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International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)**

Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 22

Philippines

**Children's Involvement in the Production, Sale and
Trafficking of Drugs in Cebu City:
A Rapid Assessment**

By

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February 2002, Geneva

Preface

Unacceptable forms of exploitation of children at work exist and persist, but they are particularly difficult to research due to their hidden, sometimes illegal or even criminal nature. Slavery, debt bondage, trafficking, sexual exploitation, the use of children in the drug trade and in armed conflict, as well as hazardous work are all defined as Worst Forms of Child Labour. Promoting the Convention (No. 182) concerning the Prohibition and immediate action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999, is a high priority for the International Labour Organization (ILO). Recommendation (No. 190, Paragraph 5) accompanying the Convention states that “detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour should be compiled and kept up to date to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the abolition of child labour, in particular for the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms, as a matter of urgency.” Although there is a body of knowledge, data, and documentation on child labour, there are also still considerable gaps in understanding the variety of forms and conditions in which children work. This is especially true of the worst forms of child labour, which by their very nature are often hidden from public view and scrutiny.

Against this background the ILO, through IPEC/SIMPOC (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour/Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour) has carried out 38 rapid assessments of the worst forms of child labour in 19 countries and one border area. The investigations have been made using a new rapid assessment methodology on child labour, elaborated jointly by the ILO and UNICEF¹. The programme was funded by the United States Department of Labor.

The investigations on the worst forms of child labour have explored very sensitive areas including illegal, criminal or immoral activities. The forms of child labour and research locations were carefully chosen by IPEC staff in consultation with IPEC partners. The rapid assessment investigations focused on the following categories of worst forms of child labour: children in bondage; child domestic workers; child soldiers; child trafficking; drug trafficking; hazardous work in commercial agriculture, fishing, garbage dumps, mining and the urban environment; sexual exploitation; and working street children.

To the partners and IPEC colleagues who contributed, through their individual and collective efforts, to the realisation of this report I should like to express our gratitude. The responsibility for opinions expressed in this publication rests solely with the authors and does not imply endorsement by the ILO.

I am sure that the wealth of information contained in this series of reports on the situation of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour around the world will contribute to a deeper understanding and allow us to more clearly focus on the challenges that lie ahead. Most importantly, we hope that the studies will guide policy makers, community leaders, and practitioners to tackle the problem on the ground.



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¹ Investigating Child Labour: Guidelines for Rapid Assessment - A Field Manual, January 2000, a draft to be finalized further to field tests, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/guides/index.htm>

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Lastly, I would like to thank my three children who have inspired me in doing this work.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Little is known about the use of children in the illegal drug trade. This study aims to fill the gaps in knowledge by presenting results of a rapid assessment on children's involvement in the production and trafficking of illegal drug in Cebu City, Philippines. The study focuses on three communities, namely; Kamagayan, Ermita and Luz.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182), 1999 calls for the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL). The Philippines ratified the Convention on November 11, 2000 and has committed itself to implementing its provisions. One of the areas that constitutes WFCL, as defined in the Convention (Article 3c) is *“the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.”*

Summary of findings

A total of 225 respondents were interviewed. One hundred twenty-three (123) were involved in the drug trade and 102 were not involved. The respondents were all below 18 years of age.

The field research was conducted in two types of locations: centers and communities. The research concentrated on three communities; Barangay Ermita, Barangay Kamagayan, and Barangay Luz. The centers chosen were those with children facing drug problems or cases. These centers include Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (the Cebu City jail) in Lahug, Cebu City, Narcotics Command's Drug Rehabilitation and After-Care Center in Lahug, Cebu City and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)'s Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Argao, Cebu province.

Two centers run by NGOs, Balay Pasilungan in Mambaling, Cebu City and Antonia de Oviedo Center in Pasil and Guadalupe, Cebu City were also included.

Drug trade in the community

Almost all of the respondents said that the drug trade was present in their communities. Three-fourths reported that they were encouraged by the presence of the trade in the community to be involved in the illegal drug trade. These children said that the drug traders numbered so many that it was hard to count them. Based on reports of informants, observation and results from the interview guide, it is estimated that there are about 1,300 children involved in the drug trade in Cebu City alone.

The majority of the respondents were aware that barangay (community) officials were involved in the drug business. Shabu was the most common drug traded. The environment was so conducive to these activities that the community has become a marketplace for drugs.

The presence of the drug trade in the community is a pathway leading to children's involvement in this illegal trade.

Causes for children's involvement

Children were involved in the drug trade. The majority started between the ages of 14-16 years, although there were children who started as early as age 12. The majority were runners. Others were engaged in posting, repacking, or cleaning up of paraphernalia, and as lookouts and barkers.

Money is the children's main motivation for engaging in the drug trade. The income was primarily spent on the daily requirements of the family.

Other push factors for children's involvement in the drug trade were the child's dependency on drugs, peer influence and family and sibling's involvement in the drug trade.

Most of the children involved in the drug trade were drug users; almost half were frequent users. Peer influence, curiosity, experimentation and family in the drug trade were reasons attributed to this.

More than three-fourths of the children had peers who were involved in the drug trade, and about one-third of the respondents had parents and siblings who were involved in the drug trade.

Children were preferred by exploiters to undertake activities in the drug trade and trafficking because they were obedient and were not easily detected. Because of their status as a minor, they cannot be arrested, and, if imprisoned, they are easily released.

Characteristics

Approximately two-thirds of the respondents were not in school.

Respondents had troubled and chaotic family and household situations. About one-third of the respondents' parents were separated from each other. More than three-fourths had witnessed their parents fighting, with one-third of the children saying that the fight was violent. Almost half of the household members fought with each other and about one-third said that their fights became violent.

More than three-fourths of the respondents had peers who involved in the drug trade. About one-third of their parents and siblings were involved in the drug trade

Push factors for children's involvement in drug trade were the troubled and disharmonious relationship of the family and household members, the involvement of the family and peers in the drug business and the involvement with gangs and their involvement in drugs.

Lifestyle conditions

Involvement in the drug trade is perceived to be illegal and hazardous to the health of children who are engaged in drug related activities daily, often at night with no fixed hours. The children are exposed to risks in the streets and in the other locations where they carry out the activities.

A few had been hurt or had seen other children get hurt, and some children were imprisoned due to their activities. Some children are subject to verbal abuse citing scolding as a factor motivating them to perform their tasks well. Tiredness, fear and numbness were constant companions of children involved in the drug trade. Only a few said they felt bad or ashamed about what they did, indicating their acceptance of the illegal trade.

What drove these children to engage in the drug trade despite all its risks was the good pay received and the few skills needed. Children earned as much as adults who have a minimum daily wage of P195 (US\$3.90). Over one-fourth (26%) received an income ranging between P100 to P500 (US\$2 - 10). They could not earn this much as quickly by carrying out informal work such as scavenging and

vending. Extra income, feeling good and happy, free use of drugs, and bonuses and rewards were incentives for performing well.

While a few children engaged in other activities to augment their income, the majority had no other work either because they felt they were too young and/or in school, or that they were undergraduates and were thus not qualified or competent to have regular work. The drug trade provided these children the opportunity to earn well despite their limitations.

Most of the children had become involved in the trade within the last three years, an indicator that children have been engaged in these activities only since the late 1990s. Shabu was introduced to Cebu in the early 1990s but the trading and selling had to go underground because of police raids. Drug traders are now using children as pawns in the drug war.

Community-based children not involved in the drug trade

A comparison of children who were involved in the drug trade and those who were not, shows that sex, family conditions, family's financial situation, schooling and peers are factors that impact whether children enter the drug trade or not.

All the community-based respondents not involved in the drug trade belong to communities where the drug trade was present. Being a girl and having a family - especially a stable and harmonious one - helped them resist being part of the trade. Another factor was that they were relatively better off than children involved in the drug trade and did not have to support themselves or augment family income. They were also not influenced by peers because most of them did not belong to gangs.

Almost none of the respondents in this category who knew that the drug trade was present in their community, were encouraged to join the trade. Apparently, their family atmosphere was not receptive to their use of drugs or involvement in the trade.

Any intervention programme should thus focus on child-rearing practices that encourage boys to have more responsibilities. The programme should also focus on strengthening families to make them more stable including in terms of finances. Keeping children in school is also a preventive factor to take into account. Intervention programmes should consider the circumstances of children's peers as well as they have a strong influence on them.

Existing intervention programmes in the community

The intervention programmes that currently exist to address drug abuse are inadequate. This is compounded by a lack of research and evaluation of the effectiveness of the various programmes implemented. Clearly, there is no intervention programme for children who are involved in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs by both government and non-government organization.

Pathways and causes of children's involvement in the drug trade

Based on the above findings, the causes for children's involvement in the drug trade are as follows:

1. Poverty; lack of basic necessities, child's financial problems
2. Idleness; no work or not schooling
3. Drug use and the various reasons why the child uses drugs
4. Family problems and chaotic family environment
5. Child's phase of development when curiosity and experimentation is strong.

Based on the above context, the pathways for children's involvement in the drug trade are the following:

1. The involvement of parents and siblings in the drug trade
2. Drug trade in the community and its seeming acceptance and tolerance
3. Peer influence and gang involvement in the drug trade
4. Adult drug traders' exploitation of children's vulnerability.

Factors that keep children from entering the drug trade are: a) financial stability and adequate support for schooling and basic necessities, b) a harmonious family environment, and c) child rearing practices for girls promoting individual responsibility and independence.

Conclusion

The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) is unheard of at the local level. The idea of children in the drug trade is new and there are no programmes and policies relating to this subject matter.

This makes it very significant because in Cebu City, adult drug traders are deliberately using children in the business. According to informants, drug dealers started to use children after there was a crackdown on the illegal drug trade in the early 1990s. Police raids and arrests have, in some ways, forced the drug traders to exploit and hide behind children. Children, with their special traits and characteristics, make them effective drugs "salesmen."

The use and employment of children in the illegal drug trade aggravates the proliferation of the drug trade. Adult drug traders take advantage of children's agility in running and climbing fast to escape any raid conducted by police officers. They exploit their innocence and vulnerability, the same qualities that make a child less of a suspect as a drug dealer. If the children are caught or arrested, adult drug traders understand that children cannot be imprisoned but only given suspended sentences, and that they could even be released right away.

Adult drug traders use unsuspecting and innocent children as couriers of drugs. Children as young as two, seven and eight years old are being used by drug traders to hide and cover for the adults and their operations. Decks of the drug shabu are inserted and hidden in the clothing or the bodies of these children. In this way, even if police officers frisk or suspect the drug dealer they will not find anything on him.

Adult drug traders exploit and manipulate the vulnerability of children by teaching, ordering and commanding them to perform various activities in the drug trade. Sometimes the adult traders are their own family members or relatives thus making it doubly difficult for children to resist being involved in the trade.

The drug trade is so rampant and extensive that the whole community is familiar with, related to or involved in some way or another with the business. Although illegal, it has become a community livelihood and is intertwined with the daily activities of the occupants in the area. This makes it very dangerous because the community is now a "known outlet" for illegal drugs. The selling has become open and known. Users and prospective buyers in need of drugs know to just go to the area to buy drugs. Once there, enterprising young salesmen and middlemen who stand to gain a small percentage or share out of the sale meet them. Cebu City is now a place where safe trading can be carried out because it is tolerated and even supported by the community. This enhances access to illegal drugs.

In this structure, police enforcement has become useless and ineffective because of its wide scope and range of problems. This is an avenue for corruption. Police officers sometimes go to the area to conduct "raids" but it is more as a show that the institution is doing something about it.

