



## Research Article

# Strategic courses by the Philippine National Police (PNP) on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz: A descriptive correlational study

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## ABSTRACT

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## KEYWORDS

*drugs, illegal drugs, implementation, PNP illegal drugs campaign*

The study determined the related problems encountered and the strategic courses implemented by the Philippine National Police (PNP) on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz. Descriptive-correlational type of research was used in the study utilizing a survey questionnaire to gather the needed data which were analyzed using statistical tools: frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, F-test, and Chi-Square. The majority of the respondents were males, married, college graduates, PNP Personnel, and coming from the 1st district with a mean age of 44 years old. The results revealed that the PNP implemented the following strategic courses on illegal drug use: *demand reduction, supply reduction, and reduction of the adverse consequences*. Moreover, the PNP encountered moderately serious problems in its implementation. Furthermore, there is significant difference in the implementation of strategic courses of the PNP on illegal drugs as to demand reduction strategies, supply reduction strategies, and reduction of adverse consequences of abuse use strategies considering the respondents' category. A significant difference was found between the degree of implementation of supply reduction strategies and respondents' location, however, there is no significant difference as to the demand reduction strategies and reduction of adverse consequences of drug use. Finally, there was no significant relationship between the respondents' category and location and the problems encountered in the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs by the Philippine National Police.

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## INTRODUCTION

The existence of the fact that most of the crimes observed in society nowadays are often correlated with the abuse of illegal drugs. Violence, killing, and any form of crime whether from a simple felony to the commission of grievous heinous crimes or abuse of illicit drugs is often part of the prime cause. Conceptually drug, as defined, is a substance used as medicine or in making medicines, which affects the body and mind and has the potential for abuse. The drug also helps the human body and mind to function better during an illness. But drugs have to be taken correctly to do these things.

Observing the events happening in society, the existence of drug abuse is considerably one of the most serious social problems today. People tend to sort with the usage of drugs just to escape from their problems. According to Vicente G. Aldanese in his report, the possible causes of drug addiction cited that a person can be addicted to alcohol, prescription drugs, inhalants, or other street drugs (cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, etc.) (Cebu philstar.com Philippines). Understanding the reasons people are initially attracted to drug use can help stop future users from becoming addicts. Experimentation and curiosity are the first factors that draw many people into trying drugs. They want to feel that "high", the sense of euphoria that comes with drug use. While this may lead to the recreational use of drugs (using only in certain situations), it rarely leads to actual addiction unless other factors are present. Drug abuse is one of the most serious social problems people faced today. To cope with the problem, it is essential not only to take measures to reduce the supply and demand of abused drugs but also to put into practice a wide range of policies in the areas of criminal, medical, social, economic, and welfare policy, etc. Family-based prevention programs should enhance family bonding and relationships and include parenting skills; practice in developing, discussing, and enforcing family policies on substance abuse; and training in drug education and information (Alob & Dela Fuente, 2021; Ashery et al., 1998). Moreover, based on the observation of the researcher, drug addiction, and selling of illegal drugs are rampant nowadays in the province of Capiz, despite prevention, and suppression made by the law enforcement body. It is also one of the reasons why people commit crimes under the influence of illegal drugs. To determine whether the province of Capiz is active in its strategic courses in the prevention and eradication of illegal drugs, the researcher became interested to conduct this study.

## METHODS

### Research Design

The research design used in this study was the descriptive-correlational method. This particular design is appropriate for this study since it focused on the analysis of a given situation, particularly in the strategic courses implemented by the Philippine National Police on Illegal Drugs in the province of Capiz by utilizing a questionnaire to answer questions regarding the degree of implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz in terms of demand reduction strategies, supply reduction strategies and reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use strategies and problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz and its degree of seriousness. Descriptive-correlational research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exists" to variables or conditions in a situation. The methods involved range from the survey which describes the status quo and the correlation study which investigates the relationship between variables.

### Participants

The respondents of this study were the seventeen (17) ABC President, seventeen (17) Local Chief Executives, and thirty-nine (39) PNP from the 1st district and 2nd districts who were assigned to the anti-illegal drug special operation task force.

## Instrument

The needed data for the study were gathered using a survey questionnaire composed of three parts. Part I dealt with the socio-demographic profile of the respondents such as age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, respondents' category, and location. Part II was for the degree of implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz in terms of demand reduction strategies, supply reduction strategies, and reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use strategies. Items that were taken from (Sangbanat PNP's Master Plan for the Campaign against Illegal Drugs) and Part III were about the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz. It was presented to the adviser and panel for approval and was validated by the officers assigned to the anti-illegal drug special operation task force who had the knowledge and experience in drug operations.

## Data Analysis

The gathered data were analyzed with statistical tools suited for every problem. Frequency count and percentage were utilized to interpret the data on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. The mean was used to interpret the result on the degree of implementation and degree of seriousness of the problems encountered in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs and a t-test was used to determine the significant difference in the degree of implementation of strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz considering respondents location. To find out if there is a significant difference in the degree of implementation of strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz considering the respondent's category the F-test was used. To find out whether a significant relationship occurs in the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz considering respondents' category and location the chi-square was used.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents of this study were the seventeen (17) ABC President, seventeen (17) Local Chief Executives, and thirty-nine (39) PNP from the 1st district and 2nd districts who were assigned to anti-illegal drug special operation task forces as reflected in table 1.

