

**PERCEPTION OF METRO MANILA  
SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN CHAIRMEN  
ON THE EXTENT OF THE DRUG ABUSE  
PROBLEM IN METRO MANILA**

**Dangerous Drugs Board  
2008**

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## **I. Background**

With the government's earnest desire to address the drug abuse problem, there is a need to continuously assess the magnitude of the problem. The conduct of annual surveys and special studies is one of the measures that could assess the efforts being done by the government.

On November 13, 2007, on its 113<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting, the Dangerous Drugs Board approved the conduct of a special study with newly-elected SK Chairmen as target respondents. This aims to determine the perception of the newly elected SK Chairmen on the extent of the drug abuse problem in their barangays and in Metro Manila.

## **II. Objectives of the Study**

Specifically, the study determined the following:

1. The level of awareness of SK Chairmen on the extent of the drug abuse problem in their localities and in Metro Manila.
2. The perceived number of users, pushers, the drugs commonly abused, awareness on the presence of clandestine laboratories, and programs being implemented and agencies of government implementing such programs in their city/municipality.
3. Assessed the extent of the drug abuse problem in their barangay, city or municipality and in the National Capital Region or Metro Manila.

## **III. Significance of the Study**

Findings of the study will serve as baseline information for the Dangerous Drugs Board and its partner agencies to come up with programs and projects to address the drug problem in the National Capital Region.

#### **IV. Scope and Delimitation of the Study**

The study is limited to the number of SK respondents who attended the respondents, period of data collection and mode of data of collection/gathering.

#### **V. Methodology**

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##### **a. Research Design**

The descriptive research design was utilized in the conduct of the study. It described the respondents' perception on the extent of drug abuse problem and other variables included in the study.

##### **b. Sampling Design**

The purposive sampling design was used in the selection of the respondents.

##### **c. Respondents**

One thousand six hundred eighty-four (1,684) newly elected Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Chairmen in Metro Manila were purposively included as subjects of the study. However, only 738 or 43.82% attended the lecture forum.

##### **d. Instrument**

A one-page questionnaire consisting of five (5) major questions developed solely for this study was utilized to elicit the information.

##### **e. Data Gathering Procedure**

The administrations of the questionnaires were undertaken during the lecture forum on drug abuse prevention and control and the launching of the Barkada Kontra Droga (BKD). These were conducted in six (6) batches and clustered by districts during the period January 30 to February 25, 2008.

##### **f. Statistical Treatment**

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in encoding the data. Frequency distributions from which

means and percentages were computed and cross-tabulations of variables were generated.

**Table 1– Distribution of SK Chairmen Who Attended the Lecture Forum Clustered by District**

CLUSTERED BY DISTRICT	Total No. of SK Chairmen in Metro Manila	SK Who Attended		SK Who Did Not Attend	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>NORTHERN</b>					
Caloocan	188	109	57.98	79	42.02
Malabon	21	5	23.81	16	76.19
Navotas	14	13	92.86	1	7.14
Valenzuela	32	29	90.63	3	9.38
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>					
Mandaluyong	27	16	59.26	11	40.74
Marikina	16	8	50.00	8	50.00
Pateros	10	6	60.00	4	40.00
Quezon City	142	49	34.51	93	65.49
San Juan	21	9	42.86	12	57.14
Taguig	18	14	77.78	4	22.22
<b>WESTERN</b>					
Manila	886	268	30.25	618	69.75
<b>SOUTHERN</b>					
Las Pinas	20	19	95.00	1	5.00
Makati	33	21	63.64	12	36.36
Muntinlupa	9	6	66.67	3	33.33
Paranaque	16	12	75.00	4	25.00
Pasay	201	140	69.65	61	30.35
Pasig	30	14	46.67	16	53.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>43.82</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>56.18</b>

Of the 1,684 newly elected SK chairmen, seven hundred thirty-eight (738) attended the lecture forum representing 43.82% of the total number of SK chairmen in the National Capital Region or Metro Manila.

It can be noted that in some cities/municipalities in the Northern district such as Navotas (93%) and Valenzuela (90.63%) and in the Southern district like Las Piñas City majority of the SK chairmen attended the lecture forum. In Manila and Quezon City, where the biggest number of SK chairmen were elected, less than one-third (30.25%) and 35%, respectively participated in the said lecture forum. Among the reasons cited for non-attendance were examinations during the scheduled lecture forum, in time with the election of officers for the National SK Federation. However, prior to conduct of the said lecture forum, the activity was arranged that it would not be in conflict with major school activities or examinations.

Nine hundred forty-six (946) or 56.18% of the SK chairmen were not able to attend.

**V. Presentation of Results:**

**A. The Profile of Respondents:**

**Table 2 - Demographic Profile of the SK Respondents**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>No. of Respondents (N=738)</b>	<b>Percent</b>
By Age:		
15	102	13.8
16	226	30.6
17	316	42.8
18	94	12.7
By Gender:		
Male	395	53.52
Female	339	45.93
By Classification/Status:		
Student	664	89.97
OSY	67	9.08
Worker: specify, Fast Food Service Crew	4	0.54
By Highest Educational Attainment:		
Elementary level	2	.27
Elementary graduate	2	.27
High school level	344	46.61
High school graduate	56	7.59
College level	307	41.60
Vocational/Technical	1	.14

Based on the data gathered, the gender were represented by 1:1 ratio. As to age, the youngest is 15 and the oldest is 18 years old. Almost ninety percent (89.97%) are students. As to their highest educational attainment, less than fifty percent (46.61%) were high school students, and about one percent (.27%) were elementary graduates.