There is no doubt that children in this trade are living under very hazardous conditions as can be seen in the study. They spend more than eight-hours per day carrying out activities related to the drug trade; they perform most of their tasks from night until dawn; and they face risks of being caught every time. Guilt, numbness and fatigue are common.

Although money may seem to be the potent reason for children's engagement in the trade, other factors cannot be discounted. Adverse conditions in the family, peer influence, family and community support for the drug trade and being away from school are other factors that lure children to the drug trade. Also, the study showed that there are many pathways that lead children into the worst forms of child labour. Despite that fact that this study is a rapid assessment and in-depth questioning was not possible due to time limitations, it is suggested that all of the indicators presented should be taken into consideration when coming up with any action programmes or policies.

The lack of data on drug abuse and the drug trade in the locality explains government inaction and ineffectiveness in handling the problem. Based on the present government interventions, none respond to the problem of children's involvement in the drug trade.

Recommendation

It is recommended that long and short term planning should be conducted to answer this problem.

Short term and immediate interventions

It is suggested that there be a systematic move to identify the children who fall under the high risk group for employment in the illegal drug trade and that a specific programme is designed for them.

Since there are children who said that they were forced, directed and ordered by drug pushers, parents and drug lords, to be engaged in the business, it is suggested that the Department of Labour and Employment in the Sagip Batang Manggagawa (SBM) should conduct rescue operations and that the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) should take protective custody of these children.

For those children who showed an interest in going back to school but do not have the money for support; it is recommended that scholarship programmes be granted. It is known that even though public elementary schools are free; there is still a need for financial support for sustenance, clothing, and other school materials.

There are children in the drug trade who do not have any homes and are without families. It is recommended that DSWD be more aggressive in taking protective custody of these children and facilitating their placement in an alternative home environment like foster families.

For the few migrants who came to the city for various reasons but plan to go back to their province, funding and financial support should be given. Although this has been done by the local government unit and DSWD, there is no aggressive and proactive programme to identify these children until their problem is known - once they are arrested or in jail. Migration is not a push factor for children's involvement in the drug trade, but there are a few children interviewed in the center who articulated that they want to go back to their provinces once they are released.

There are children who are in the drug trade because of family problems. Immediate and appropriate family therapy should be given. There is no NGO or government agency rendering family therapy sessions for children who are involved in drug abuse or the drug trade.

Also, as suggested by a DSWD representative, there is an urgent need for culturally appropriate and effective drug abuse textbooks and guidebooks for trainers and teachers.

For long term programmes

In the international arena, drug abuse and the fight against illegal drugs have shifted from being predominantly a police problem to requiring a more comprehensive approach as a medical or public health concern. The fight against drug abuse cannot be answered by mere police enforcement. Other interventions are necessary to be more effective.

Both government and NGOs should adopt prevention programmes for high-risk children for drug use or drug employment aside from the primary prevention programmes. Family focused and community based prevention programmes are recommended.

The areas where the marketplaces of drugs exist are squatter areas. It is recommended that the local government should prioritize these areas and make a comprehensive plan for squatters.

Further research

Areas for further research should include the identification of “drug abuse resistant traits.” This is a term coined by the researchers to mean, “traits of children that makes them resist drug abuse even though their family, peers or community are into the drug trade.”

Initial factors that differentiate children in the community who are not involved compared to those involved are as follows: more of those not involved are in schools compared to those involved, and the former have parents who care for them. Interventions could be designed to identify and develop traits in children that would make them resistant to drug abuse and involvement.

Also, it is recommended that further research be done on the relationship between drug use and drug trade activities of these children. Sometimes, an adult drug trader takes advantage of the drug dependence of children and their related helplessness. The study did not dwell much on the relationship between these two factors but it is clear that almost all of the children in the drug trade were also users.

Based on interviews, it seems the children start as users before they become involved in the drug trade, although a few of them are not users. On the other hand, when asked how they spend their income from the drug trade, the most common answer is that they use their money for basic necessities. So, it would seem that they are not into the drug trade solely because they are drug users. Still, this area can be an avenue for a more in-depth study.

End notes

Given the vast nature of the problem, the natural reaction of various groups is to be immobilized. Some residents would say “It is ok as long as it is not in my place.”

Inaction is drastic and promotes exponential growth of the drug trade in the locality. By allowing illegal drugs to be sold and tolerated in a certain area, a marketplace has been established.

Eliminating children’s involvement in the illegal drug trade will cripple the efficient and effective marketing mechanism of this business, thereby providing children their human rights while curbing drug abuse.

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 Background

The International Labour Organization (ILO), through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), has undertaken 38 rapid assessment appraisals of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in 19 selected countries and one border area. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), 1999 provides the framework for these studies.

The ILO saw the need to carry out these investigations because of the paucity of data on the conditions of child workers engaged in WFCL, which by their nature are often invisible. IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) is coordinating these rapid assessments.

As outlined in the Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation (No. 190), 1999 accompanying the Convention, "detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour should be compiled and kept up to date to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the abolition of child labour, in particular for the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms as a matter of urgency."

In late 1999, the Philippine IPEC office conducted a rapid assessment study in Manila on the topic of children engaged in the production, sale and trafficking of drugs. It confirmed previous Philippines studies showing a pervasive problem of drug use among children and young people in the Philippines, and *how such use has led to increasing incidence of "pushing" and trafficking of drugs.*

As part of the SIMPOC project to investigate the worst forms of child labour through 38 rapid assessments, ILO/IPEC contracted the services of Atty. Magdalena Lepiten to find out the extent of children's participation in the drug trade in Cebu City. She undertook the study, assisted by a team of consultants: Professor Flora G. Generalao, Ph.d., Assistant Professor Phoebe Zoe Sanchez, MA and Clinical Psychologist Lettie Sato-Vatanagul.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Produce quantitative and qualitative data on the participation of children in the production, sale and trafficking of drugs and to make these available;
2. Describe the magnitude, character, causes and consequences; of their participation; and
3. Suggest improvements in methodology for investigating this particular worst form of child labour for subsequent studies and research work.

1.3 Scope of the study

This study aimed to produce a rapid assessment report on the participation of children (below age 18) in the use and trafficking of drugs, with a focus on Cebu City. The project was conducted for three months, from 15 June 2001 to 15 September 2001.

1.4 Limitations of the study

1. This study concentrated on three out of 80 barangays in Cebu City where there is incidence of the drug trade and there were available researchers and respondents. A small sample was taken from other areas as well as from the communities of the reclamation area and the pier area. Due to the quick nature of the rapid assessment methodology, the study was unable to collect information from a greater number of locations.
2. The study did not include the perspectives of parents whose children were either drug users or employed in the drug trade. Further, it did not delve into the identity of the drug lords, distributors and pushers who employed the children.
3. A limitation of the study stems from the fact that children's cognitions and attention spans are limited. In this context, asking them approximately 185 questions can be mentally taxing and demanding on the children.
4. Lastly, given the nature of the research topic, the sampling design used was purposive. A non-probability nature precludes making generalizations of its findings to the larger population.

1.5. Significance of the study

This study is significant to various groups of people:

1. For the law enforcement agencies, the study will help them in enforcing drug laws and understanding common issues in relation to juvenile offenders.
2. For the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) and other government agencies, it will provide substantial information on the drug problem and children's involvement in the drug trade so that they can come up with programmes to address the problem.
3. In areas of policy changes and lawmaking, the information gathered from the study will be of help in reconciling the provisions on the child as a courier in R.A. 7610 and on the similar treatment of adults and juvenile offenders in the Dangerous Drugs Act.
4. For other non-government organizations (NGOs) and the academe, the study will help to find meaningful and feasible solutions and interventions for children in the drug trade.

Box 1.1 Significance of the study according to a local NGO

"The results of the study can be utilized for case advocacy and as a springboard for legislative advocacy for the proposed bill on Comprehensive Juvenile Justice System in the country now pending in congress."

– Atty. Joan Saniel, Executive Director, Children's Legal Bureau (CLB)

Map 1.1 Map of the Philippines showing Cebu Island



1.6 Philippine context

A survey of existing literature shows the lack of data and information on the use of children in the drug trade in the Philippines. The available data are focused on the employment of children in other forms of child labour.

In the 1995 Survey of Filipino Children by the National Statistics Office (NSO), 2.8 million children or 13% of 22 million children aged 5-17 years old were working. Six percent of these working children came from Central Visayas. More than half were employed in Cebu City. Two thirds were males and worked on farms; and more than half were exposed to hazardous environments.

In 1999 the Children's Legal Bureau, in coordination with Plan International, conducted a study on child labourers in the cities of Cebu, Mandaue and Lapu-Lapu. The study revealed that almost half of them were into scavenging, while the others were labourers, vendors, car watchers, beggars, and diggers. There was no mention of children employed in the drug trade, however, the study did mention that some of the working children were in conflict with the law for substance abuse.

The study cited a report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) of Lapu-Lapu City that, as of February 1999, 50 out of 201 working children were engaged in substance abuse, while 18 others were charged for petty crimes. The data did not mention how many of these children were engaged in drug trafficking.

On the other hand, local newspapers are replete with reports about the use of children in drug trafficking. A news report¹ quoted the Citizen's Drug Watch Foundation Executive Director Frank Herrera as saying that children were being used as couriers by drug pushers. The children started by assisting their parents or older relatives who were drug traffickers. In the same report, Letty Sato Vatanagul, a clinical psychologist said the children's exposure to the illegal trade often led to addiction to drugs. The report also indicated that some children who were selling rags to car owners were dealing shabu.

Another report² quoted Oscar Mabilog, chairman of the Cebu City Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (Cosap), as saying that drug syndicates were using children as couriers and runners to avoid getting caught by law enforcers.

Mabilog said that the use of children in the illegal drug trade was stepped up in 1998 in Barangays Ermita and Calamba in Cebu City. The report, however, did not mention the number of children who were initially involved nor the increase in the number of children in the drug trade.

While there was a lack of data surrounding this phenomenon, the 1997 Asian Consultation on Child Labour cited smuggling of illegal substances as one of the most intolerable forms of child labour³ aside from children in prostitution, children used in warfare, mining, quarrying and others.

¹Fritzie Joy J. Dungog, "Six-year-old Tots Hooked on Drugs," *Cebu Daily News*, Nov. 25, 1998

²Thea Riñen, "More Children Used by Drug Syndicates," *Cebu Daily News*, November 15, 1999.

³Del Rosario, Dionela, *Handling Worst Forms of Child Labor: The Sagip-Batang Manggagawa Approach*, Handbook for Implementors, DOLE, UNICEF, 1998, p.5.

Lim's paper on the East Asian Crisis and Child Labour in the Philippines⁴ noted that the economic recession increased the unemployment rates of children ages 10-14 and youths aged 15-17 "making them vulnerable to informal, illegal and hazardous activities. Out-of-school unemployed youths were also vulnerable to the dangers of drugs, juvenile delinquency and other forms of violence."

In addition, the paper cited the growth of the illegal drug trade in the Philippines as one of the determinants of the employment of children in the illegal drug trade.

The Philippines is a major exporter of marijuana, and a destination point for metamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu" from China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. (For more information on the drug situation please refer to the annexes.)

A national drug report revealed that after 29 years of drug enforcement, the drug problem has grown⁵ in the country. There were reportedly 1.7 million users or an average annual growth rate of 300 percent. Of these, 1.2 million were young people. The report, however, did not state their ages.

Given the lack of data on the use of children in the drug trade, even as the illegal drug trade is growing rapidly, this study will provide the baseline data on the factors that push children into the drug trade, the nature of their work and the hazards involved.

1.7 Conclusion

This is the first time that the use of children in the drug trade in Cebu City is being studied.