**Table 1.** Distribution of respondents' according to category and location

Category	Location			Total
	1 <sup>st</sup> District	2 <sup>nd</sup> District		
ABC President	7	10		17
Local Chief Executive	7	10		17
PNP	29	10		39
Total	43	30		73

Table 2 presents the result on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, respondents' category, and respondents' location. When the respondents were grouped according to age, the result showed that twelve (16.44%) had between ages 25-29 years old; thirteen (17.80%) were 30-34 years old; nine (12.33%) were 35-39 years old; six (8.22%) were 40-44 years old; eight (10.96%) were 45-49 years old; seven

(9.59%) were 50-54 years old; eight (10.96%) was 55-59 years old; one (1.37%) was 60-64 years old; four (5.48%) was 65-69 years old; four (5.48%) was 70-74 years old and one (1.37%) was 75-79 years old. The mean age of the respondents was 44 years old. This implies that most of the respondents were in the middle adulthood stage. When respondents were grouped according to sex, results showed that sixty-five (89.04%) were males and eight (10.96%) were females. This implies that most of the respondents were males. Civil Status. When the respondents were grouped according to civil status, the result showed that seventeen (23.29%) were single; fifty-four (73.97%) were married; one (1.37%) was a widow/widower and one (1.37%) was legally separated. This implies that most of the respondents were married. When the respondents were grouped according to highest educational attainment, results showed that one (1.37%) was an elementary level; two (2.74%) were at high school level; one (1.37%) was a high school graduate; six (8.22%) were college undergraduates; fifty-five (75.34%) were college graduate; five (6.85%) were with units in master's degree, and three (4.11%) were master's degree graduates. This implies that most of the respondents were able to proceed to graduate studies.

**Table 2.** Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	25-29	12	16.44
	30-34	13	17.80
	35-39	9	12.33
	40-44	6	8.22
	45-49	8	10.96
	50-54	7	9.59
	55-59	8	10.96
	60-64	1	1.37
	65-69	4	5.48
	70-74	4	5.48
	75-79	1	1.37
	Total	73	100
Sex	Mean Age= 44 years		
	Male	65	89.04
	Female	8	10.96
Civil Status	Total	73	100
	Single	17	23.29
	Married	54	73.97
	Legally Separated	1	1.37
	Widow/er	1	1.37

Highest Educational Attainment	Total		
	Elementary Level	73	100
	Elementary Graduate	1	1.37
	High School Level	0	00.00
		2	2.74
	High School Graduate		
	College Undergraduate	1	1.37
	College Graduate	6	8.22
	With Units Master's Degree	55	75.34
	Master's Degree Graduate	5	6.85
	With Units in Doctorate Degree	3	4.11
	Doctorate Graduate	0	00.00
	Total		
		0	00.00
		73	100

Table 3 presents the result on the degree of implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz categorized as demand reduction strategies, supply reduction strategies, and reduction of adverse consequences of drug strategies.

*Demand Reduction Strategies.* Results revealed that as to demand reduction strategies out of twelve (12) strategies there were nine (9) strategies that are highly implemented and three (3) were implemented. The strategies were ranked as follows: provide public awareness on illegal drugs got the highest mean of 4.51; encourage school and community to promote anti-drug themes with a mean of 4.42; provide public education on illegal drugs with a mean of 4.41; educate youth to reject illegal drugs with a mean of 4.38; provide partnership to local units on policy formulation on a drug free community with a mean of 4.34; provide campaign activities to prevent youth initiating use drugs, especially marijuana and inhalants with a mean of 4.33; provide partnership in-school drug education with a mean of 4.32; provide symposia for key influencers like parents, teachers, etc. with a mean of 4.30; provide social and public action on illegal drugs with a mean of 4.26; provide parent mobilization and education on illegal drugs with a mean of 4.19; provide vigorous public communication on anti-illegal drugs through coverage in the news media and community with a mean of 4.16 and lastly provide attitude and behavioral change/ reinforcement towards illegal drugs with a mean of 4.05. All of the twelve demand strategies were all verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented with a grand mean of 4.31. This implies that the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz was performing very well concerning their responsibilities in providing the

community with proper education, awareness, and community involvement among schools in promoting a drug-free zone and safer place from the possible impact of illegal drugs.