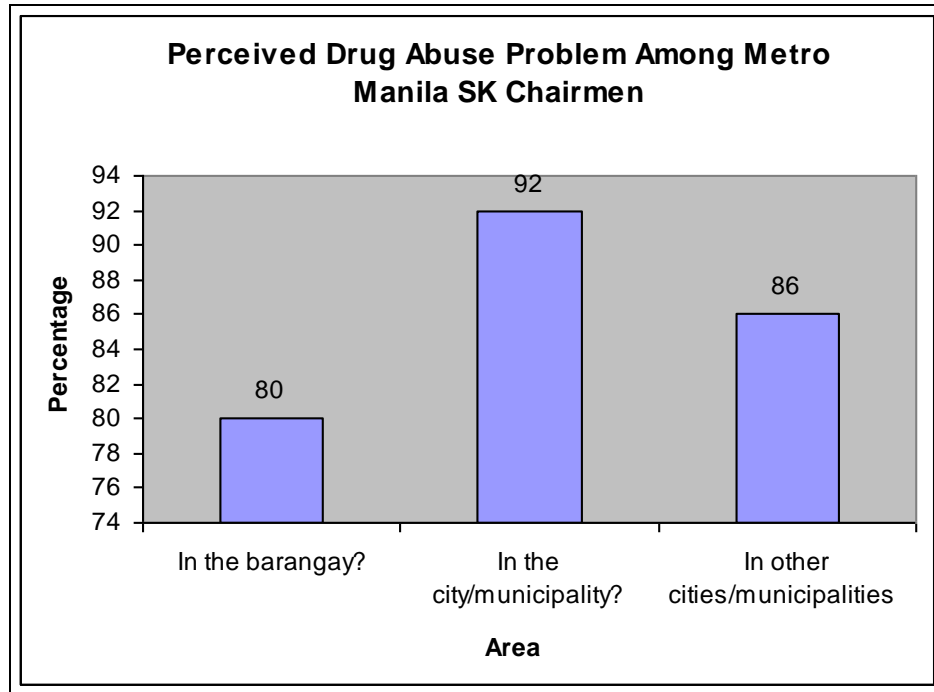
## B. Perception on the Extent of the Drug Abuse Problem

The results were presented based on the objectives of the study:

1. Is there a drug abuse problem in your barangay, city/municipality and in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila?
2. How would you rate your 'level of awareness' on the prevailing drug abuse problem in your barangay, city or municipality and in Metro Manila?
3. Are you aware of the following drug-related concerns in your respective barangays and city or municipality as to:
  - perceived number of users and pushers
  - drugs commonly abused
  - presence of clandestine laboratories
  - programs being implemented ; and
  - agencies of government implementing such programs?
4. Are you aware of the following drug-related concerns in other city/municipalities in Metro Manila as to: perceived number of users and pushers, drugs commonly abused, presence and location of clandestine laboratories?
5. What is the extent of the drug abuse problem in the following:
  - a. your barangay?
  - b. your city or municipality?
  - c. in Metro Manila?
6. What measures could be done to address the drug abuse problem in Metro Manila?

**1. Awareness on the drug abuse problem in the following:**

**Figure 1 - “Is there a drug abuse problem in your barangay, your city/ municipality and in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila?”**



Of the total number of SK respondents in the study (N=738), 80% perceived that there is a drug problem in their respective barangays; 92% in their city/municipality; and 86% in the other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila as indicated in the figure 1.

The succeeding tables show their perception of the drug problem in the following:

- a. in their respective barangays
- b. in their city or municipality
- c. in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila



**Table 3 – Percent Distribution of SK Respondents’ Perceived Knowledge of the Drug Abuse Problem in Their Barangay**

SK Chairmen Clustered by Cities/Municipalities	"Is there a drug abuse problem in your barangay?"	
	Total No. of SK Respondents	% of SK Who Said Yes
<b>NORTHERN</b>		
Caloocan	109	84
Malabon	5	80
Navotas	13	100
Valenzuela	29	76
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>		
Mandaluyong	16	75
Marikina	8	75
Pateros	6	67
Quezon City	49	92
San Juan	9	67
Taguig	14	93
<b>WESTERN</b>		
Manila	268	70
<b>SOUTHERN</b>		
Las Pinas	19	95
Makati	21	86
Muntinlupa	6	100
Paranaque	12	92
Pasay	140	86
Pasig	14	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>80</b>

The SK respondents from Navotas, Muntinlupa, and Pasig, have the highest percentage in terms of awareness of the drug problem in their barangay. Followed by respondents from Las Piñas, Taguig , Parañaque and Quezon City in that order.

**Table 4 – Percent Distribution of SK Respondents’ Perceived Knowledge of the Drug Abuse Problem in Their City/Municipality**

SK Chairmen Clustered by Cities/Municipalities	"Is there a drug abuse problem in your city/municipality?"	
	Total No. of SK Respondents	% of SK Who Said Yes
<b>NORTHERN</b>		
Caloocan	109	93
Malabon	5	100
Navotas	13	100
Valenzuela	29	93
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>		
Mandaluyong	16	94
Marikina	8	100
Pateros	6	67
Quezon City	49	94
San Juan	9	100
Taguig	14	93
<b>WESTERN</b>		
Manila	268	88
<b>SOUTHERN</b>		
Las Pinas	19	95
Makati	21	95
Muntinlupa	6	100
Paranaque	12	92
Pasay	140	94
Pasig	14	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>92</b>

Out of the total SK respondents in the study (N=738), 676 or 92% are aware of the drug abuse problem in their respective cities or municipalities.

Furthermore, hundred percent of the respondents from Malabon, Navotas, Marikina, San Juan, Muntinlupa, and Pasig are aware of the drug problem in their cities or municipalities.

**Table 5 – Percent Distribution of SK Respondents’ Perceived Knowledge of the Drug Abuse Problem in Other Cities/Municipalities in Metro Manila**