Quantitative and qualitative data gathered from this research will be useful not only to the ILO but also to law enforcement agencies, government agencies and non-government organizations dealing with children's welfare.

⁴ Lim, Joseph, "The East Asian Crisis and Child Labour in the Philippines," ILO-IPEC Working Paper 2000

⁵ National Drug Situation Report

Chapter II: Methodology

This chapter will explain the legal framework, definition of children's involvement in the illegal drug trade, survey of laws, and description of methods used in the research and conduct of the study.

2.1 Legal framework of the research

The following are some relevant international, national and local laws and policies, which serve as a framework of the research.

2.1.1 Children in the drug trade as a worst form of child labour

The ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182) calls for the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The Philippines ratified the Convention on November 11, 2000 and commits itself to implementing its provisions.

According to article 3, paragraph (c) the term the worst forms of child labour includes "the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties."

2.1.2 Conceptual framework of children engaged in the drug trade

To consider a person a labourer or employee by another person or company, the following elements exist:

1. Services consisting of various activities performed by the labourer for the benefit of the employer;
2. Consideration or benefit granted to the worker or labourer; usually through payment of wages;
3. Consent of both parties; and
4. Control or supervision on the part of the employer regarding the activities performed by the labourer.

If the foregoing elements exist, then there is an employer-employee relationship.

The issue of consent is crucial to the case of child labourers. Even when a child agrees to perform a certain act out of consideration for or as a favor to another person, it should still be considered vitiated or defective due to the child's youth and vulnerability.

In the case of the drug trade, the "work" in question is not considered "normal" or "regular" work. Children's agreement to partake in it is seen as a form of vitiated consent and constitutes a sort of "forced" or bonded labour, especially because the activities engaged in are illegal, hidden and highly dangerous.

This is the legal framework under which this research is conducted. It is in this context that child labour is defined in the drug trade.

Box 2.1 Similarity between children in prostitution and children involved in the drug trade

“There is a striking similarity between the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the children’s involvement in the trafficking of drugs. Both are in an underground business. It’s not even informal - that’s the difficulty of dealing with this kind of problem.”

--Atty. Anjanette Saguisag, Cebu Coordinator of End Child Prostitution in Asia and Trafficking of Children (Ecpat)

Definition of a child involved in the drug trade

For the purpose of this research, a child involved in the drug trade is defined as a person below 18 years old who engages in and performs certain activities related to various aspects of the drug trade, including the production, trafficking and sale of drugs to the users or customers. He or she may or may not receive compensation or remuneration, in cash or in kind. The services rendered are for the benefit of a drug trader or exploiter engaged in the illegal drug business.

This includes a child carrying out tasks for his/her parents in the illegal drug business and who might not receive any compensation or income for his/her work. Whether or not the child consented, he or she is seen as having been forced or compelled to undertake a certain task or activity related to the drug trade.

2.1.3 Conceptual framework of illegal drugs in the research.

Republic Act No. 6425, The Dangerous Drug Act of 1972 (DDA) defines prohibited drugs or regulated drugs. Prohibited drugs are those enumerated in the law which penalize persons for its administration, sale and trafficking. Regulated drugs are drugs, which can be dispensed only with a prescription. The absence of prescription makes the selling and administration of drugs illegal. This research includes the prohibited drugs and the regulated drugs sold and administered without prescription or authority.

Metamphetamine hydrochloride or shabu is considered a prohibited drug. This means a mere possession of it is deemed illegal. Nalbuphine hydrochloride, popularly known as nubain, for example is a regulated drug.

Rugby, technically, is an inhalant. Rugby users and traders are included as respondents due to the popularity of this substance with young street children. Since it is a mind-altering substance that causes psychological and physical dependence like other drugs, it was included in the research.

2.1.4 Conflicting Philippine laws related to children in the drug trade

Under Republic Act 7610 (1992) the child who is “used” or “coerced” by the drug trader is the victim and not the criminal.

Section 10, Article VI, Other Acts of Neglect, Abuse, Cruelty or Exploitation and Other Conditions Prejudicial to the Child’s Development provides that (e) any person who shall use, coerce, force or intimidate a street child or any other child to: (3) conduct any illegal activities, shall suffer the penalty of prison correctional in its medium period to reclusion perpetua (life imprisonment.) The victim of the acts committed under this section shall be entrusted to the care of the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

The Revised Penal Code provides that children below nine years old are exempt from criminal liability. A person over nine years of age and under fifteen is not exempt unless he/she has acted with

discernment; in such a case Article 80 of the Penal Code, which is the suspension of sentence of minor delinquents, is applied to the minor.

Children above nine years old and below 18 are those usually arrested and imprisoned for violating the Dangerous Drugs Act.

There is a need to reconcile the two national laws because until now, police officers still arrest child drug traders as criminals. Minors can still be charged for violating RA 6425, the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA).

Box 2.2 Conflicting laws

“The law is not clear. Under R.A. 7610 (Child Protection Act), children are clearly the victims but the Dangerous Drugs Act is silent in terms of penalizing children. These two laws are not reconciled.”

- Atty. Joan Saniel, Executive Director of Children’s Legal Bureau

2.1.5 Local laws relating to children

Cebu City Ordinance 1874: Establishing the Cebu City Children’s Code (Jan. 24, 2001) provides the definition of anti-social related activities as those acts against property, chastity and persons, which include “using and pushing prohibited drugs.” The ordinance requires the registration of these children in a rehabilitation programme and reintegrates them into the mainstream of society. The Commission for the Welfare and Protection of Children shall monitor their cases.

Cebu City Ordinance No. 145 regulates the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs such as cough preparations and similar pharmaceutical preparations subject to abuse as well as volatile substances like rugby.

2.1.6 Definition of terms

Under the Dangerous Drugs Act, the following terms are defined, as follows:

“Pusher” refers to any person who sells, administers, delivers, or gives away to another, on any terms whatsoever, or distributes, dispatches in transit or transports any dangerous drugs or who acts as a broker in any of such transactions, in violation of Dangerous Drugs Act.

“Deliverer” refers to a person’s act of knowingly passing a dangerous drug to another, personally or otherwise, and by any means, with or without consideration as defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act.

“Administers” refers to the act of introducing any dangerous drug into the body of any person, with or without the person’s knowledge, by injection, ingestion or other means or of committing any act of indispensable assistance to a person in administering a dangerous drug to him/herself.

“Employee” of a prohibited drug den, dive or resort includes the caretaker, helper, watchman, lookout and other persons employed by the operator of a prohibited den, dive or resort where any prohibited drug is administered, delivered, distributed, sold or used, with or without compensation, in connection with the operation thereof.

These definitions are important in prosecuting cases and constitutes as elements of the crime. But the research does not use the legal definitions because the community used these terms without regard for their legal meaning.

The community also coined and used many terms in the drug trade, which are discussed in Chapter III: Drug Trade in the Community.



Figure 2.1 FGD with children in Ermita, Cebu City

Atty. Magdalena Lepiten, ILO Project Team Leader, conducts a Focus Group Discussion with children at Barangay Ermita, Cebu City

2.2 Strategies adopted to overcome obstacles in research

The Rapid Assessment (RA) manual⁶ (page 19, paragraph 2) states that “RA could not be used very successfully to research a drug selling and using population where the children are used as drug runners. There are communities whose activities are so secret, and where children’s participation is so sensitive, that they can be captured only by a researcher who is accepted gradually into the community over a period of some months, and who uses intensive ethnographic fieldwork techniques.”

The consultants sought to overcome this obstacle by employing the following strategies:

1. Tapping center-based staff and social workers as interviewers of center-based respondents

To ensure rapport with child respondents, social workers of the centers of the Drugs Rehabilitation and After-Care Center (DRACC), Regional Rehabilitation Center of Argao, Balay Pasilungan, and Antonia de Oviedo were asked to conduct the interviews themselves.

Community workers and those with research background or previous experience in working with children were asked to interview and collect data at the Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center.

Box 2.3 Center social workers have rapport with center-based respondents

“Since we are social workers we have a rapport with children so they behave. They don’t brag with us.”

- Social worker, Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Argao

2. Tapping community-based NGO workers and trusted residents as interviewers for community-based respondents

In the communities, key informants of the community, NGO workers and social workers were tapped to conduct the interviews. The interviewers were familiar with the child-respondents because they live or work in the same community. Thus, children talked to them openly about their involvement in the drug trade even though it is illegal.

3. Conducting orientation and training of Interviewers

Before interviewers were sent to the field, the ILO team conducted a half-day orientation and training. They were given interviewing tips and briefed on the psychology of drug dependents. All the interviewers were briefed about the research and given orientation kits before they conducted interviews.

⁶ Investigating Child Labour, Guidelines for Rapid Assessment, A Field Manual, ILO/UNICEF, January 2000, Draft

4. Adopting participatory methodology in the research

Participatory community research was employed in the conduct of the study. It allowed various stakeholders to participate in the research.

Children's participation was given special emphasis. They were the principal sources of information. Interviewers were trained to seek for informed consent and ensure that the respondent was not forced to talk or pressed to answer.

The child respondents were told about the purpose of the research and how this could possibly benefit children, though not necessarily themselves. They were also assured that all the data were confidential and they need not name their employers for their protection.

The children's views and opinions on the process of the study, and recommendations on stopping children's involvement in the drug trade were sought.

In Barangay Ermita, a 17 year old (a minor), first year college student, was also tapped to conduct interviews with his peers.

2.3 Issues and policy adopted on children's compensation

One interviewer and a key informant initially suggested giving cash to children as a form of compensation for the time spent in the interview. But after consultation with other community-based interviewers, the research team decided not to do so because the money might be considered as a "come-on" and that children might volunteer to be interviewed even if they were not involved in the drug trade. Besides, the money might be used to buy drugs. Instead of giving money, it was decided that each child respondent be allotted P50⁷ (US\$1) for snacks or a meal to be taken during or after the interview.

2.4 Precautions adopted

The following precautions were adopted:

- 1. *Use of codes***

The names of the children were recorded but these were kept confidential. Codes were used in the encoding so that in the output, codes instead of names of children are reported. Codes were also used to protect the identity of informants.

- 2. *Discreet interviews***

Those interviewed in the community were taken to the homes of the interviewers or the house of a contact in the community.

- 3. *Selective level of information to various people***

Separate details were given only when necessary. For example, in an effort to avoid their intervention government officials, especially the police, were not informed which communities were the actual study areas nor who was conducting the study in the field. The locations of the study areas were only made public during the presentation of the study and its findings.

⁷ The minimum daily wage is P195 or US\$3.7 using the exchange rate of US\$1: P50

2.5 Rapid Assessment

Keeping the obstacles in mind, the RA was guided by ILO/UNICEF's field manual of guidelines for rapid assessment.