*On Supply Reduction Strategies.* Result revealed as to supply reduction strategies that out of seventeen (17) strategies there were six (6) which was verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented; checkpoint operation got the highest of 4.68; buy-bust operation with a mean of 4.66; patrol/ police visibility operations with a mean of 4.60; saturation drives with a mean of 4.55; arrest, investigation, and prosecution of pushers with a mean of 4.53; and raids of drugs dens with a mean of 4.34. On the other hand ten (10) strategies were Implemented; investigation and prosecution of owners, workers, suppliers, buyers, guards, etc., involved in illegal drug trade with a mean of 4.14; crop eradication operations of illegal drugs with a mean of 4.11; investigation and prosecution of drug lords and financiers with a mean of 4.04; investigation and prosecution of traffickers, couriers and cohorts with a mean of 3.95; confiscation/ forfeiture of plantation land of illegal drugs with a mean of 3.86; investigation and prosecution of owners, planters, guards, etc. with a mean of 3.81; strict enforcement of regulations and close monitoring of processing chemicals and refining supplies to minimize diversion of licit precursor chemicals with a mean of 3.79; search and destroy operations to neutralize secret laboratories with a mean of 3.78; interdiction operations to stop diversion of licit production by land, sea and air, including importation/smuggling with a mean 3.78; and border and coastal patrol operation with a mean of 3.77. However, search and seizure operations, especially with the use of X-Ray machines, K-9, and the like were Moderately Implemented with a mean of 3.12. All seventeen (17) supply reduction strategies got a grand mean of 4.09 verbally interpreted as Implemented. This implies that the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz was not yet able to fulfill the eradication of drugs, specifically the need to improve such as acquiring an ample supply of x-ray machines and K-9 dogs which were also used as an aid for the detection of illegal drugs and also during border and coastal patrol operations where sometimes illegal drugs were shipped through water map.

*Reduction of Adverse Consequences of Drug Use Strategies.* Result revealed that as to reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use strategies, out of ten (10) strategies there were eight (8) strategies which got a verbal interpretation of Implemented; provide supervision on reliable information and counseling on the physical and psycho-social risks of drug abuse obtained the highest mean of 4.0; provide supervision on adequate social assistance should be provided for marginalized drug defendants with a mean of 3.75; provide supervision on reinforcement alternative to drug abuse with a mean of 3.63; provide supervision on availability of measures to prevent acute consequences of stimulants abuse in the outlets of frequent abuse of these substances could contribute to the prevention of the related emergencies with a mean of 3.55; provide supervision on vaccination programs against to all drug abusers and in all appropriate facilities with a mean 3.53; provide supervision on street-workers and peer outreach workers to contact drug abusers and dependent individuals in need of assistance with a mean of 3.49; provide supervision on counseling and testing, and antiretroviral treatment for drug users with a mean of 3.48; and provide supervision on intervention of emergency rooms for drugs abusers with a mean of 3.40.

On the other hand, two (2) strategies were evaluated as Moderately Implemented; provide supervision on medication and emergency kits for management of overdose drug defendants with a mean of 3.37 and provide supervision to neutralize inpatient and outpatient illegal drugs with a mean of 3.33. All ten (10) reductions of adverse consequences of drug use strategies were all verbally interpreted as Implemented with a grand mean of 3.55. This implies that the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz was not yet able to successfully provide supervision and apprehension of the illegal drug specifically on neutralizing inpatient and outpatient illegal drugs. All of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz have a global mean of 3.98 interpreted as Implemented. This implies that the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz was still lacking in terms of aiding the community in becoming a drug-free zone and a safer place for the community to live and do business in. Moreover, the result was contrary to the study of Manzano (2011) entitled Performance of the Philippine National Police in the Implementation of Anti-Illegal Drug Program in the municipality of San Gabriel, La Union, where the

grand mean of 2.63 manifested a rating of “moderately implemented” for the level of implementation of the Anti-Illegal Drugs Prevention Program.

**Table 3.** Degree of implementation of the strategic courses of Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz

Statement	Weighted Score	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
As Demand Reduction Strategies			
• Provide public awareness on illegal drugs.	329	4.51	Highly Implemented
• Encourage school and community to promote anti-drug themes.	323	4.42	Highly Implemented
• Provide public education on illegal drugs.	322	4.41	Highly Implemented
• Educate youth to reject illegal drugs.	320	4.38	Highly Implemented
• Provide partnership to local units on policy formulation on a drug free community.	317	4.34	Highly Implemented
• Provide campaign activities to prevent youth initiating use drugs, especially marijuana and inhalants.	316	4.33	Highly Implemented
• Provide partnership in-school drug education.	315	4.32	Highly Implemented
• Provide symposia for key influencers like parents, teachers, etc.	314	4.30	Highly Implemented
• Provide social and public action on illegal drugs.	311	4.26	Highly Implemented
• Provide parent mobilization and education on illegal drugs.	306	4.19	Implemented
• Provide vigorous public communication on anti-illegal drugs through coverage in the news media and community.	304	4.16	Implemented
• Provide attitude and behavioural Change/Reinforcement towards illegal drugs	296	4.05	Implemented
Grand Mean		4.31	Highly Implemented
As Supply Reduction Strategies			
• Check Point operations	342	4.68	Highly Implemented
• Buy-bust operations	340	4.66	Highly Implemented
• Patrol/Police visibility operations	336	4.60	Highly Implemented
• Saturation Drives	332	4.55	Highly