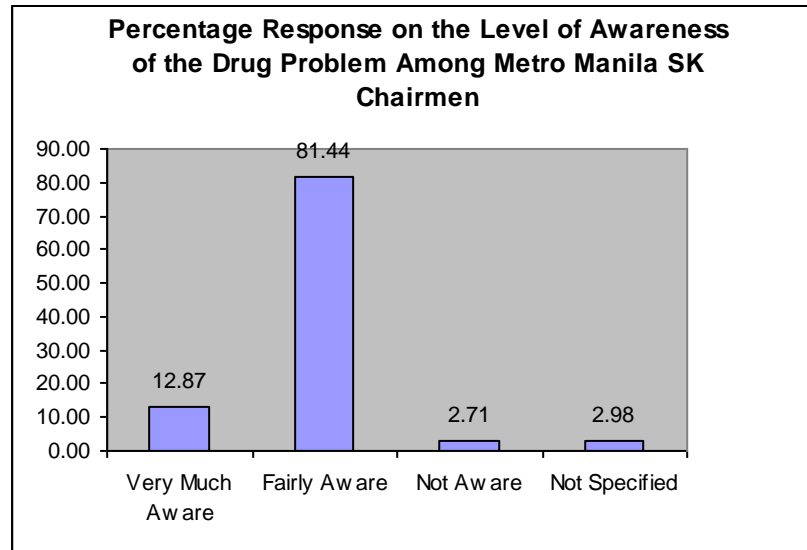
SK Chairmen Clustered by Cities/Municipalities	"Is there a drug abuse problem in other cities/municipalities?"	
	Total No. of SK Respondents	% of SK Who Said Yes
<b>NORTHERN</b>		
Caloocan	109	85
Malabon	5	100
Navotas	13	100
Valenzuela	29	79
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>		
Mandaluyong	16	94
Marikina	8	88
Pateros	6	83
Quezon City	49	96
San Juan	9	89
Taguig	14	100
<b>WESTERN</b>		
Manila	268	84
<b>SOUTHERN</b>		
Las Pinas	19	100
Makati	21	90
Muntinlupa	6	100
Paranaque	12	92
Pasay	140	79
Pasig	14	86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>86</b>

Out of the 738 SK respondents, 631 (86%) perceived of the drug problem in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.

Hundred percent of the SK respondents from Malabon, Navotas, Taguig, Las Piñas and Muntinlupa are aware of the drug problem in other Metro Manila cities and municipalities.

## 2. Degree of Awareness of the Drug Abuse Problem

Figure 2 -



The respondents were asked to rate their 'level of awareness' from a scale of 1 (not aware), 2 (fairly aware), and 3 (very much aware). The obtained mean score was 2.10 which fall within the scale of 2 or 'fairly aware'.

Out of the 738 SK respondents, 81.44% are 'fairly aware' of the prevailing drug abuse problem in their locality and in Metro Manila.

The succeeding table shows the ratings of the SK respondents in each of the cities/municipalities.

**Table 6 - SK Respondents' 'Level of Awareness' of the Drug Abuse Problem**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	What is your 'level of awareness' of the drug problem?								
	Total No. of Respondents	Not Aware	%	Fairly Aware	%	Very Much Aware	%	N/S	%
<b>NORTHERN</b>									
Caloocan	109	5	4.59	83	76.15	19	17.43	2	1.83
Malabon	5			3	60.00	2	40.00		
Navotas	13			12	92.31	1	7.69		
Valenzuela	29	1		26	89.66			2	4.08
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>									
Mandaluyong	16			15	93.75	1	6.25		
Marikina	8			8	100.00				
Pateros	6			6	100.00				
Quezon City	49	1	2.04	36	73.47	10	20.41	2	6.90
San Juan	9			7	77.78	2	22.22		
Taguig	14			12	85.71	2	14.29		
<b>WESTERN</b>									
Manila	268	9	3.36	209	77.99	34	12.69	16	5.97
<b>SOUTHERN</b>									
Las Pinas	19	1	5.26	16	84.21	2	10.53		
Makati	21	2	9.52	17	80.95	2	9.52		
Muntinlupa	6			6	100.00				
Paranaque	12			11	91.67	1	8.33		
Pasay	140	1	0.71	123	78.57	16	11.43		
Pasig	14			11	78.57	3	21.43		

The table shows the rating of the SK respondents with regard to their 'level of awareness' on the prevailing drug abuse problem in their barangays, cities and municipalities.

Majority of the respondents are 'fairly aware' of the drug abuse problem. All the respondents from Marikina, Pateros and Muntinlupa rated their 'degree of awareness' on the same scale and the rests of the cities as shown in the table.

**3. Perception of the following:**

**a. Perception on Drug-Related Concerns in the Barangay:**

**Table 7 - Perception of SK Respondents on Drug-Related Concerns in Their Barangay**

<b>Perceived Drug-Related Concerns in the Barangay</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Presence of Drug Users:</b>		
Yes	648	87.80
No	90	12.20
<b>Presence of Drug Pushers:</b>		
Yes	390	52.85
No	337	45.66
No Answer	11	1.49
<b>Drugs Commonly Abused: *</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Marijuana	526	45.15
Shabu	464	39.83
Contact Cement (Rugby)	142	12.19
Cocaine	10	0.86
Ecstasy	8	0.69
Solvent	6	0.52
Cough Syrup	4	0.34
Rivotril (X-Pinoy)	3	0.26
Valium	2	0.17

**\* Multiple Response**

88% of the total respondents (738) are aware of drug users in their barangays. The minimum number they know is 1 and the maximum is 300 representing an average of 17 drug users in the barangay. Marijuana, shabu (Methamphetamine Hydrochloride) and the use of contact cement tend to be the most commonly abused drugs in their barangays.

On the other hand, knowledge of drug pushers is close to 53. One (1) is the minimum and 50 is the maximum number of known drug pusher in the barangay as perceived by the respondents.

## Perception on the Number and Location of Clandestine Laboratories in Their Barangay

Of the total number of respondents (738), 26 or 4% claimed that there are clandestine laboratories in their barangays. The minimum they know is 1 and the maximum is 10.

Based on the data gathered, specific locations of clandestine laboratories in the barangay were also cited by the 26 SK respondents in nine (9) different cities/municipalities.

## Whether Anti-Drug Abuse Programs Are Implemented in the Barangay

**Table 8 - Awareness of Drug Abuse Prevention Program Implemented in Their Barangay**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	Are you aware of drug prevention programs implemented in your barangay?						
	Total No. of Respondents	YES	%	No	%	N/S	%
<b>NORTHERN</b>							
Caloocan	109	39	36	53	49	17	15
Malabon	5	0	0	5	100	0	0
Navotas	13	13	100	0	0	0	0
Valenzuela	29	22	76	7	24	0	0
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>							
Mandaluyong	16	7	44	8	50	1	6
Marikina	8	7	88	1	13	0	0
Pateros	6	2	33	4	67	0	0
Quezon City	49	26	53	21	43	2	4
San Juan	9	8	89	1	11	0	0
Taguig	14	9	64	5	36	0	0
<b>WESTERN</b>							
Manila	268	67	25	184	69	17	6
<b>SOUTHERN</b>							
Las Pinas	19	15	79	3	16	1	5
Makati	21	12	57	9	43	0	0
Muntinlupa	6	3	50	3	50	0	0
Paranaque	12	6	50	6	50	0	0
Pasay	140	33	24	105	75	2	1
Pasig	14	11	79	3	21	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>

Out of the total SK respondents (738), 280 or 38% are aware of drug prevention programs being undertaken in their barangays.