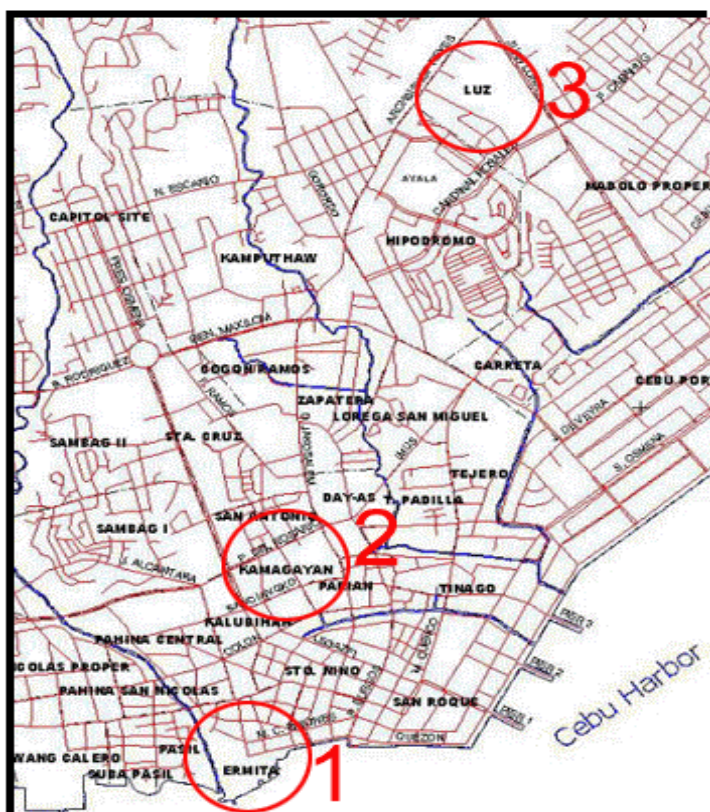
Rapid assessment is a research methodology that uses several data-collecting strategies simultaneously in order to achieve an understanding of a specific social reality or situation in a particular socio-cultural context. It is a blend of quantitative and qualitative methods. As such, findings are both descriptive and analytical.

The research team used purposive sampling methods and conducted structured interviews to gather quantitative and qualitative information on the characteristics, causes and lifestyle situation of children in the drug trade.

Key informant interviews, focused group discussions, and review of secondary data were used to get a general picture of the drug trade and children's involvement.

2.6 Area of study

The field research was conducted in two types of locations: centers and communities. Two kinds of respondents were chosen in the community: children involved in the drug trade (N=123) and children not involved in the drug trade (N=103).



Map 2.1 Areas of study:

1. **Barangay Ermita**
2. **Barangay Kamagayan**
3. **Barangay Luz**

Center-based study

The centers chosen housed children facing drug problems or cases. These centers include Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (the Cebu City jail) in Lahug, Cebu City, Narcotics Command's Drug Rehabilitation and After-Care Center in Lahug, Cebu City and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)'s Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Argao, Cebu province.

Two centers run by NGOs, Balay Pasilungan in Mambaling, Cebu City

and Antonia de Oviedo Center in Pasil and Guadalupe, Cebu City were also included.

Community-based study

The community chosen was based on the following criteria:

- a. high incidence of drug related crimes;
- b. the possibility of children being used as couriers in the locality;
- c. the availability of informants and contact persons;
- d. the availability of community organizers and persons grounded in the area.

The choice of the areas within the community was based on secondary data collected from police and newspaper reports, as well as from the non-government organizations and government sector.

Table 2.1 **Seriously-affected barangays⁸⁹**

BARANGAY	PUSHER	USER	TOTAL
Ermita	10	66	76
Calamba	19	13	32
Duljo-Fatima	15	13	28
Mambaling	12	16	28
Kamagayan	4	17	21
Camputhaw	9	11	20
Sawang Calero	10	8	18
Pasil Abuno	5	11	16
T. Padilla	6	9	15
Day-as	0	13	13
Suba-Pasil	3	10	13
Lorega-San Miguel	1	10	11
Sambag 2	1	9	10
Total	95	206	301

Based on these criteria, Barangay Ermita, Kamagayan and Barangay Luz were chosen as areas of study.

Although Barangay Luz did not figure prominently in police reports as among the drug-infested barangays, the research team learned about the rampant drug trade in the community through key informants and ocular visits to the area. Also, in this community there were available informants and community organizers willing to conduct the interviews.

A few sample respondents were taken from Reclamation area and Barangays Lorega and Sawang Calero because these areas are known to have many children involved in the drug trade

and community-based interviewers were available.

Community based study for those not involved in the drug trade

For community-based respondents who were not involved in the drug trade, in addition to Ermita, Kamagayan, Luz and Lorega, Barangay Pasil and the Pier Area were also covered based on availability of respondents and community workers to conduct the interviews.

2.7 The respondents

Three types of respondents were interviewed for the research, (1) center-based children facing drug charges or under treatment for drug use, (2) community-based children involved in the drug trade, and (3) community-based children in the community who did not use drugs and were not involved in the drug trade. A total of 123 children involved in the drug trade and 102 children not involved were interviewed. The responses of 26 adult respondents involved in the drug trade were considered in the study.

⁸ Except for Barangays Sawang-Calero and T. Padilla all these barangays were also listed as seriously affected for the Year 2000. This is based on the Drug Arrest Status of Cebu City report as of January – June 22, 2001 prepared by City Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (Cosap) based on the Cebu City Police Office Weekly Accomplishment Report.

Prior to the structured interviews, qualitative information was gathered from six key informants about the community drug trade, and two focused group discussions for the government sector and the non-government sector. Three focused group discussions with community-based children were also conducted shortly after structured interviews were conducted.

In locating respondents, the research team first thought that it would be difficult to find them because of the illicit nature of their work. However, they learned that it was easy to identify respondents involved in the drug trade based on the information provided by key informants and community workers who served as interviewers. This indicated the prevalence of drug trade in the community.

2.8 The interview guide

One interview guide was developed for the three groups of respondents. The guide consisted of 185 items in Cebuano with a mix of open-ended and fixed alternative questions; certain questions were only asked to certain respondent groups as appropriate. The research team wanted to be as comprehensive as possible considering it was the first attempt to come up with baseline data on the subject. The guide also incorporated various questions that NGOs and government sectors wanted to ask. As a result it was lengthy, and took an average of one hour to one and a half hours to complete an interview.

Feedback from the interviewers showed that most center-based children were cooperative and patient, especially those in jail. It filled their time and satisfied their need for outside interaction. In the communities, interviewers expressed difficulty in keeping the children's attention because there were many distractions.

The research team learned the importance of defining terms based on the point of view of children. For example, while some children did not consider their involvement in the drug trade as "work" since it was not formal and regular, other children did.¹⁰ Since interviewers, despite their training, may still fail to ask probing questions, some questions in the interview guide were phrased in ways to double-check information because these children are street-smart and do not easily trust people.

It was understood among the consultants that not all data would be processed for ILO purposes due to time constraints. The data processed were focused on the children's involvement in the drug trade.

2.9 Verification of data and process check

Upon submission of the completed interview forms, answers were reviewed and interviewers were asked about the conduct of the interview. No interview guide was accepted unless it was fully filled out and answers clarified. In cases where there were questions about the responses, the interviewer was asked to check with the respondent again. Interviewers were asked to record their observations during the interview. They were also asked about problems encountered during the interview and their suggestions to thresh out these problems.

Data were encoded and processed through the Statistics for the Social Sciences Software (SPSS). Results were then presented to the various stakeholders for input, validation and comments.

2.10 Guide to reading the report

This report underwent a series of revisions to ensure that it is reader-friendly while still substantive. Tables and charts were provided along with the discussion. Since some of the tables were long, these were summarized in the presentation and not segregated by sex. In the report, only the top three or

¹⁰ It should be noted that within the framework of this project, the use of children in drug trafficking is viewed as a form of forced and illegal labour, and not as "regular" or "normal" work.

five responses were presented and the rest of the answers were under “all other responses.” The detailed table segregated by sex is in the annex.

2.11 Summary of lessons learned

In this type of research, where the subject of study is illegal, it is important to have a good legal and research framework to minimize confusion among consultants. It is crucial to the success of the research to tap researchers and interviewers who are already knowledgeable and experienced in dealing with children and who are familiar and grounded in the community under study.

It is not advisable to give compensation to child respondents because, by doing so, the results of the study may be contaminated. The interview guide should be short, especially if there are many open-ended questions, as children’s attention span is limited

When carrying out research involving illegal activities it is crucial to tap community-based NGO workers and trusted residents as interviewers. The interviewers were familiar with the child-respondents because they live or work in the same community. Thus, children talked to them openly about their involvement in the drug trade even though it is illegal.

Chapter III: Drug Trade in the Community

This chapter describes the community (called “barangay”¹¹ in the Philippines) in which the drug trade thrives and how such an environment influences children’s entry into the illegal trade. The use of shabu is also explained because it is crucial to understanding the work involved in the trade.

3.1 Cebu City as the center of trade in southern Philippines

Cebu City is the biggest growth center next to Metro Manila and serves as the center of trade and services in the southern Philippines. Products in Manila or abroad are channeled to nearby Lapu-Lapu City, and the international airport and port, prior to their distribution to the different provinces in the Visayas and Mindanao through Cebu City’s ports.

3.2 Drug abuse situation in Cebu City

Cebu is a transshipment point of the illegal drug supply because of its open ports.¹² At the Senate investigation of Senator Panfilo Lacson’s alleged involvement in drugs, former police agent Mary Rosebud Ong said that the Hong Kong triad has penetrated Cebu as a market for its illegal drugs since 1999.¹³

Shabu is smuggled into the city via the ports and the Mactan International Airport. Police and informants also noted that shabu is smuggled into sitio Bato and other coastal areas of Ermita on board *bancas*¹⁴. Marijuana is cultivated in the mountain barangays of Cebu City and the neighboring towns of Balamban and Asturias.

According to the report of the Cebu City Drug Enforcement Office from January to June 2001, shabu is the main drug of choice followed by marijuana. Street children use volatile substances such as rugby while those who can afford to use an intravenous drug called Nubain.

3.3 Three communities as areas of study

The research concentrated on three barangays, namely Luz, Kamagayan and Ermita.

These three communities host squatter-families and low-income households. Bato, a sitio¹⁵ in Ermita, is already on the foreshore area (between the beach and the sea) because of the lack of cheap and available land for the poor.

All three communities are close to or part of a trading center. In Ermita, there is the Carbon Public Market, the main trading center for agricultural products and livestock from Cebu province and other areas of Visayas and Mindanao. Ermita, particularly sitio Bato, is notorious as the illegal drug trading center in the city.

¹¹ Barangay is the smallest political unit in the Philippines.

¹² Tonton Antogop. “Central Visayas drug business P60M monthly, reports Loot,” Cebu Daily News, April 12, 2000

¹³ Jhunnex Napallacan. “Triad Here Rosebud, Loot: Dreaded drug ring in Cebu,” Cebu Daily News

¹⁴ motorized pump boats

¹⁵ Cluster of households. The barangay is divided into sitios.

Box No. 3.1 Shabu supply in Ermita and Pasil

“The bulk of the shabu supply is in Ermita and Pasil where at least two drug lords are controlling the trade.”

-- Supt. Vicente Loot, Chief of Regional Anti-Narcotics Office (RANO), Central Visayas, Philippines¹⁶

Barangay Luz hosts the Cebu Business Park while Kamagayan is part of the central business district in downtown Cebu. Kamagayan is also notorious as a red light district.

The three barangays are accessible to social services such as schools, water supplies, health services, day care centers and police stations.

3.4 Entertainment in the community

Basketball was the most popular sport in the community. It provided an opportunity for gambling since players bet on the results of the game. The establishment of basketball courts in almost every sitio of barangays is a common project of local government officials. Sports activities are strategies of local government officials to keep youth away from drugs.

Approximately 48 percent of child drug traders have participated in sports activities. Some said that shabu increased their endurance.