			Implemented
• Arrest, investigation and prosecution of pushers.	331	4.53	Highly Implemented
• Raids of drug dens	317	4.34	Highly Implemented
• Investigation and prosecution of owners, workers, suppliers, buyers, guards, etc., involved in illegal drug trade.	302	4.14	Implemented
• Crop eradication operations of illegal drugs.	300	4.11	Implemented
• Investigation and prosecution of drug lords and financiers.	295	4.04	Implemented
• Investigation and prosecution of traffickers, couriers and cohorts.	288	3.95	Implemented
• Confiscation/forfeiture of plantation lands of illegal drugs.	282	3.86	Implemented
• Investigation and prosecution of owners, planters, guards, etc.	278	3.81	Implemented
• Strict enforcement of regulations and close monitoring of processing chemicals and refining supplies to minimize diversion of licit precursor chemicals.	277	3.79	Implemented
• Search and destroy operations to neutralize secret laboratories.	276	3.78	Implemented
• Interdiction operations to stop diversion of licit production by land, sea and air, including importation/smuggling.	276	3.78	Implemented
• Border and coastal patrol operation.	275	3.77	Implemented
• Search and seizure operations, especially with the use of X-Ray machines, K-9 and the like.	228	3.12	Moderately Implemented
Grand Mean		4.09	Implemented
As to Reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use Strategies			
• Provide supervision on reliable information and counselling on the physical and psychosocial risks of drug abuse.	292	4.0	Implemented
• Provide supervision on adequate social assistance should be provided for marginalized drug defendants.	274	3.75	Implemented
• Provide supervision on reinforcement alternative to drug abuse.	265	3.63	Implemented
• Provide supervision on availability of measures to prevent acute consequences of stimulants abuse in the outlets of frequent abuse of these substances could contribute to the prevention of the related emergencies.	259	3.55	Implemented

• Provide supervision on vaccination programs against to all drug abusers and in all appropriate facilities.	258	3.53	Implemented
• Provide supervision on street-workers and peer outreach workers to contact drug abusers and dependent individuals in need of assistance.	255	3.49	Implemented
• Provide supervision on counselling and testing, and antiretroviral treatment for drug users.	254	3.48	Implemented
• Provide supervision on interventions of emergency rooms for drugs abusers.	248	3.40	Implemented
• Provide supervision on medication and emergency kits management of overdose drug defendants	246	3.37	Moderately Implemented
• Provide supervision to neutralize inpatient and outpatient of illegal drugs.	243	3.33	Moderately Implemented
Grand Mean		3.55	Implemented
Global Mean		3.98	Implemented

Table 4 presents the result of the problems encountered in the implementation of strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz and its degree of seriousness. Results revealed that out of twenty-one (21) problems two (2) were interpreted as Serious; Insufficient funds to provide vigorous public communication on anti-illegal through coverage in the news media and community obtained the highest mean of 3.49 and lack of emergency rooms for drugs abusers with a mean of 3.40. However nineteen (19) of the problems were interpreted as Moderately Serious; lack of supply to provide social and public action on illegal drugs with a mean of 3.36; insufficient fund to provide campaign activities to prevent youth initiating use drugs, especially marijuana and inhalants with a mean of 3.33; insufficient fund on public education in illegal drug campaign with a mean of 3.32; lack of equipment's and supply to search and destroy operations to neutralize secret laboratories with a mean of 3.32; insufficient fund to encourage school and community to promote anti-drug themes with a mean of 3.27; lack of personnel and equipment on crop eradication operations of illegal drugs with a mean 3.26; lack of support from the government to search and seizure operations, especially with the use of X-Ray machines, K-9 and the like with a mean 3.26; insufficient of fund on investigation and prosecution of traffickers, couriers and cohorts with a mean of 3.23; lack of street-workers and peer outreach workers to contact drug abusers and dependent individuals in need of assistance with a mean of 3.23; uncooperative public in public unawareness program on illegal drugs with a mean of 3.22; lack fund in confiscation/forfeiture of plantation lands of illegal drugs with a mean of 3.21; insufficient fund to provide supervision to neutralize inpatient and outpatient of illegal drugs with a mean of 3.12; failure to educate youth to reject illegal drugs due to absence of fund with a mean of 3.11; failure to have a strict enforcement of regulations and close monitoring of processing chemicals and refining supplies to minimize diversion of licit precursor chemicals due to uncooperative community with a mean of 3.05; failure to conduct buy-bust operations due unresponsive community and officials with a mean of 2.92; insufficient fund for Patrol/Police visibility operations with a mean of 2.88; failure to arrest, investigate and prosecute of pushers due to lack of cooperation of community with a mean of 2.86; failure to conduct check point operations towards illegal drugs due to uncooperative community with a mean of 2.74 and failure to conduct raids of drug dens due to uncooperative community with a mean of 2.74. Taking all of the twenty-one (21) problems together garnered a verbal interpretation of Moderately Serious with a grand mean of 3.16. This implies that the respondents encountered problems in the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs through serving the community as to awareness, education, and eradication of illegal drugs, specifically on funds for vigorous public communication on anti-illegal drugs using news media to the community and emergency rooms for drug abusers. Data was also in conjunction with the result of the Manzano (2011) entitled Performance of the

Philippine National Police in the Implementation of Anti-illegal Drug Program in the Municipality of San Gabriel, La Union on the problems encountered by the PNP in the implementation of anti-illegal drug program where the summated mean was 3.19 with a descriptive rating of “moderately serious”.