Apparently, all the SK respondents from Navotas City are aware of such prevention programs in their barangay while those from Pasay are least aware. It could

be noted that SK respondents from Malabon are not aware of any drug prevention programs being implemented in their locality.

**What anti-drug abuse programs are being implemented in the Barangay?**

**Table 9 – Drug Prevention Programs Implemented in the Barangay**

<b>Drug Prevention Programs Implemented in the Barangay</b>	<b>Number of Response</b>
<b>A. Drug-Demand Reduction:</b>	
Conduct of advocacy campaigns	172
Conduct of sports activities	35
Conduct of drug testing	1
Conduct of activities initiated by the BADACs	18
Organizing Youth groups	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>B. Drug Supply Reduction:</b>	
Implement curfew	2
Conduct of drug raids/arrests of suspected drug users/pushers	5
Conduct of drug surveillance	1
Barangay tanod/police patrol roving	2
Program for reporting drug pushers	1
<b>ToTal</b>	<b>11</b>

**\*Multiple Response**

Respondents provided more than one response to this question. Out of the 38% (280) who are aware that there are drug abuse prevention programs in their barangays, drug demand reduction programs such as the conduct of anti-drug abuse advocacy campaigns like seminars and dissemination of information materials/putting-up of anti-drug abuse posters in conspicuous places, followed by conduct of sports activities for both the youth and adults in the barangay were most mentioned. In some barangays, they organize youth groups for bible studies like Barangay 108-12 in Pasay City and cleanliness drive like “Linis Kamuning Sunday Club in Barangay Kamuning, Quezon City.

On the area of supply reduction, programs like barangay tanods/police patrol roving, drug surveillance, and drug raids are being implemented in their barangays.



**Table 10 - Government Agencies Implementing Anti-Drug Abuse Program in the Barangay as Perceived by the Respondents**

<b>Agency *</b>	<b>No. of Response</b>
Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC)	39
Local Government Units (LGUs):	
1. Office of the Mayor/Vice-Mayor	29
2. City Anti-Drug Abuse Councils	31
- Anti-Drug Abuse Council of Pasig (ADCOP)	3
- Pasay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (PADAC)	1
- Navotas Anti Drug Abuse Council (NADAC)	4
- DAPCO	1
- Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (QCADAC)	2
- Valenzuela Anti-Drug Abuse Council (VADAC)	12
- Taguig Anti-Drug Abuse Council (TADAC)	3
- Mandaluyong Anti-Drug Abuse Council	2
- Makati Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC)	3
3. City Health Office	1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>61</b>
Dangerous Drugs Board	37
Department of Health	14
Department of Interior and Local Government	35
Department of Social Welfare and Development	13
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency	23
Philippine National Police	13
Sangguniang Kabataan (SK)	5
Teen Health's Quarter (THQ)	3
Others:	
- Non-Government Organizations (NGO)	7
- Mamayan Ayaw sa Droga (MAD)	2
No Answer	36
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>288</b>

\*Multiple Response

Out of those who responded that they are aware of anti-drug abuse programs (280), 39 cited that the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) implemented these programs in their locality, followed by the Local Government Units (LGUs) either by the Office of the Mayor/Vice-Mayor, the city anti-drug abuse councils or the city health office.

The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) are also mentioned among the government agencies implementing such programs in their localities.

**b. Perception on Drug-Related Concerns in Their City/Municipality**

**Table 11 - Perceived Knowledge on Drug-Related Concerns in Their City/Municipality**

<b>Perceived Drug-Related Concerns in the City/Municipality</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Presence of Drug Users:</b>		
Yes	655	88.75
No	71	9.62
No Answer	12	1.63
<b>Presence of Drug Pushers:</b>		
Yes	496	67.21
No	211	28.59
No Answer	31	4.20

As shown in table 10, 88.75% of the total SK respondents (738) were aware that there are drug users in their cities or municipalities. One (1) is the minimum and 10,000 as maximum number they knew. On the average, there are 357 perceived number of drug users in their respective cities or municipalities.

On the other hand, 67.21% perceived of drug pushers in the city/municipality, with a minimum of 1 and a maximum 100. The average perceived number of drug pusher is 40 in their respective cities or municipalities.

**Table 12 - Perceived Drugs/Substances of Abuse in their City/Municipality**

<b>Drugs/Substances Abused : *</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Marijuana	559	42.06
Shabu	518	38.96
Contact Cement (e.g. Rugby)	169	12.72
Ecstasy	28	2.11
Valium	23	1.73
Cocaine	19	1.43
Solvent	8	0.60
Cough Syrup	3	0.23
Rivotril (X-Pinoy)	2	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**\*Multiple Response**

Drugs/substances like marijuana, shabu or (Methamphetamine Hcl) and contact cement are perceived to be commonly abused in their cities/municipalities.

- Perception on Presence of Clandestine Laboratories in the City/Municipality

**Table 13 - Perception on the Number and Location of Clandestine Laboratories in the City/Municipality**

City/Municipality	Number of Clandestine Laboratories								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
<b>CALOOCAN</b>		4	2	0	2	2	0	0	1
<b>LAS PINAS</b>		1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>MANDALUYONG</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MANILA</b>	9	15	11	1	11	1	1	1	3
<b>MUNTINLUPA</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PARANAQUE</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PASAY</b>	1	4	2	0	4	0	0	0	3
<b>PASIG</b>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>QUEZON CITY</b>	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
<b>TAGUIG</b>	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VALENZUELA</b>	2	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

The table above shows the perceived number and location of these clandestine laboratories as indicated by the respondents.

108 or 14.63% of the total SK respondents (738) stated that there is a clandestine laboratory in their city/municipality. The minimum is 1 and the maximum is 10 clandestine laboratories situated in their respective cities/municipalities as perceived by the respondents.