Table 3.2 Child participation in entertainment in the community		
	%	N
Sports	47.97	59
None	32.52	40
Gambling	12.20	15
Disco	10.57	13
Games	8.13	10
Music	8.13	10
Drugs/Substance/Alcohol Abuse	5.69	7
All other answers	12.20	15
Total	125.20	154

Table 3.1 ¹⁷ Entertainment in the community		
	%	N
Sports	47.15	58
Gambling	21.14	26
Hanging out with friends	20.33	25
Games	15.45	19
Nothing	13.82	17
Disco/Dancing	11.38	14
Music	9.76	12
Drugs/Drinking	9.76	12
All other answers	17.89	22
Total	166.67	205

Almost one-third of the respondents did not participate in any community entertainment. A few children (5.69%) considered drug use and drinking as entertainment while 12.20% said they participated in gambling as a form of entertainment.

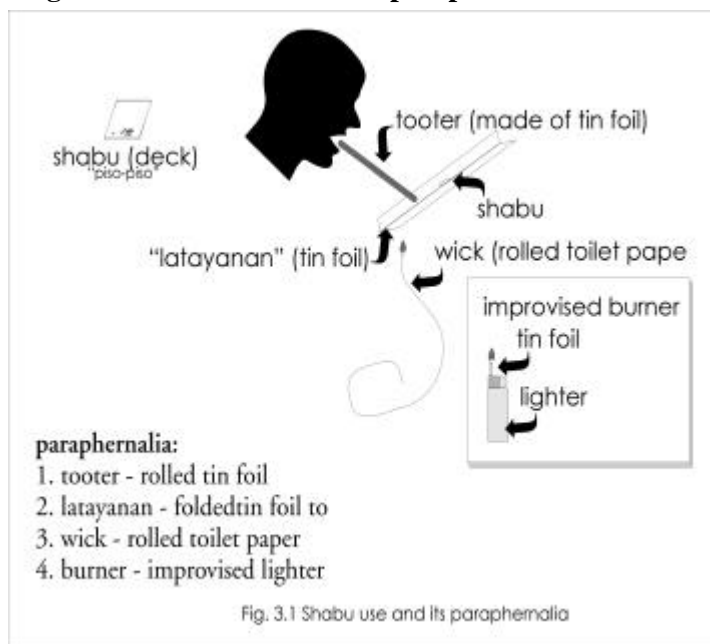
It can be inferred from the results that sports programmes alone are not effective in preventing drug use, contrary to what many local public officials believe.

¹⁶ Tonton Antogop, “Central Visayas drug business P60M monthly, reports Loot” *Cebu Daily News*, April 12, 2000

¹⁷ Throughout the report, totals of % >100 and N>123 indicate that multiple responses were accepted. Unless otherwise indicated, data presented are primary data from the RA field research, 2001.

3.5 Background on how shabu is used

Figure 3.1 Shabu use and its paraphernalia



Shabu is the most popular drug used in the community. It is a crystalline substance made of metamphetamine hydrochloride. In the local dialect, it is called '*butang*' (thing) or '*bato*' (rock).

It is sold in decks, wrapped in clear cellophane, about 1" x 1", sold in "*piso-piso*" (one peso, meaning P100 or about US\$2).

Using a burner shabu crystals are heated to give off fumes. The burner can be improvised with the use of a lighter and a rolled piece of tin foil inserted in the opening or nozzle of the lighter to limit or regulate the flame.

Shabu users also make use of tightly rolled tissue paper as a wick. It must be rolled tightly and evenly to produce a stable, slow flame. The shabu crystal is made to flow along the foil to ensure that it is heated evenly, thus the term "*latayanan*." If shabu is not heated evenly it will result in a "bad burn" causing a stomach ache. It will not produce the expected "high" effect sought by the user.

Once the shabu starts giving off fumes, the smoke is sucked with a tooter into the mouth of the drug user and inhaled and kept in the lungs as long as possible.

Shabu paraphernalia includes the following:

- Tin foil used as "*latayanan*";
- Tooter – made of foil rolled to form a tube where the shabu smoke could enter and be directed to the user.
- Wick - made of tissue paper for the burning of shabu, which is rolled evenly so that it will create an even burn on the shabu.

The paraphernalia for shabu users are sold along with shabu. They could cost about five pesos (\$0.10) per kit. In the kit is the aluminum foil known as "*latayanan*" and the special wick made of tissue paper. There are enterprising individuals in the community whose work is just to prepare these items.

It should be noted that in the Philippines, including Cebu, toilet paper is not available in rest rooms and thus has to be secured in another way. Likewise, aluminum foil is not easily available in neighborhood stores.

3.6 Presence of the drug trade in the community

Almost all (94.3%) of the respondents asserted that the drug trade was present in their community. Some respondents said there was direct and open selling of drugs in the communities, particularly in Colon Street, Barangay Pasil, Carbon market in Ermita and sitio Bato, Ermita.

3.7 Respondents encouraged due to presence of the drug trade in the community

Awareness of the existence of the drug trade in the community encouraged over three-fourths (79.7%) of respondents to participate in it.

Over half (59.35%) of the respondents said that they were further led to participate in the trade because of the money that could be earned. Other reasons cited included the following: being ordered to, recruited for, or taught about (5.69%); peer influence (7.32%); and family business (3.25%) (See Table 3.5, Appendix II).

Table 3.3 Presence of the drug trade in the community		
	%	N
Yes	94.31	116
None	3.25	4
Other answers	1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

Table 3.4 Encouraged by the drug trade in the community		
	%	N
Yes	79.67	98
No	15.45	19
Other answer	2.44	3
No answer	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

3.8 Number of drug traders in the community

Table 3.6 Number of drug traders in the community		
	%	N
Very many, can't estimate	50.41	62
Less than 10	17.07	21
No answer	13.01	16
Many	8.94	11
Don't know	7.32	9
Only a few of them	1.63	2
More than 10 but less than 50	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123

Asked to estimate the number of drug traders in their community, the majority (50.41%) said there were too many to count.

Based on the focus group discussion and ocular survey, it was estimated that there were at least 100 child drug trade workers per community. With 13 barangays reported to have high incidence of drug related crimes, it is estimated that in Cebu City alone there is a total of 1,300 children involved in the drug trade.

3.9 Knowledge that community officials are involved in the drug trade

More than one-third (31.5%) of the respondents admitted that there were local officials involved in the drug trade. Almost two-thirds (61.8%) said they did not know of any local officials involved in the trade. It is possible that fewer children, especially those in the community, admitted to knowing about local officials in the drug trade than actually do know, because of fear of reprisal.

Table 3.7 Knowledge of community officials in the drug trade		
	%	N
No knowledge	61.79	76
With knowledge	34.15	42
Other answers	3.25	4
No answer	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

The children who knew of barangay officials' involvement said that these officials served as pushers, financiers, suppliers, protectors and "tong collectors," (extortionists). A few said that they encouraged the drug trade in their respective communities. (See Table 3.8, Appendix II, for a description of barangay officials' involvement in the drug trade.)

Some children felt bad (11.38%) knowing that their community leaders were involved in the trade. Others felt nothing (9.76%), angry (3.25%) and encouraged to join the trade (3.25%). (See Table 3.9, Appendix II, for more on effects on children of barangay officials' involvement in drug trade.)

3.10 Drugs traded in the community

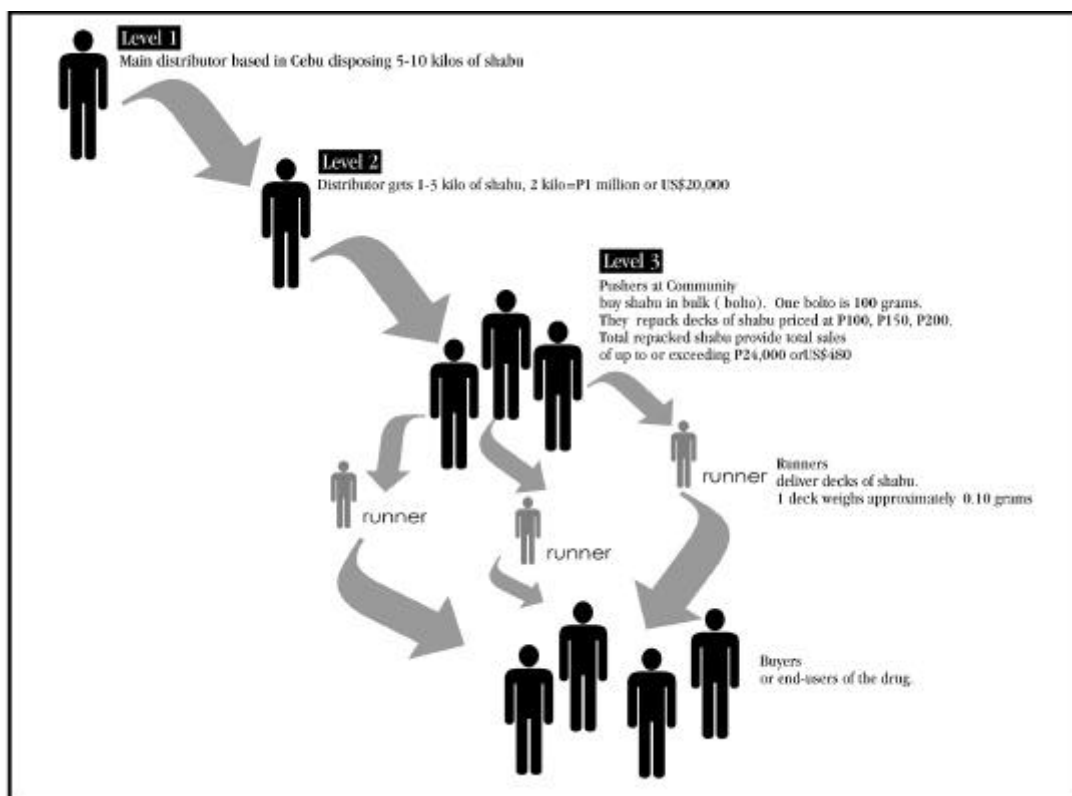
Shabu was the most common drug traded in the community, by 91.06% of respondents. This substantiates the 2001 local Narcotics Division report, which showed that that most drug users in Cebu were using shabu.

Only a few mentioned trading of other drugs such as marijuana, rugby and nubain.

Table 3.10 Drugs traded in the community		
	%	N
Shabu	91.06	112
Rugby	4.07	5
Marijuana	2.44	3
Nubain	2.44	3
No answer	1.63	2
Not applicable	0.81	1
Total	102.44	126

3.11 The community as a marketplace for drugs

Figure 3.2 Retailing of drugs in the community



Communities serve as convenient marketplaces for illegal drugs where the dealer and the user are both in the same place and can do business away from the police. As observed, the selling of drugs in the community started with the delivery of shabu at early dawn to the house where repacking is done. Kilos of shabu were repacked into smaller units called “decks” weighing about a gram or less.

These packs are sold daily, from morning to evening. Pushers are known in the community. They usually wait for strangers or “parok,” a good number of whom were observed visiting the area from time to time. There were instances when pushers competed for customers. Transactions were open and direct. At times, transactions occurred inside houses. In one community in the North Reclamation Area, shabu was sold through a window or through a pail lowered from the upper floor of the house.

“Naay mga nag-atang sa parok¹⁸” (there are many waiting for parok), said one respondent. “And many strangers come to our place,” said another respondent.

“Ilado man ang namaligya, nagbarug-barug sa daplin sa dalan. Kamayon ka unya duolon ka ug pangutan-on ka kung ‘pila imo dong?’” (The pushers are known, they stand on the road side and they will beckon prospective buyers using their hands and ask them “how much do you want, boy?”) or terms like “mu-score ka?” (Do you want to score?).

¹⁸ Parok is the name used for strangers in the community who go in to buy shabu. Parok comes from the word parokyano, which means parishioner. The term eventually evolved and is also used to refer to the one who deals with the customer.

