o ibang saykayatrikong karamdaman ( <i>Do you have a history of depression or other psychiatric illness?</i> )
Others	32 – HIV-AIDS

**....Q48....**

**....SHOWCARD 7....**

**TYPE OF PRODUCTS THAT  
PEOPLE MAY SMOKE**

- 1 - Cigarette**
- 2 - Cigar**
- 3 - Pipe**
- 4 - Others: \_\_\_\_\_**

....SHOWCARD 8....

**TYPES OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS**

- 1 - Beer**
- 2 - Brandy**
- 3 - Rhum**
- 4 - Tuba / local wine / lambanog**
- 5 - Gin**
- 6 - Red wine**
- 7 - Scotch / whisky**
- 8 - Vodka**
- 10 - Tequilla**
- 11 - Others: \_\_\_\_\_**  
\_\_\_\_\_



...Q64...  
...Q81...

....SHOWCARD 9....

**SOURCE OF THE DRUG**

- 1 - Same barangay
- 2 - Nearby barangay
- 3 - School
- 4 - Office/workplace
- 5 - Mall
- 6 - Internet
- 7 - Others: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**..Q104..**

**....SHOWCARD 10....**

## **Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)**

....SHOWCARD 11....

## **Dangerous Drugs Board Mission and Mandate**

### **Mission:**

Mapuksa ang illegal na supply at pangangailangan ng mga tao sa mapanganib na droga at kemikal, at saka maitaguyod ang pang-rehiyon at pang-international na pakikipagtulungan tungo sa pagpigil at pagkontrol ng abuso sa droga.

*[To stamp out the illicit supply of and demand for dangerous drugs and precursor chemicals, and to promote regional and international cooperation in drug abuse prevention and control.]*

### **Mandate:**

Ang DDB ang namumuno sa paggawa, pagpaplano at pagbabalangkas ng mga patakaran, polisiya at programa tungo sa pagpigil at pagkontrol ng mga mapanganib na droga at kemikal. Kasama rito ang pagbuo at pagpatibay ng isang komprehensibo, buong-buo, pinag-isa at balanseng stratehiya upang mapigil at makontrol ang pag-aabuso sa droga dito sa ating bansa.

*[The Board is the policy making and strategy-formulating body in the planning and formulation of policies and programs on drug prevention and control. It shall develop and adopt comprehensive, integrated, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy.]*

**....SHOWCARD 11.A....**

**SATISFACTION RATING SCALE:**

**4 – ABSOLUTELY SATISFIED**

... *Talagang kontentong-kontento*

**3 – SOMEWHAT SATISFIED**

... *Medyo kontento*

**2 – SOMEWHAT NOT SATISFIED**

... *Medyo hindi kontento*

**1 – ABSOLUTELY NOT SATISFIED**

... *Talagang hindi kontento*

**....SHOWCARD 11.B....**

**SATISFACTION RATING SCALE:**

**1 – ABSOLUTELY NOT SATISFIED**

*... Talagang hindi kontento*

**2 – SOMEWHAT NOT SATISFIED**

*... Medyo hindi kontento*

**3 – SOMEWHAT SATISFIED**

*... Medyo kontento*

**4 – ABSOLUTELY SATISFIED**

*... Talagang kontentong-kontento*

**....SHOWCARD 12.A....**

**WILLINGNESS RATING SCALE:**

**4 – DEFINITELY WILLING**

... *Talagang gustong-gusto*

**3 – SOMEWHAT WILLING**

... *Medyo gusto*

**2 – SOMEWHAT NOT WILLING**

... *Medyo hindi gusto*

**1 – ABSOLUTELY NOT WILLING**

... *Talagang hindi gusto*

**....SHOWCARD 12.B....**

**WILLINGNESS RATING SCALE:**

**1 – DEFINITELY NOT WILLING**

... *Talagang hindi gusto*

**2 – SOMEWHAT NOT WILLING**

... *Medyo hindi gusto*

**3 – SOMEWHAT WILLING**

... *Medyo gusto*

**4 – DEFINITELY WILLING**

... *Talagang gustong-gusto*