**Table 14 – Perceived Number of Barangays Affected by the Drug Problem in Their City/Municipality**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	Number of Barangays		
	Total No. of Barangays/ City or Municipality*	Minimum No. of Affected Brgys.	Maximum No. of Affected Brgys.
<b>NORTHERN</b>			
Caloocan	188	1	188
Malabon	21	1	21
Navotas	14	1	14
Valenzuela	32	1	32
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>			
Mandaluyong	27	1	27
Marikina	16	1	16
Pateros	10	1	10
Quezon City	142	1	142
San Juan	21	1	21
Taguig	18	1	18
<b>WESTERN</b>			
Manila	886	1	886
<b>SOUTHERN</b>			
Las Pinas	20	1	20
Makati	33	1	33
Muntinlupa	9	1	9
Paranaque	16	1	16
Pasay	201	1	201
Pasig	30	1	30

**\*Total Number of barangays in Metro Manila = 1,684**

Data indicates the perceived number of barangays affected by the drug problem in their cities and municipalities. The respondents perceived a minimum of 1 to a maximum of all the barangays in their city or municipality to have been affected.

The lists of these affected barangays as perceived by the respondents can be seen in Annex “1”.

**Table 15 – Awareness of Drug Abuse Prevention Program Implemented in their Cities/ Municipalities**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	Are you aware of drug prevention programs implemented in your city/municipality?		
	Total No. of Respondents	Frequency of Yes Response	% of Yes Response
<b>NORTHERN</b>			
Caloocan	109	37	34
Malabon	5	0	0
Navotas	13	12	92
Valenzuela	29	27	94
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>			
Mandaluyong	16	9	56
Marikina	8	7	88
Pateros	6	0	0
Quezon City	49	23	47
San Juan	9	8	89
Taguig	14	10	71
<b>WESTERN</b>			
Manila	268	115	43
<b>SOUTHERN</b>			
Las Pinas	19	18	95
Makati	21	18	86
Muntinlupa	6	4	67
Paranaque	12	1	8
Pasay	140	56	40
Pasig	14	12	86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>48</b>

On the drug abuse prevention programs implemented in the cities/municipalities, 357 or 48% of the 738 respondents are aware of such prevention programs.

Moreover, SK respondents from Valenzuela, Navotas and Las Piñas in that order had the highest percentage of awareness in terms of drug prevention programs in the city/municipality. The least aware were those SK respondents from Paranaque.

Those SK respondents from Malabon and Pateros were not aware of drug prevention programs being implemented in their city/municipality.

**Table 16 - Drug Prevention Programs Implemented in Their City/Municipality as Perceived by the SK Respondents**

<b>Drug Abuse Prevention Programs Implemented *</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>
<b>A. Drug-Demand Reduction:</b>	
Anti-drug advocacy campaign	141
Anti-drug abuse seminars and orientations	93
Conduct of sports festivals/Laro Kontra Droga	24
Conduct of trainings	3
Concert Kontra Droga/Laban sa Droga/Rap Against Drugs	4
Livelihood programs/projects	3
Recreational programs	2
Dissemination of information materials, placing of anti-drug abuse posters	11
Provision of free education for OSY	1
Mamayan Ayaw sa Droga Program	19
Iwas Droga Para sa Kabataan/Kabataan Kontra Droga Program	17
Kill Droga	1
Be a Friend Program	5
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>B. Drug Supply Reduction:</b>	
Implement curfew hours	2
Barangay tanod roving/visibility at night	3
Conduct of drug raids and continuous police operations	5
Regular police patrol	1
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>No Answer</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>384</b>

\* Multiple Response

Based on the data gathered, the drug abuse prevention programs implemented in their cities/municipalities were classified into two (2) major headings: the drug demand reduction and the drug supply reduction.

Most of the programs implemented are directed towards drug demand reduction such as anti-drug abuse advocacy campaigns, conduct of anti-drug abuse seminars/orientations, and conduct of sports fests. There were also mentioned of different programs and activities like “Iwas Droga Para sa Kabataan”, “Be a Friend Program”, “Concert Kontra Droga/Rap Against Drugs” and Mamayan Ayaw sa Droga (MAD) Program among others.

On the area of supply reduction, programs like conduct of drug raids and continuous police operations are being undertaken within the city/municipality, barangays within the city/municipality implement curfew hours or have their barangay tanods visible at night.

**Table 17 - Government Agency Implementing Drug Abuse Prevention Program in Their City/Municipality**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>
<b>Local Government Unit:</b>	
1. Office of the Mayor/Vice-Mayor	40
2. City Anti-Drug Abuse Councils:	30
- Anti-Drug Abuse Council of Pasig (ADCOP)	1
- Pasay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (PADAC)	2
- Navotas Anti Drug Abuse Council (NADAC)	4
- DAPCO	1
- Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (QCADAC)	2
- Valenzuela Anti-Drug Abuse Council (VADAC)	10
- Taguig Anti-Drug Abuse Council (TADAC)	3
- Makati Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC)	5
- Mandaluyong Anti-Drug Abuse Council	2
3. City Health Office	1
4. Barangay Officials/BADACs	14
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>85</b>
Dangerous Drugs Board	72
Department of Education	3
Department of Health	31
Department of Interior and Local Government	73
Department of Social Welfare and Development	22
Local Government Unit	44
National Bureau of Investigation	1
National Police Commission	1
National Youth Commission	1
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency	23
Philippine National Police	22
Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Federation	5
Others:	
- Non-Government Organizations (NGO)	6
- Mamayan Ayaw sa Droga (MAD)	1
- Kiwanis	1
<b>Not Specified</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>440</b>

\* Multiple Response

As to the agency/agencies implementing these various drug abuse prevention programs in their cities/municipalities, the local government units (LGUs) either under the Office of the Mayors/Vice-Mayors and through the cities/municipalities anti-drug abuse councils, followed by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Dangerous Drugs Board were most mentioned.

The other government agencies implementing such programs included the Department of Health, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, Philippine National Police and Department of Social Welfare and Development.