Box No. 3.2 Description of the drug trade

“Easy selling.” – Girl, 14
“It’s like selling of viand.” – Girl, 16
“It’s no big deal. Nobody is arrested because police are involved.” – Boy, 17

“Friends knew where they could buy shabu in their place,” reported a child respondent.

“*Grabe! Du-ulon ka lang diretso ug operan,*” (it is very serious, it is very rampant. You will just be approached directly and offered drugs for sale) said another child respondent.

Children reported fighting for customers, knowing those who would like to buy.

Sometimes, the dealings and transactions take place inside houses. Interested buyers knock on doors and ask if there is a *parok*. If they are interested buyers who are not familiar with the community they will ask around so that they can be led to the seller of drugs. In one community in the north reclamation area, shabu supplies are given to the buyer through a window or through a pail lowered from the upper floor of the house.

In addition to drug pushing, there are other enterprises created or supported by the trade. There are houses and stores selling the shabu paraphernalia conveniently placed in plastic packs. They also allow their houses to be used as *suyopanan*. This is where users take in shabu to avoid getting caught by the police. Once shabu users have sniffed shabu, there are many places in the community where they can go for entertainment while they are high.

The amount of shabu sold was observed to fluctuate. There were times when it was slow and other times when it was brisk. Sales were usually high when there were no police raids. There were some policemen though who served as protectors of the drug trade.

In addition to shabu, nubain, rugby, and marijuana were sold in the community. One respondent said that there were two houses in his community that sold rugby to children. Another respondent confirmed the accessibility to rugby by saying that there was a hardware store nearby where they could buy rugby.

3.12 Summary and conclusions

Cebu City’s role as the center of trade and services in the southern Philippines, and its accessibility to international airports and ports are factors that make it ideal and convenient as a transshipment point for drugs.

Communities covered in the research are located near or within trading centers and thus are accessible to both drug pushers and drug users. These communities serve as marketplaces for drugs and hosts of enterprises that support the drug trade such as the fabrication of kits for shabu paraphernalia, drug dens and entertainment establishments.

Drug traders are numerous and some barangay officials are involved in the trade as pushers or users. The presence of the drug trade in the community encourages children to be a part of it. As a result, the drug trade in the community has become “acceptable” because it has been sanctioned or tolerated by barangay officials. It has become partly “open” in that transactions can take place on the streets or at known houses in the community.

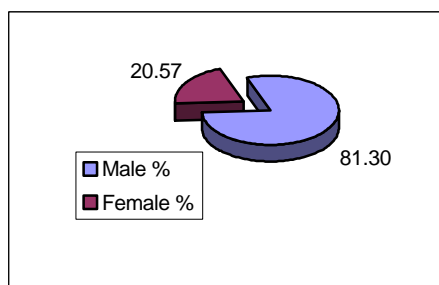
Based on the above, any programme intervention should be community-based to prevent or minimize the community's role as a trading center for drugs.

Chapter IV: Children's Involvement in the Drug Trade

This chapter deals specifically with children's involvement in the drug trade and their reasons for participation. It also shows how they use the money earned from the trade. It describes the traits that make children preferable to adults in carrying out tasks related to the drug trade.

4.1. Respondents' involvement in the drug trade

Figure 4.1 Respondent's involvement in the drug trade

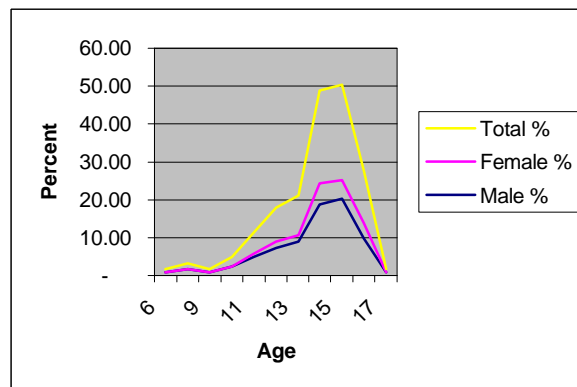


All of the 123 respondents were involved in the drug trade. Most of them (81.30%) were males (see Table 4.1, Appendix II for details).

There were some children interviewed who were drug users but who were not engaged in the drug trade. They were excluded from the data analysis.

4.2. Age when respondents entered the illegal drug trade

Figure 4.2 Age when respondent entered the illegal drug trade



The majority of the respondents (66.6%) entered the drug trade between 14 to 16 years old. One-fourth of the respondents started at the age of 15 followed by 24.39% who started at 14 (see Table 4.2, Appendix II for details).

4.3 Presence of children in the drug trade

Table 4.3
Presence of children in the drug trade

	%	N
Yes	88.62	109
None	9.76	12
No answer	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123

Most respondents (88.6%) said that there were children involved in the drug trade in the community. What is surprising is that there were 12 respondents who said that there were no children involved in the trade when in fact they fit this category themselves. These respondents may have defined children as those below 12-13 years old.

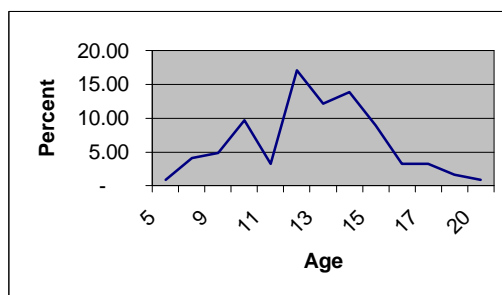
4.4 Age of the youngest child according to respondents

When asked what the age of the youngest children involved in the drug trade was, the most common answer was 12 years old (17.07%), followed by 14 years old (13.82%), and 13 years old (12.20%). Forty-three percent said that the youngest children were between 12 to 14 years old (see Table 4.4, Appendix II for details).

Figure 4.3 Age of the youngest child according to respondents

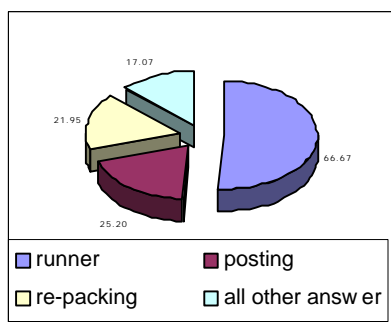
There was one respondent who said he knew a five year old who was already involved in the trade. He said that the child's parents would insert drugs in his clothing.

In this case, the child is obviously unaware that he is being used. Also, under Philippine laws, if he is caught with possession of drugs, he cannot be prosecuted because he is below the age of criminal liability.



4.5 Role of children in the illegal drug trade

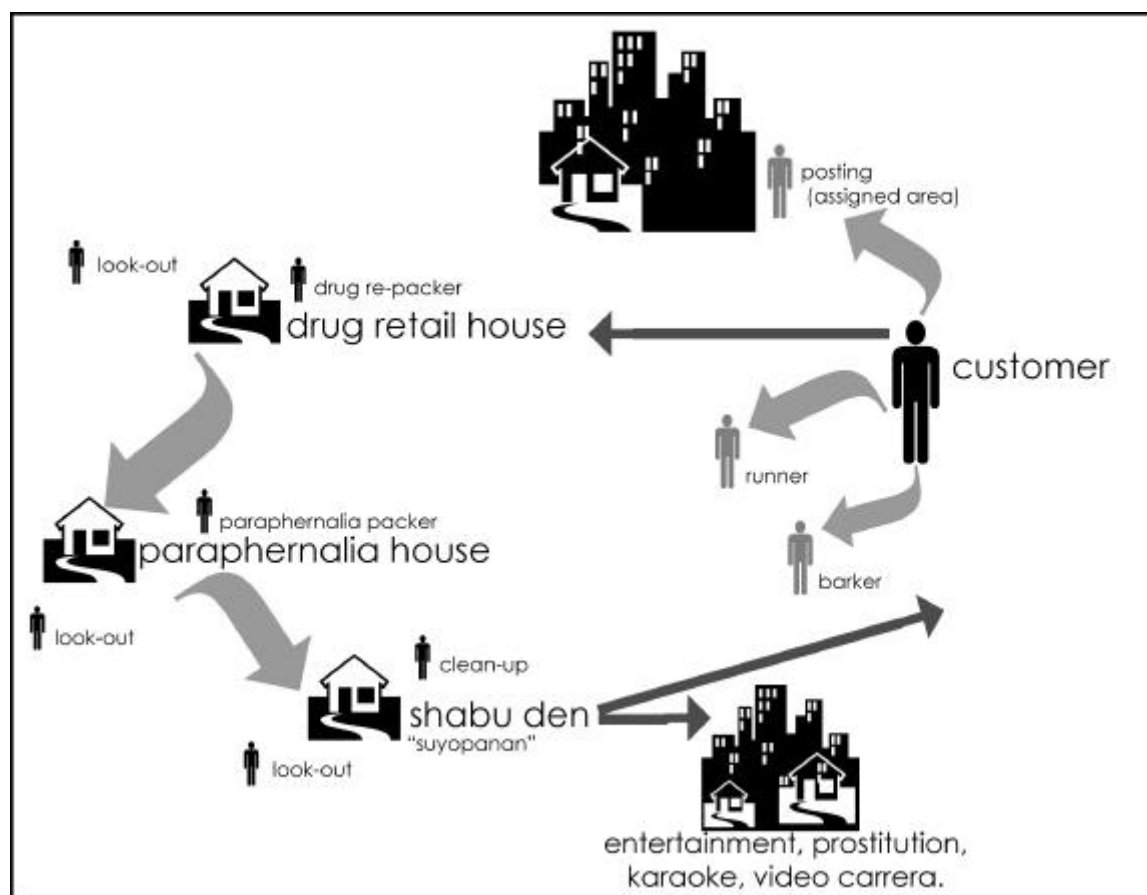
Figure 4.4 Role of children in the illegal drug trade



Children assumed various roles and task in the illegal drug trade. The majority (66.67%) of them are runners followed by those who undertake posting (25.20%) and re-packing (see Table 4.5, Appendix II for details).

To illustrate their role, their involvement in the drug trade in the community will be traced through the experiences of a drug user who goes to the area to buy shabu. The customer may probably be a "parok" who is known to the locality as a user and would like to buy shabu.

Figure 4.5 Role of children in the illegal drug trade: flowchart



A barker will approach the customer. The barker's task is to inquire whether the customer is interested in buying shabu. He/she "barks" or calls customers by shouting or talking loud, and then asks the prospective customer "*Mo score ka bay?*" (Do you want to use drugs, Joe?) One child reported being a barker.

The runner may also approach the "parok" or customer. They negotiate and the runner will buy from the drug retailer and then go back to the customer to give the shabu. Most of the children who are involved in the drug trade are runners. When the runner orders from the drug retailer, the drugs are already in re-packed forms costing P100 (US\$2.00) per deck. They call it *piso-piso*. There are many children hired to do the repacking.

The customer may also go to a certain area in the community where there are people known to be "posting" and buy drugs from him. A child could also take the role of posting. This is the second most common role of children in the drug trade.

The user may also go directly to the house of the drug retailer to buy drugs. Near the house is a place where one can buy paraphernalia kits consisting of toilet paper and tin foil, which cost P5-P10 pesos per kit. A child could be ordered to pack the paraphernalia kits.

Nearby there is a location to "sip" or take the shabu called the *suyopanan*. To use this location, the user pays P10 per head (US\$ 0.20). A child may be requested to clean the *suyopanan*. The paraphernalia kits must be thrown away immediately and the place should be clean because mere possession of paraphernalia is punishable under Philippine laws. *Suyopanan* could also be in the place of the drug retailer.

Children are also used as lookouts at the place of the drug retailer, the house where paraphernalia is sold or of the *suyopanan*.