**Table 4.** Problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of strategic courses of Philippine National Police on illegal drugs

Problems	Weighted Score	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
• Insufficient fund to provide vigorous public communication on anti-illegal through coverage in the news media and community.	251	3.49	Serious
• Lack emergency rooms for drugs abusers.	248	3.40	Serious
• Lack of supply to provide social and public action on illegal drugs.	245	3.36	Moderately Serious
• Insufficient fund to provide campaign activities to prevent youth initiating use drugs, especially marijuana and inhalants.	243	3.33	Moderately Serious
• Insufficient fund on public education in illegal drug campaign.	242	3.32	Moderately Serious
• Lack of equipment's and supply to search and destroy operations to neutralize secret laboratories.	242	3.32	Moderately Serious
• Insufficient fund to encourage school and community to promote anti-drug themes.	239	3.27	Moderately Serious
• Lack of personnel and equipment's on crop eradication operations of illegal drugs.	238	3.26	Moderately Serious
• Lack of support from the government to search and seizure operations, especially with the use of X-Ray machines, K-9 and the like.	238	3.26	Moderately Serious
• Insufficient of fund on investigation and prosecution of traffickers, couriers and cohorts	236	3.23	Moderately Serious
• Lack of street-workers and peer outreach workers to contact drug abusers and dependent individuals in need of assistance.	236	3.23	Moderately Serious
• Uncooperative public in public awareness program on illegal drugs.	235	3.22	Moderately Serious
• Lack fund in confiscation/forfeiture of plantation lands of illegal drugs.	234	3.21	Moderately Serious
• Insufficient fund to provide supervision to neutralize inpatient and outpatient of	228	3.12	Moderately Serious

illegal drugs.			
• Failure to educate youth to reject illegal drugs due to absence of fund.	227	3.11	Moderately Serious
• Failure to have a strict enforcement of regulations and close monitoring of processing chemicals and refining supplies to minimize diversion of licit precursor chemicals due to uncooperative community.	223	3.05	Moderately Serious
• Failure to conduct buy-bust operations due unresponsive community and officials.	213	2.92	Moderately Serious
• Insufficient fund for Patrol/Police visibility operations.	210	2.88	Moderately Serious
• Failure to arrest, investigate and prosecute of pushers due to lack of cooperation of community.	209	2.86	Moderately Serious
• Failure to conduct check point operations towards illegal drugs due to uncooperative community.	200	2.74	Moderately Serious
• Failure to conduct raids of drug dens due to uncooperative community.	200	2.74	Moderately Serious
Grand Mean		3.16	Moderately Serious

Table 5a shows the result of the difference in the implementation of strategic courses considering respondents' categories. As to demand reduction. The result shows that the computed F-value of 26.82 as reflected in table 5a was higher than the tabular value of 3.13 at 0.05 alpha level with 2-70 degrees of freedom. This means that the respondents' categories were significantly related to the degree of implementation of Strategic Courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs to demand reduction strategies as perceived by the ABC President, Local Chief Executive, and PNP personnel. This implies that the degree of implementation of demand reduction strategies varies considering respondents' categories. It may mean that the PNP having the highest mean signifies their role as the forerunner of the program. They were in charge of implementing the laws regarding illegal drugs. On the other hand, the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs may still be lacking in the eye of ABC presidents and local chief executives since there were still alarming drug-related crimes happening in society. Having not achieved a drug-free community indicates that the agencies involved still has to improve their implementation of the strategic courses on illegal drugs. The null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in the implementation of the strategic courses on illegal drugs considering respondents' categories was rejected since a significant difference was found. As to supply reduction. The result shows that the computed F-value of 19.05 as reflected in table 5a was higher than the tabular value of 3.13 at 0.05 alpha level with 2-70 degrees of freedom. This implies that there is a significant difference in the implementation of the strategic courses on illegal drugs considering respondents' categories as to supply reduction. Again since, since PNP personnel were tasked to implement the strategies they were able to have a first-hand experience with how these strategies were implemented, thus, they were able to obtain the highest mean. They were also the ones neutralizing and apprehending drug-related activities. While these ABC Presidents and local chief executives were the ones who wait on the sideline for reports and the ones who designate PNP personnel to tasks.