#### 4. Other Drug-Related Concerns

**Table 18 - Perceived Knowledge on Drug-Related Concerns in Other Cities/Municipalities in Metro Manila**

<b>Perceived Drug-Related Concerns</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Presence of Drug Users:</b>		
Yes	350	47.40
No	388	52.60
<b>Presence of Drug Pushers:</b>		
Yes	116	15.72
No	579	78.46
No Answer	43	5.83
<b>Perceived Drugs/Substances of Abuse: *</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Shabu	323	41.95
Marijuana	318	41.30
Contact Cement (e.g. Rugby)	84	10.91
Solvent	4	0.52
Valium	10	1.30
Ecstasy	17	2.21
Cocaine	12	1.56
Opium	1	0.13
Cough Syrup	1	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Multiple Response

Of the 738 SK respondents, 47% perceived the presence of drug users and 16% for the presence of drug pushers in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.

As perceived by the respondents, shabu, marijuana and contact cement were the topped three (3) most abused drugs mentioned in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.



**Table 19 - City /Municipality in Metro Manila Perceived by SK Chairmen with Persons Using Drugs \***

<b>City/Municipality</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Caloocan	57
Malabon	66
Navotas	51
Valenzuela	45
Mandaluyong	47
Marikina	36
Pateros	45
Quezon City	76
San Juan	40
Taguig	44
Manila	101
Las Piñas	33
Makati	60
Muntinlupa	39
Paranaque	52
Pasay	51
Pasig	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>928</b>

\* Multiple Response

There is a multiple response to this question. Out of the 738 respondents, 350 have perceived knowledge of persons using drugs in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.

Based on their responses, Manila, Pasig, Malabon and Quezon City were the cities most mentioned by the respondents to have persons using drugs.

However, it is also their perception that every city and municipality in Metro Manila have drug users in their respective localities.

**Table 20 - Cities/ Municipalities with Drug Pushers in Metro Manila as Perceived by the SK Respondents\***

<b>City/Municipality</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Caloocan	21
Malabon	21
Navotas	22
Valenzuela	18
Mandaluyong	20
Marikina	17
Pateros	18
Quezon City	29
San Juan	16
Taguig	18
Manila	48
Las Pinas	15
Makati	23
Muntinlupa	16
Paranaque	23
Pasay	17
Pasig	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>

\* Multiple Response

116 out of the 738 SK respondents perceived the presence of drug pushers in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila. Respondents have more than one answer.

Based on their responses, Manila, Pasig, and Quezon City are the cities perceived to have the most number of drug pushers in Metro Manila.

However, other Metro Manila cities are also perceived to have drug pushers in their areas.

**Table 21 - Perceived Location of Clandestine Laboratories  
in Other Cities/Municipalities in Metro Manila**

City/Municipality	Number of Clandestine Laboratories*					
	1	2	3	5	7	10
CALOOCAN	1					4
LAS PINAS						3
MAKATI	2	1				3
MALABON	2				1	4
MANDALUYONG	1			1		3
MANILA	11	2		1	1	2
MARIKINA						3
MUNTINLUPA						3
NAVOTAS	2				1	4
PARAÑAQUE	5					3
PASAY	2			2		2
PASIG	20	3				4
PATEROS	1			1		3
QUEZON CITY	0	2	1	1		4
SAN JUAN	1			1		3
TAGUIG	0			0		3
VALENZUELA	0			0	1	4

\*Multiple Response

The table shows the number and location of these clandestine laboratories vis-à-vis the cities where such illicit drug laboratories are located.

Out of the 738 SK respondents, 64 or 8.67% perceived that there are clandestine laboratories located in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.

The respondents have mentioned Pasig, Manila, Parañaque and Quezon City to have the most number of clandestine laboratories.

The least they know is one (1) and the maximum is 10.

## 5. Extent of the Drug Abuse Problem

On the question “How would you rate the extent of the drug abuse problem in the following:

- a. in your barangay?
- b. in your city or municipality?
- c. in Metro Manila or NCR?

The respondents were asked to rate from a scale of 1 (not a problem), 2 (moderately a problem) and 3 (serious problem).

Of the 738 respondents, the extent of the drug abuse problem in their barangays is rated “moderately a problem” with a mean score of 2.17.

Below are the mean scores obtained by the respondents and their respective rating on the extent of the drug problem in their barangay, city or municipality and in Metro Manila.

<b>Area/Locality</b>	<b>Obtained Mean Score</b>	<b>Rating</b>
In your barangay?	2.17	Moderately a Problem
In your city/municipality	2.61	Serious Problem
In Metro Manila	2.87	Serious Problem

Legend:

- 1 - 1.50 - Not a Problem  
1.51 - 2.50 - Moderately a Problem  
2.51 - 3.00 - Serious Problem

The mean scores obtained reflect their perception on the extent of the drug abuse problem in the barangay, city or municipality they represent and in Metro Manila.

**Table 22 – SK Respondents Overall Perception of the Drug Problem in the Barangay, City/Municipality and in Metro Manila**

Area/Locality	How would you rate the extent of the drug abuse problem?								
	Total No. of Respondents	Not a Problem	%	Moderately a Problem	%	Serious Problem	%	N/S	%
In your Barangay	738	107	14	387	52	231	31	13	2
In your City/ Municipality	738	12	2	257	35	456	62	13	2
In Metro Manila	738	5	1	81	11	640	87	12	2

With regard to the overall rating of the SK respondents on the extent of the drug problem, more than one-half (52%) rated the drug problem in their barangay as ‘moderate a problem’; 62% perceived it as ‘a serious problem in their respective cities/municipalities’ and 87% assessed the drug problem in Metro Manila as ‘a serious problem’.

**Table 23 - Perception on the Extent of the Drug Problem in Their Barangay**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	How would you rate the drug problem in your barangay?								
	Total No. of Respondents	Not a Problem	%	Moderate a Problem	%	Serious Problem	%	N/S	%
<b>NORTHERN</b>									
Caloocan	109	11	10	58	53	39	36	1	1
Malabon	5	1	20	3	60	1	20	0	0
Navotas	13	0	0	6	46	7	54	0	0
Valenzuela	29	6	21	19	66	3	10	1	3
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>									
Mandaluyong	16	3	19	12	75	1	6	0	0
Marikina	8	2	25	5	63	1	13	0	0
Pateros	6	1	17	3	50	0	0	2	33
Quezon City	49	3	6	25	51	20	41	1	2
San Juan	9	1	11	7	78	1	11	0	0
Taguig	14	1	7	3	21	10	71	0	0
<b>WESTERN</b>									
Manila	268	55	21	145	54	63	24	5	2
<b>SOUTHERN</b>									
Las Pinas	19	1	5	8	42	10	53	0	0
Makati	21	2	10	12	57	7	33	0	0
Muntinlupa	6	0	0	4	67	2	33	0	0
Paranaque	12	0	0	4	33	8	67	0	0
Pasay	140	18	13	67	48	52	37	3	2
Pasig	14	2	14	6	43	6	43	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2</b>	

The table presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' rating on the extent of the drug abuse problem in their respective barangays.