Some people use drugs in the community so that they do not have to carry the drugs and reduce the risk of being caught. Mere possession of shabu is punishable under Philippine law.

After taking shabu and getting high, there are various forms of “entertainment” in the community such as video karaoke, prostitution, video carrera¹⁹ and others. Some customers leave the community and seek other forms of entertainment outside.

4.6 Activities children are involved in as part of the illegal drug trade

Being a runner (28.46%), in posting (13.82%) and in re-packing (12.20%) were the most common activities for children in the drug trade.

Selling, buying and delivering of shabu are tasks demanded by a runner. This confirms that most of the children involved in the drug trade are runners.

Other assignments of the children include acting as lookouts in the drug den where drugs are inhaled, and acting as informers to the pushers. Although the number of respondents who responded in these ways are limited, their answers support the idea that children have various tasks in the illegal drug trade. Additionally, sometimes they are used without their knowledge.

Table 4.6 Activities children are involved in as part of the illegal drug trade		
	%	N
Runner	28.46	35
Don't know	17.07	21
Posting	13.82	17
Re-packing	12.20	15
Selling	8.94	11
Undetermined	8.13	10
Look-out in the "suyopanan"	4.07	5
Buy/delivers shabu	4.07	5
No answer	3.25	4
Not applicable	1.63	2
Informer of the pushers	0.81	1
Shabu inserted in infant's diaper ²⁰	0.81	1
Total	103.25	127

Box No. 4.1 Description of activities performed

“I will hide the shabu in my slippers and in my anus, then I will deliver it to the customer.” – Boy, 16

“I come here to buy shabu and marijuana in Pasil, Cebu City. I bring it back to Surigao, (Mindanao) and repack. I share the business with my uncle.” – Boy, 15

“I am beaten by my father if I will not deliver shabu. He will give me five to ten pesos (\$US 0.10 to 0.20).” – Boy, 13

¹⁹ Video carrera is a coin-operated video game. It is considered a form of illegal gambling.

²⁰ This reflects one respondent's reply when asked what activities children are involved in, in the drug trade. The infant referred to, although unaware of his/her involvement, was still being used to assist in the trafficking of drugs.

4.7 Description of tasks performed by children in the illegal drug trade

The respondents were asked to describe the tasks they perform. Their responses are presented in Table 4.7.

4.8 Reasons for respondents' involvement in the illegal drug trade

“Want to earn money, or easy money” was the answer provided by the majority of the respondents (67.50%) when asked why they were involved in the illegal drug trade.

Close to one-fourth (24.4%) cited drug use or vices while others said it was a means of living or work (14.63%), and it fills the time while not in school (8.94%).

Although the main answer is money or easy money, other reasons are not less significant because they are still considered as contributing factors to the child's involvement in the illegal drug trade.

A few children (4.9%) answered to “earn a living.” This implies that the drug trade is acceptable as a valid form of living in the mind of the child. It connotes that the child considers the drug trade as just a form of business where he can work and that being caught is just a risk that the child has to face.

Table 4.7 Description of activities performed in the illegal drug trade		
	%	N
Runner	28.46	35
Delivers shabu, pusher	26.02	32
Dangerous/difficult	17.89	22
Repacker	14.63	18
Posting	8.94	11
Fine, easy job	7.32	9
Tiring	5.69	7
Collector of money	4.07	5
Look-out	4.07	5
Barker	3.25	4
All other answers	8.94	11
Total	129.28	159

Table 4.8 Reasons for involvement in the illegal drug trade		
	%	N
To earn money, easy money	67.48	83
Drug use/vice	24.39	30
Means of living/work	14.63	18
Fills time/not in school	8.94	11
Because of problem	6.50	8
Feed/give to family	4.88	6
Peer influence	4.88	6
Ordered, directed, recruited	3.25	4
Unresponsive/undetermined	3.25	4
No answer	2.44	3
Forced, compelled	1.63	2
Because of poverty	0.81	1
Total	143.09	176

A small percentage (1.63%) of the respondents said that they were forced or compelled to be in the drug trade. They reported being threatened with bodily harm by an adult (parent or drug lord) leaving no choice but to engage in the drug trade. One of these boys was threatened with death if he did not follow orders. In a case such as this, the government should take protective custody of these children under the ILO supported project of Sagip Batang Manggagawa (Rescue Child Labourer Project).

Table 4.9 Reasons for having to enter the illegal drug trade		
	%	N
To earn money	58.74	72
Drug use/vice	21.14	26
Peer influence	14.63	18
Means of living/work	10.57	13
Feed/give to family	10.57	13
Because of poverty	4.88	6
Meantime/not in school	3.25	4
Because of problem	2.44	3
No answer	2.44	3
Forced, compelled	2.44	3
Ordered, directed, recruited	1.63	2
Not applicable	1.63	2
Unresponsive/undetermined	0.81	1
Total	135.17	166

4.10 Use of income

If “to earn money” is the main reason for children’s involvement, then how the money is used will illustrate other push factors that contribute to the child’s involvement in the illegal drug trade

The majority (54.47%) used the money for basic necessities. Others used it to buy drugs (22.8%), for family and relatives (19%), and for entertainment.

Many of the respondents were poor. Poverty is therefore, a crucial push factor. The money from the drug trade is used to buy basic necessities. This is not surprising because the area of study is a squatter area.

4.11 Why children are preferred by exploiters in the illegal drug trade

For the majority of the respondents (52.03%), children were preferred by the exploiters to carry out tasks in the drug trade because they cannot easily be detected. Other reasons cited were children’s acquiescence (9.76%) and the low probability that they will be imprisoned.

A big number (14.63%) of the children did not answer this question, and did not know the answer. Adults take advantage of the children’s traits, which make them ideal runners.

Children were preferred as runners (57.72%). The next preferred role for children was posting (13%).

Being idle and not in school are factors that prod a child to get involved in the drug trade as well. There have been reports that public schools do not accept children who are known to be users or pushers because they do not want the other students to be influenced. Therefore, the children who have committed mistakes by using drugs will be pushed further into drug use and the trade because they are not allowed back in school and there is no other intervention programme for them.

4.9 Reasons for entering the illegal drug trade

The majority (58.54%) of the respondents said that they chose to participate in the illegal drug trade to earn money. This was followed by drug use/vice (21.14%), peer influence (12.19%) and family support (10.60%).

Table 4.10 Use of income		
	%	N
Basic necessities	54.47	67
Buy drugs	22.76	28
Given to family relatives, friends	19.00	27
Entertainment	17.89	22
Home furnishings/buy anything	12.20	15
Gambling	8.13	10
Not applicable	8.13	10
Schooling	4.07	5
No answer	3.25	4
Savings/additional budget	2.44	3
Undetermined/unresponsive	1.63	2
Total	153.97	193

Table 4.11 Reasons why children are preferred		
	%	N
Not easily detected	52.03	64
Does not know	14.63	18
Not applicable	9.76	12
Easily agrees, obeys	9.76	12
Cannot be arrested, imprisoned but released	5.69	7
Alert, easy to escape	3.25	4
Because they are paid small/less	3.25	4
All other answers	7.32	9
Total	105.69	130

Table 4.12 Activities of the illegal drug trade where children are preferred		
	%	N
Runner	57.72	71
Posting	13.01	16
No idea	10.57	13
Undetermined	8.13	10
Deliver	8.13	10
Not applicable	8.13	10
No answer	5.69	7
Re-packing	2.44	3
All	2.44	3
None	1.63	2
Barker	1.63	2
The same with adults	1.63	2
Handler	0.81	1
Total	121.95	150

Box No. 4.2 The drug trade becomes more mobile

“Children started to be employed as runners in the mid-1990s when drug traders stopped selling shabu “over the counter” because of police operations. The drug trade became mobile.”
 -Carding, brother of a former drug distributor

4.12 Summary and conclusion

The results of this study undoubtedly reveal the participation of children in the drug trade. In fact, all of the 123 respondents, who are children themselves, confirm their involvement in the trade as well as the involvement of other children.

Poverty is a major factor that propels children to participate in the trade. Their participation assures them of satisfying their family’s daily requirements as well as their own vices. In addition, peer influence and lots of idle moments are contributory “push factors.”

Lastly, children are preferred as runners in the trade given their energy, acquiescence, and the low probability that they will be detected, and imprisoned if caught.

Chapter V: Characteristics of Children Engaged in the Drug Trade

This chapter will discuss children engaged in the drug trade in terms of who they are, their current location, origin, schooling, and family composition and income.

5.1 Place of origin and area of present community of children engaged in the drug trade

Close to three-fourths (73.2%) of the children involved in the drug trade were born in Cebu City. Similarly, three-fourths (75.6%) lived within Cebu City limits.

Table 5.2 Community location		
	%	N
Within Cebu City	75.61	93
Within Cebu Province	4.07	5
Outside Cebu Province	2.44	3
Undetermined	17.89	22
Total	100.00	123

Table 5.1 Place of origin		
	%	N
Born within Cebu City	73.17	90
Born within Cebu Province	5.69	7
Born outside Cebu Province	15.45	19
No answer	5.69	7
Total	100.00	123

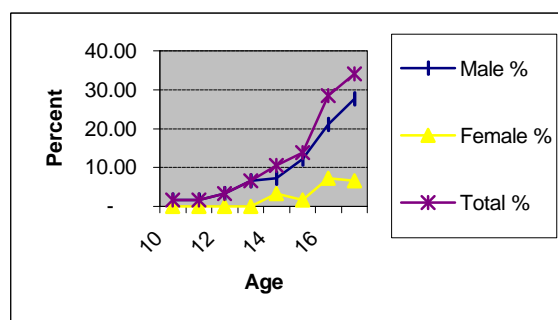
5.2 Length of stay in Cebu City

One-third of the respondents (35%) have lived in Cebu City since birth while one-fourth (25.2%) have for over five years.

Table 5.3 Length of stay in Cebu City		
	%	N
Since birth	34.96	43
More than 5 years	25.20	31
Less than 4 years	9.76	12
Undetermined	9.76	12
No answer	20.33	25
Total	100.00	123

5.3 Age and sex of children engaged in the drug trade

Figure 5.1 Age and sex of children engaged in the drug trade

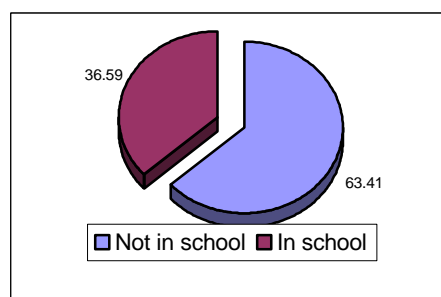


The average age of children involved in the drug trade was 16. The youngest of the respondents was 10 and the oldest was 17. Some respondents said they knew of children below 10 who were involved in the trade. This is corroborated by newspaper accounts which reported that children as young as ages eight and nine years were involved in the trade.

Results indicated that mostly boys (81.30%) were involved in the illegal drug trade. The low incidence of female involvement is probably a result of differences in child rearing for boy and girls. Girls are trained to do household chores and assist their mothers while boys are given the freedom to go out and were encouraged to help their fathers earn a living.

5.4 Children currently in school

Figure 5.2 Children currently in school



Almost two-thirds of the respondents (63.4%) were not in school (see Table 5.5, Appendix II for details), indicating a relationship between school attendance and involvement in the drug trade.

Those who are not in school are more likely to be involved in the drug trade. This is substantiated by the fact that “being idle” was given as a reason by some respondents for being engaged in the drug trade.