Therefore, their perception of the degree of implementation is different because they were not directly involved in the implementation. In addition, cases of drug-related crimes were still appointed

nowadays despite the operations and programs of the PNP. So even if the PNP deemed they have performed well, others may still view their degree of implementation as not fully implemented. In this case, the null hypothesis was rejected since a significant difference was found. As to the reduction of adverse consequences of drug use. The result shows that the computed F-value of 7.29 as reflected in table 5a was higher than the tabular value of 3.13 at 0.05 alpha level with 2-70 degrees of freedom. This means that the respondents' category was significantly related to the degree of implementation of Strategic Courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs to the reduction of adverse consequences as perceived by the ABC President, Local Chief Executive, and PNP personnel. There are also significant differences found between the implementation of strategic courses implemented and respondents' categories in terms of the reduction of adverse consequences of drug use. This implies that the three groups of respondents vary in their perception of the degree of implementation. This may be attributed to the degree of involvement of the respondents, wherein the PNP personnel was a hundred percent involved in operations while both the ABC presidents and local chief executives were on to giving directives and waiting on reports. So, there is a significant difference in terms of implementation, since these three agencies differ in the roles they take in the process. Moreover, since the F-value was higher than the tabular value of 0.05 alpha level with 2-70 degrees of freedom the null hypothesis was rejected.

**Table 5a.** Difference in the degree of implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs considering respondents category

Source of Variation	Sum Squares	of df	Mean Square	F-value	Sig-value	Probability
As to demand reduction						
Between Groups	2083.54	2	1041.77	26.82	3.13	S
Within Groups	2718.21	70	38.83			
As to supply reduction						
Between Groups	3051.91	2	1525.96	19.05	3.13	S
Within Groups	5606.31	70	80.09			
As to Reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use Strategies						
Between Groups	1048.42	2	524.21	7.29	3.13	S
Within Groups	5033.74	70	71.91			

**Table 5b.** Presents the Posteriori test result

Mean of Each Respondents Category	A 44.06	B 48.29	C 56.49
As to demand reduction			
Comparison		:F :Value	:Proba :bility
ABC President vs. Local Chief Executive		3.91	n.s.
ABC President vs. PNP		47.10	s
Local Chief Executive vs. PNP		20.5	s
Mean of Each Respondents Category	A 60.29	B 65.41	C 75.33
As to supply reduction			
Comparison		:F :Value	:Proba :bility
ABC President vs. Local Chief Executive		6.76	s
ABC President vs. PNP		33.46	s
Local Chief Executive vs. PNP		14.56	s
Mean of Each Respondents Category	A 29.71	B 33.82	C 38.82
Reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse			
Comparison		:F :Value	:Proba :bility
ABC President vs. Local Chief Executive		4.40	n.s.
ABC President vs. PNP		13.67	s
Local Chief Executive vs. PNP		4.12	n.s.

Tabular F= 3.13 (2) = 6.26 Legend: A= ABC President; C= PNP; B= Local Chief Executive

*As to demand reduction.* The result shows that the computed F-value of 3.91 was lower than the t-value of 6.26 which means that there was no significant difference between the perception of the ABC Presidents and Local Chief Executives. The table further revealed that there was a significant difference existing between ABC Presidents and PNP, and between Local Chief Executive and PNP because the computed F-value of 47.10 and 20.5 respectively were greater than the T-value of 6.26. This means that the PNP personnel has a different perception compared to the ABC Presidents and Local Chief Executives. There was no significant difference in the perception of the ABC Presidents and Local Chief Executives may be because both are more focused on leadership, directing its people, or assigning qualified personnel to conduct demand reduction strategies. Also, both are on the upper echelon, so their most basic job is to give support. However, a significant difference was found between the PNP and ABC Presidents and PNP and Local Chief Executives. This implied that when paired with the PNP, the perception of the ABC Presidents and Local Chief Executives change. This could be attributed to the fact that PNP is more involved in the implementation since they are the

ones who do the operation of implementing different reduction strategies. The PNP is responsible for whatever outcome the implementation may take its turn.

*As to supply reduction.* Posteriori test results as to supply reduction for the comparison shows that there were significant differences between ABC President and Local Chief Executive, ABC President and PNP, and Local Chief Executive and PNP since the computed F-value of 6.76, 33.46 and 14.56 respectively were greater than the T-value of 6.26. As to supply reduction, all groups of respondents were found to have significant differences among each other, this means that the perception as to how the strategies on supply reduction were implemented was different. This could be attributed to the fact that they may have observed the implementation differently. It could also mean that the reduction supply strategies may have worked differently in their respective area of jurisdiction. Also, the level of drug-related problems may be different among the respondents maybe because they have different locations as well as the number of the population present in the area varies which may have affected the supply reduction strategies. This means that the PNP personnel, ABC Presidents, and Local Chief Executives have different perceptions in terms of supply reduction.