As indicated in the table, more of the SK respondents rated the drug problem in their barangays as 'moderate a problem' except those from Taguig, Parañaque, Navotas and Las Piñas who assessed it as 'a serious problem'.

**Table 24 - Respondents' Perception on the Extent of the Drug Problem in Their City/Municipality**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	How would you rate the drug problem in your city/municipality?								
	Total No. of Respondents	Not a Problem	%	Moderate a Problem	%	Serious Problem	%	N/S	%
<b>NORTHERN</b>									
Caloocan	109	1	1	40	37	67	61	1	1
Malabon	5	0	0	4	80	1	20	0	0
Navotas	13	0	0	5	38	8	62	0	0
Valenzuela	29	1	3	18	62	9	31	1	3
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>									
Mandaluyong	16	0	0	13	81	3	19	0	0
Marikina	8	0	0	6	75	2	25	0	0
Pateros	6	1	17	2	33	1	17	2	33
Quezon City	49	2	4	14	29	32	65	1	2
San Juan	9	0	0	6	67	3	33	0	0
Taguig	14	0	0	2	14	12	86	0	0
<b>WESTERN</b>									
Manila	268	6	2	80	30	177	66	5	2
<b>SOUTHERN</b>									
Las Pinas	19	1	5	6	32	12	63	0	0
Makati	21	0	0	7	33	14	67	0	0
Muntinlupa	6	0	0	3	50	3	50	0	0
Paranaque	12	0	0	3	25	9	75	0	0
Pasay	140	0	0	43	31	94	67	3	2
Pasig	14	0	0	5	36	9	64	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>

The table shows the number of respondents and percentage distribution on how they rated the drug problem in their city/municipality.

Out of the 738 SK respondents, 456 (62%) rated the drug problem in their respective cities/municipalities as 'a serious problem' while 257 (35%) as 'moderate a problem'.

Majority of the SK chairmen rated the drug problem in their city/municipality as 'a serious problem' except those respondents from Mandaluyong, Malabon, Marikina, San Juan, and Valenzuela who perceived it as 'moderate a problem'.

**Table 25 - Respondents' Perception on the Extent of the Drug Problem in Metro Manila By Cities/Municipalities**

CLUSTERED CITY/MUNICIPALITY BY DISTRICT	How would you rate the drug problem in Metro Manila?								
	Total No. of Respondents	Not a Problem	%	Moderate a Problem	%	Serious Problem	%	N/S	%
<b>NORTHERN</b>									
Caloocan	109	1	1	13	12	94	86	1	1
Malabon	5	0	0	0	0	5	100	0	0
Navotas	13	0	0	2	15	11	85	0	0
Valenzuela	29	0	0	6	21	22	76	1	3
<b>EASTERN/CENTRAL</b>									
Mandaluyong	16	0	0	2	13	14	88	0	0
Marikina	8	0	0	1	13	7	88	0	0
Pateros	6	0	0	1	17	3	50	2	33
Quezon City	49	2	4	4	8	42	86	1	2
San Juan	9	0	0	3	33	6	67	0	0
Taguig	14	0	0	0	0	14	100	0	0
<b>WESTERN</b>									
Manila	268	2		28	10	234	87	4	1
<b>SOUTHERN</b>									
Las Pinas	19	0	0	3	16	16	84	0	0
Makati	21	0	0	5	24	16	76	0	0
Muntinlupa	6	0	0	0	0	6	100	0	0
Paranaque	12	0	0	1	8	11	92	0	0
Pasay	140	0	0	12	9	125	89	3	2
Pasig	14	0	0	0	0	14	100	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>

On the question, “How would you rate the drug problem in Metro Manila?”, hundred percent of the SK respondents from Malabon, Taguig, Muntinlupa and Pasig perceived the drug problem in Metro Manila as ‘a serious problem’. The same perception is perceived by the rests of the SK respondents from the other cities/municipalities as shown in the table above.



## 6. Recommendations to Control the Drug Abuse Problem

**Table 26 - SK Responses on How to Address the Drug Problem**

<b>Response *</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>
<b>A. Preventive Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation</b>	
- Advocacy awareness thru print media	4
- Conduct drug tests to all	16
- Construct more rehabilitation centers	3
- Free education for out-of-school youth	5
- Free rehabilitation for drug dependents	1
- Organize groups	3
- Rehabilitate drug dependents	25
- Unite to fight drug abuse	24
-Conduct anti-drug awareness seminars and lectures	234
- Conduct worthwhile activities	96
- Provide livelihood/job opportunities for the youth and unemployed	96
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>B. Legislation and Policy Formulation</b>	
- Amend the penalty for drug laws	6
<b>C. Barangay Officials/Law Enforcement/Executive/Judiciary/Prosecution</b>	
- Dismiss corrupt gov't. officials & law enforcers involved in drugs	8
- Strict implementation of the law	67
- Punish all involved in illegal drug activities	117
- Implement curfew hours	1
- Dismantle illegal drug equipments & clandestine laboratories	20
- Heighten security measures	38
- Conduct drug raids	18
- Deport foreign nationals involved in illegal drug activities	1
- Government officials should serve as good role models	2
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>D. Individual and Families</b>	
- Adults should serve as role models	1
- Be vigilant & report people involved with drugs	13
- Choose your peers	7
- Guidance of parents	11
- Practice healthy lifestyle	2
- Stay away from drugs	11
- Support projects/activities of the barangay	9
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>E. No Answer</b>	
	<b>62</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>901</b>

\* Multiple Response

The recommendations made by the SK respondents (N=738) to address the drug problem were grouped in four (4) major categories according to the needs and the sector/s who are best to handle it.

The suggestions in the areas of preventive education had the most number, followed by measures which are directed to the law enforcement and local executive/judiciary and the prosecution.

In the area of preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, conduct of anti-drug awareness seminars and lectures, undertake of worthwhile activities such as recreational, arts, sports and training workshops and provide livelihood/job opportunities were among the recommendations cited by the SK respondents. On the other hand, strict implementation of the drug law and punish government officials involved in illegal drug activities were suggested , on the part of law enforcement and local chief executives, including the judiciary

Reporting of people involved with drugs, guidance of parents and individual choices to stay drug-free were some recommendations directed to the individual and their families as solutions to the problem.

The need to amend the drug law especially on the imposition of death penalty instead of life imprisonment for drug crimes for legislation and policy formulation was recommended.

## **VI. Summary of Findings:**

1. The mean age of the respondents is 16 years old, ratio of male to female is 1:1. Most of them are students in high school, followed by those who reached college.
2. There are 80% of the SK respondents who perceived that there is a drug abuse problem in their respective barangays. 92% stated that this problem is also perceived in their cities and municipalities and 86% are aware that the same is a problem in the other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.
3. When asked to rate their 'level of drug awareness', the respondents are 'fairly aware' of the prevailing drug problem in their barangays, cities and municipalities.
4. The extent of the drug problem in their barangay is perceived by the respondents as 'moderate a problem'. However, their perception of the drug problem both in their respective cities/municipalities and in Metro Manila is 'a serious problem'.
5. Most of them cited that they are aware of drug users in their barangay, in their city/municipality and in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila. Marijuana, shabu and contact cement are commonly abused drugs/substances in both the barangay and in their respective cities or municipalities.
6. More than one-half of the respondents perceived the presence of drug pushers both their barangays and in their cities/municipalities.
7. Out of the 738 SK respondents, less than 5% are aware of the presence of clandestine laboratories in their barangays. While a little less than 15% know of such illicit laboratories that are situated in their cities or municipalities.
8. With regard to the number of barangays affected by the drug abuse problem, the respondents perceived a minimum of 1 to a maximum of all the barangays in their city or municipality to have been affected.
9. Based on their responses, Manila, Pasig, Quezon City and Malabon are the cities most mentioned by the respondents to have persons using drugs. However, it is also their perception that every city and municipality have drug users in their respective localities. Marijuana, shabu and contact cement are perceived to be the

commonly abused drugs/substances in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.

10. Less than one-fifth of the respondents are aware of drug pushers in other cities and municipalities in Metro Manila. They cited Manila, Pasig and Quezon City as places where most of the drug pushers operated. However, other cities in Metro Manila are also perceived to have drug pushers.
11. Less than 10% of the respondents perceived the presence of clandestine laboratories in other cities/municipalities in Metro Manila.
12. More than one-third of the respondents are aware that drug abuse programs are being implemented in their barangays such were anti-drug advocacy campaigns or conduct of sports activities. Most of these programs were implemented by the Local Government Unit (LGU) and anti-drug abuse council of the city/municipality. Other government agencies mentioned were: the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACS), the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).
13. Almost one-half are aware that drug abuse programs being implemented in their city/municipality. Programs implemented in the city/municipal level were anti-drug abuse advocacy programs and conduct of sports fests. There were also mentioned of different programs and activities like "Iwas Droga Para sa Kabataan", "Be a Friend Program", and "Concert Kontra Droga/Rap Against Drugs" among others.

In the area of supply reduction, programs like conduct of drug raids and continuous police operations, implemented curfew hours or barangay tanods visibility at night.

Majority of these programs are being implemented by their local government units (LGUs) either under the Office of the Mayors/Vice-Mayors and through the cities/municipalities anti-drug abuse councils, followed by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Dangerous Drugs Board.

14. Among the recommendations cited by the respondents to address the drug problem were in the areas of preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, followed by measures which are directed to the law enforcement and local executive/judiciary and the prosecution.

In the area of preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, conduct of anti-drug awareness seminars and lectures, undertake of worthwhile activities such as recreational, arts, sports and training workshops and provide livelihood/job opportunities were among the recommendations cited by the SK respondents. On the other hand, strict implementation of the drug law and punish government officials involved in illegal drug activities were suggested, on the part of law enforcement and local chief executives, including the judiciary.

## **VII. Conclusions:**

1. Based on the findings of the study, the SK respondents have the perception that there is a drug abuse problem, as well as presence of drug users, pushers and clandestine laboratories in their respective barangays, cities/municipalities and in the National Capital Region or Metro Manila.
2. Respondents have a 'fair level of awareness' on the prevailing drug abuse problem in their barangays, cities or municipalities and in the National Capital Region or Metro Manila.
3. With regard to their perception on the extent of the drug problem, SK respondents rated the drug problem in the barangay as a 'moderate problem' and as a 'serious problem' both in their city/municipality and in Metro Manila.
4. Based on the respondents awareness of the drug abuse prevention programs implemented in their barangays and cities/municipalities, some do not have such programs implemented in their areas or localities.

## **VIII. Recommendations:**

1. The findings reflect the perception of the 44% of the 1,684 Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Chairmen of Metro Manila who are respondents of the study and not the actual drug abuse situation in their localities, cities and municipalities. In order to support such findings, conduct of a household survey in Metro Manila is recommended to assess the magnitude of the drug problem.
2. DDB to disseminate findings to concerned agencies, specifically the DILG-NCR, NYC, DSWD, DepEd, TESDA and CHED for their information and appropriate action.

3. The Sangguniang Kabataan chairmen, along with the other elected SK officials, are the government's valuable partner in implementing its drug abuse prevention program for the youth. Hence, it is strongly recommended that leadership trainings, seminars on drug abuse prevention be provided to equip them with the necessary skills to be effective role models and advocates for the youth in their respective barangays, cities and municipalities.
4. A search for the "Best SK Chairmen Implementor of Drug Abuse Program in Metro Manila" be spearheaded by the Dangerous Drugs Board, National Barangay Operations Office- Department of Interior and Local Government and National Youth Commission. This will encourage the SK leaders to come up with drug prevention programs and activities that will benefit the young population of their respective localities.