*As to the reduction of adverse consequences of drug use.* Comparison between ABC President and Local Chief Executive and, Local Chief Executives and PNP Personnel shows that there was no significant difference because the computed F-value of 4.40 and 4.12 respectively, was lesser than the T-value of 6.26. The table further revealed that there was a significant difference that exists in the perception of the ABC Presidents and PNP personnel since the computed F-value of 13.67 was greater than the T-value of 6.26. This means that the ABC President and PNP personnel have different perceptions. No significant difference was found between ABC Presidents and Local Chief Executives and PNP and Local Chief Executives in terms of their perception towards the reduction of adverse consequences of drug use. This may be attributed to the fact that the strategies adopted and the problems encountered were the same in their respective areas. It may also be implied that the alternatives and solutions being considered to address adverse consequences of drug use might also be similar. However, the perception between ABC Presidents and the PNP was significantly different. This may mean that these two, view the implementation of the strategies on adverse consequences of drug use differently from one another. Since ABC Presidents were the head of the barangay chairmen of their city and municipalities, they were well informed of the situations and how the problems were addressed at the barangay level, while one PNP station takes care of the whole city or municipality leaving a very broad area for coverage with limited personnel. So, therefore, a significant difference will be manifested.

Table 5c shows the result of the difference in the implementation of strategic courses considering the respondent's location.

*As to demand reduction.* Data revealed that there was a mean difference of 1.67 as reflected in table 5c. However, this means the difference was not significant because the t-value of 0.91 had a significant value of 1.995 which was greater than 0.05 alpha. The result further revealed that the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz have no significant difference as to demand reduction strategies considering respondents' location. This further implies that the PNP Organization of 1st and 2nd Districts have the same perception as to the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs. This further revealed that the PNP regardless of the location followed the strategies stated for implementation showing how dedicated they are to perform their jobs. Whether their area is accessible or mountainous the implementation process is still the same. Since the mean difference was not significant because the t-value had a significant value of which was greater than 0.05 alpha thus the null hypothesis was accepted. Data shows that there was a mean difference of 5.24 as reflected in table 5c. However, this difference was significant because the tabular value of 1.995 was lower than alpha 0.05 at 71 degrees of freedom. This implies that the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs in the 1st district was high because its living conditions are more innovative, people are migrants, and independents, and also because malls and night outs areas for hangouts that is why that level of implementation was high because of the said living conditions as opposed to the 2nd district when it comes to its level of implementation.

Since a mean difference was significant because the tabular value was lower than the alpha set as 0.05 thus the null hypothesis was rejected. Data shows that there was a mean difference of 1.9 as reflected in table 5c. However, this means the difference was not significant because the t-value of 0.92 had a significant value of 1.995 which is greater than 0.05 alpha. The result further revealed that the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz do not significantly differ as to the reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use strategies considering the respondents' location. This further implies that the PNP Organization of the 1st and 2nd districts were provided with the same resources as evident in the perception of the respondents. Since the mean difference was not significant because the t-value of 1.995 had a significant value that was greater than 0.05 alpha thus the null hypothesis was accepted.

**Table 5c.** Difference in the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs considering respondents location

Category	N	Mean	Mean Diff	df	t-value	tabular value	alpha level	Probability
As to demand reduction								
1 <sup>st</sup> District	43	52.37						
			1.67	71	0.91	1.995	0.05	ns
As to supply reduction								
1 <sup>st</sup> District	43	71.67						
			5.24	71	2.23	1.995	0.05	s
2 <sup>nd</sup> District	30	66.43						
As to adverse consequences of drug use								
1 <sup>st</sup> District	43	36.3						
			1.9	71	0.92	1.995	0.05	ns
2 <sup>nd</sup> District	30	34.4						

Table 6a reveals that there was no significant relationship between the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs when the respondents were grouped according to respondents category because of the computed  $\chi^2$ -value of 3.6778 with 4 degrees of freedom had a tabular value of 9.488 which was greater than 0.05 alpha. The result implies that the respondents' category was not associated with their perception of the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs. Regardless of their job positions, the respondents found the seriousness of the problems encountered in the implementation similar. This means that they all experienced and undergone the same problems. It also means that their dilemma is not for going from the rest but rather they could butt heads together and still be hindered by the same problems. This may also mean that the solution found in one area may work for everyone since their problems are just the same. Since there was no significant relationship between the degree of seriousness of the

problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs when the respondents were grouped according to respondents category because the computed  $\chi^2$ -value with 4 degrees of freedom which a tabular value was greater than 0.05 alpha thus the null hypotheses was accepted.

**Table 6a.** Relationship between respondent's category and the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses on illegal drugs

Respondents Category	Degree of Seriousness of the Problems Encountered						Total
	Very Serious	Serious	Moderately Serious	Less Serious	Not Serious		
ABC	0	7	6	2	2		17
Local Executive	Chief	1	7	2	5	2	17
PNP		2	19	7	8	3	39
Total		3	33	15	15	7	73

Computed  $\chi^2$  value = 3.6778 n.s.      Alpha level = 0.05      Tabular value = 9.488      df= 4

**Table 6b.** Relationship between respondents' location and the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses on illegal drugs

Respondents Location	Degree of Seriousness of the Problems Encountered						Total
	Very Serious	Serious	Moderately Serious	Less Serious	Not Serious		
1 <sup>st</sup> District	1	22	10	7	3		43
2 <sup>nd</sup> District	2	11	5	8	4		30
Total	3	33	15	15	7		73

Computed  $\chi^2$  value = 5.3236 n.s.      Alpha level = 0.05      Tabular value = 9.488      df= 4

Table 6b reveals that there was no significant relationship between the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs when the respondents were grouped according to respondents' location because the computed  $\chi^2$ -value of 5.3236 with 4 degrees of freedom had a tabular value of 9.488 which was greater than 0.05 alphas. The result implies that the respondents' location was not associated with their perception of the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs. When respondents were grouped according to location, it was found that there was no significant difference in the problems encountered in the implementation of the strategic courses on illegal drugs. This result implied that regardless of location, the problems encountered by one area was the same problem encountered by another area. This may be since

drug-related problems, were similar wherever it is found. Addiction and crimes always come together, so, most probably the seriousness of the problems was of the same level since drug problems work like a network, each web is connected, so the problems were almost not similar. Since there was no significant relationship between the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs when the respondents were grouped according to respondents category with a computed  $\chi^2$ -value with 4 degrees of freedom had a tabular value which was greater than 0.05 alpha thus the null hypotheses was accepted.

## CONCLUSIONS

Out of the summary of findings, the researcher concluded the following: Findings revealed that the majority of the respondents were males, married, college graduates, PNP Personnel, and coming from the 1st District with a mean age of 44 years old. Results revealed that in the degree of implementation of strategic courses of the Philippine National Police to demand reduction strategies out of twelve (12) strategies there were nine (9) strategies that were highly implemented and three (3) strategies were implemented and has a grand mean of 4.39 interpreted as *highly implemented*. As to supply reduction strategies out of seventeen (17) strategies six (6) were highly implemented, ten (10) were *implemented* and one (1) was *moderately implemented* all having a grand mean interpreted as *implemented*. Moreover, the result revealed that as to the reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use strategies out of ten (10) strategies eight (8) strategies were implemented and two (2) strategies were *moderately implemented* with; a grand mean interpreted as *implemented*. When taken together the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs in the province of Capiz has a global mean interpreted as *implemented*.

The respondents had encountered moderately Serious encountered in the implementation of strategic courses for illegal drugs. Out of twenty-one (21) statements on the degree of problems encountered nineteen (19) were verbally interpreted as *moderately serious* while two (2) were verbally interpreted as *serious*. Since, there was a significant difference between the degree of implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz as to demand reduction strategies, supply reduction strategies, and reduction of adverse consequences strategies considering the respondents' category, therefore the null hypothesis was *rejected*. There was no significant difference between the degree of implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz as to demand reduction strategies and reduction of adverse consequences strategies considering respondents' location, therefore the null hypothesis was *accepted*. Moreover, there was a significant difference between the degrees of implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz as to supply reduction strategies, therefore the null hypothesis was *rejected*. However, there was no significant relationship between the degrees of seriousness of the problems encountered by respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs when the respondents were grouped according to respondents' category, thus the null hypothesis was *accepted*. There was no significant relationship between the degrees of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the strategic courses of the Philippine National Police on illegal drugs when the respondents were grouped according to respondents' location, thus the null hypothesis was *accepted*.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study and the conclusions are drawn, the researcher would like to give the following recommendations: The Philippine National Police in the province of Capiz may build up bilateral coordination and communication with the community and local government units to provide a more productive implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs campaign specifically on supply reduction strategies which aim to disrupt production and supply of illicit drugs as well as limit the access and availability of licit drugs in certain contexts. Moreover, they may intensify and

improve their supervisory strategies being employed regarding inpatient and outpatient drug users in terms of monitoring and following up. It may also be useful if they can develop specialized activities specially designed for drug users to help them rehabilitate or to keep them away from using drugs.

The Philippine National Police may address the problems specifically on the insufficient fund to provide vigorous public communication on anti-illegal drugs through coverage in the news media and community and the lack of emergency rooms for drug abusers. This may be done through lobbying the needs of the government for fund allocation, if not available this can address to the national government or legitimate authorities who can provide a solution for the said problems. Also, it is suggested to continue having a rapport with the community for the development of harmony and cooperation between the Philippine National Police and the community. The PNP may take into consideration the participation of the member of the community for they play an important role in the implementation process. Communication needs to be established in the community by choosing or designating key individuals who will serve as the bridge between the community and the PNP. The Government may support the program of the Philippine National Police on the implementation of strategic courses on illegal drugs. Although the result revealed that it is already implemented, it still needs to be strengthened with the support of the government. The LIGA/ ABC officials shall be vigilant and knowledgeable in the programs of the illegal drug campaign of the Philippine National Police for a better and more efficient delegation of information to their constituents for strengthened implementation of the illegal drugs campaign. The Local Chief Executives and ABC Presidents may work closely with the PNP in terms of implementing strategic courses on illegal drugs. Having the upper hand, they may consider funding the activities of the PNP regarding illegal drug apprehension or elimination thereof. They also consider heading an information campaign against illegal drugs in conjunction with the activities planned by the PNP. In doing so, people will notice the intensified efforts of not only the PNP but the local executives and ABC presidents, thus giving an image of strength and seriousness which will give poise to drug users.

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