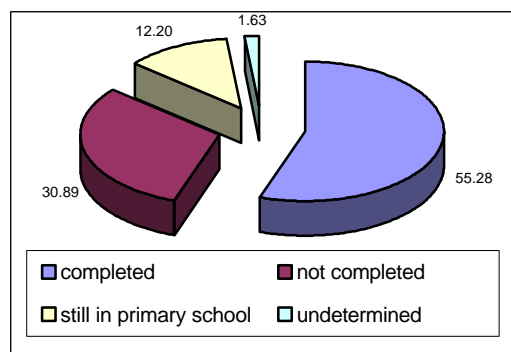
Table 5.6 Grade level of children currently in school		
	%	N
No Schooling	63.41	78
1st year High School	9.76	12
2nd year High School	8.94	11
4th year High School	4.07	5
3rd year High School	3.25	4
Grade 5	3.25	4
Grade 6	2.44	3
Grade 3	2.44	3
2nd year College	0.81	1
Grade 1	0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

5.5 Grade level of children in school

The respondents who were in school were mostly first year high school students. This implies that drug education programmes should start as early as primary school.

5.6 Completion of primary schooling

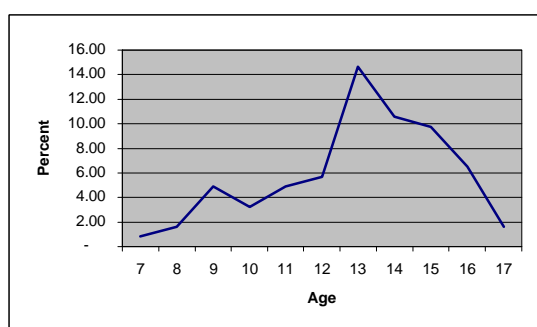
Figure 5.3 Completed primary schooling



The majority of the respondents (55.3%) completed primary school; 31% did not complete it. It is likely that the latter will never complete their elementary education because they are using drugs and engaged in the drug trade (see Table 5.7, Appendix II for details.)

5.7 Age and grade level when children left school

Figure 5.4 Age when children left school



Approximately 36 percent of the respondents did not indicate their ages when they left school. Those who did answer, frequently cited 13 years old (see Table 5.8, Appendix II for details.) About 22% left school when they were in high school.

Table 5.9 Grade level when children left school		
	%	N
No answer	36.59	45
1st year High School	10.57	13
Grade 6	7.32	9
Grade 5	7.32	9
Grade 4	6.50	8
2 nd year High School	5.69	7
3rd year High School	4.88	6
Elementary Graduate	4.88	6
Grade 3	4.88	6
Grade 2	4.88	6
Grade 1	2.44	3
1 st year College	1.63	2
All other answers	2.42	3
Total	100.00	123

5.8 Reasons why the children left school

Lack of money and lack of support were mentioned as reasons for leaving school by one-third of the respondents. Other reasons mentioned were fooling around (17.07%), family problems (13.01%) and peer influence (8.94%).

Table 5.10		
Reasons for leaving school		
	%	N
No money, not supported	33.33	41
Not applicable	24.39	30
Fooling around	17.07	21
Family problems	13.01	16
Peer influence	8.94	11
Because of drug use	8.13	10
Admitted in centers	8.13	10
School problems	6.50	8
Bored	5.69	7
All other answers	4.08	5
Total	129.27	159

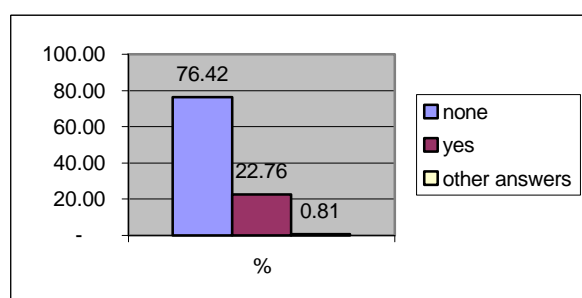
5.9 Children's interest in going back to school

Almost half (43.90%) of the respondents would still like to go back to school. Those who no longer wanted to go back to school mentioned being too old, feeling ashamed, the tedium of schoolwork, and having a job as reasons.

Table 5.11		
Children's interest in going back to school		
	%	N
Interested	43.90	54
Not interested	17.07	21
No answer	0.81	1
Other answer	1.63	2
Not applicable	36.59	45
Total	100.00	123

5.10 Presence of illness

Figure 5.5 Presence of illness

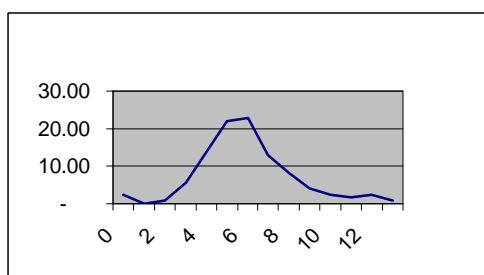


Over three-fourths (76.4%) reported no ailments while less than one-fourth (22.8%) reported ailments such as cough, lung and heart problems (see Table 5.12, Appendix II for details.)

Care should be taken in interpreting these data because it is not a practice among Filipinos, especially the poor, to go to doctors for a medical check-up.

5.11 Family composition

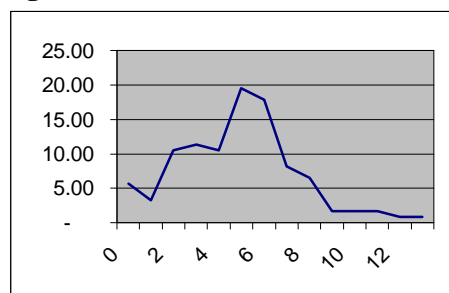
Figure 5.6 Family size



The family size of children engaged in the drug trade ranges from zero to 13 with a mean of 6 and a standard deviation of 2.29.

There was a clustering of family size between four to seven members which, in the context of the Philippines, falls within the average family size. There were a few respondents who reported no family members (see Table 5.13, Appendix II).

Figure 5.7 Household size



Since Filipino families often live with relatives or share houses with other families, the household size was also considered.

Household size ranged from zero to 13 with an average of five household members. Some respondents (5.7%) did not belong to any households, meaning they are homeless (see also Table 5.14, Appendix II).

5.12 Status of parents

Table 5.15		
Parents dead or alive		
	%	N
Both are alive	77.24	95
One is already dead	18.70	23
Both are dead	1.63	2
Other answers	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

Table 5.16		
Living with parents		
	%	N
Yes	68.29	84
No	30.89	38
Other answers	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

Most of the respondents' parents (77.74%) were reported alive. The majority of the respondents were living with their parents. Almost one third (30.89%) were not living with their parents.

Table 5.17		
Ordinal system in the family		
	%	N
Eldest	27.64	34
Second	23.58	29
Third	11.38	14
Fourth	4.88	6
Fifth	4.88	6
Youngest	17.07	21
Only child	4.07	5
Undetermined	6.50	8
Total	100.00	123

5.13 Ordinal system in the family

About 28% of the respondents were the eldest while 24% were the second to eldest.

The eldest child in the Filipino family is given the most responsibility among the children and is expected by the family to serve as a model to the younger siblings. Eldest children are also expected to help their parents which may partly explain why they are in the illegal drug trade.

5.14 House and land ownership

Table 5.18 House and land ownership		
	%	N
Own home only	56.10	69
No land / no home	23.58	29
Other answers	7.32	9
Own land and home	3.25	4
No answer	9.76	12
Total	100.00	123

The research used house ownership, house materials used and land ownership as indicators of the socio-economic condition of the children.

The finding that only 3.3% of respondents' families owned the land occupied by their homes indicated that these children belonged to squatter families.

Considering that most of them were squatters and as such, constantly faced the risk of demolitions, their houses were predominantly made of non-sturdy materials. Close to half (45.5%) had homes made of a mix of wood and some concrete and other materials, while over one-third (36.6%) had homes made of a patchwork of wood, nipa (a type of palm common to Philippine swamp areas from which palm fronds are woven tightly to make a roof) and slatted bamboo.

Table 5.19 House Materials		
	%	N
semi-concrete	45.53	56
light	36.59	45
concrete	8.94	11
other answers	4.07	5
no answer	4.88	6
Total	100.00	123

The communities covered in the research are known to be urban poor squatter families.

5.15 Financial problems of children involved in the drug trade

Direct questions were asked to elicit the child's own perception of his/her family's financial situation. Most (80.5%) said they had financial problems, with girls (95.7%) feeling it more than boys (77%).

Table 5.20 Financial problem		
	%	N
Yes	80.49	99
None	16.26	20
Other answers	0.81	1
No answers	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

Table 5.21 Income enough for family		
	%	N
No	65.85	81
Yes	25.20	31
other answers	6.50	8
no answers	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

Over two-thirds (65.9%) said the family income was not sufficient, a view almost all girls shared (91.3%) compared to 60% of boys.

These results are understandable because girls usually assist their mothers who hold the family purse.

5.16 Children help augment family income

Close to half (46.3%) of all the respondents helped augment the family income. The majority of these were girls (52.2%) while less than half of them were boys (45%).

With these children coming from poor families, it is inferred that money is a major incentive for their entry into the drug trade.

Table 5.22 Children augmenting family income		
	%	N
Yes	46.34	57
No	45.53	56
Other answers	5.69	7
No answers	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

5.17 Work of children before their involvement in the illegal drug trade

Most of the children were not working before they were involved in the illegal drug trade. Approximately 24% said they were in school and another 20.33% reported just loitering.

All in all, almost three-fourths (72.37%) of them were unemployed.

Those with previous work were employed in menial jobs. Others were involved in illegal activities like snatching, gambling, prostitution and drug use.

Three respondents considered snatching as work and income generating. Snatching is stealing personal effects from persons who are on the street or commuting. When caught, children were usually charged with “highway robbery.” This is due to the fact that stealing is done with “force” and along highways and alleys which, under the Revised Penal Code, may fall under “highway robbery.”

5.18 Age when children started working

One respondent said he started working as young as seven years old. The majority (52.03%) started working between the ages of 13 –16.

Table 5.23
Work/activities of children before their involvement in the illegal drug trade

	%	N
None	28.46	35
In school	23.58	29
Loitering	20.33	25
No answer	8.13	10
Working	7.32	9
Drug user	2.44	3
Snatching	2.44	3
Gambling	0.81	1
Househelp	0.81	1
Sports	0.81	1
Stonecraft worker	0.81	1
Prostitution	0.81	1
Vending	0.81	1
Trisikad ²¹ /cargador	0.81	1
Repairman	0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

²¹ Trisikad is a bicycle with a cab used for transporting people or goods.

Table 5.24		
Age when children started working		
	%	N
7	0.81	1
8	2.44	3
9	1.63	2
10	4.07	5
11	6.50	8
12	6.50	8
13	8.94	11
14	17.89	22
15	14.63	18
16	10.57	13
No answer	26.02	32
Total	100.00	123

5.19 Self-supporting

Almost one-third of the children were self-supporting. This is a significant number considering that they are children and that their families should support them.

Table 5.25 Self-supporting		
	%	N
No	64.2	79
Yes	32.5	40
Other Answers	3.3	4
Total	100	123

5.20 Summary and conclusions

Three-fourths of the children were born and lived within Cebu City. Migration apparently is not a pathway leading to children's involvement in the drug trade.

Schooling: The majority were not in school but had completed primary school. Most left school when they were in elementary level, between grades 4 to 6 (approximately ages 10-12). Almost half would like to go back to school. School is not a push factor for children's involvement in the drug trade.

Family: Family size clustered between four to seven members. Household size ranged from zero to 13 with an average of five household members. Some did not belong to any family or household. Both their family and household sizes are reflective of average Filipino families and households.

The majority of the children involved in the drug trade were living with their parents. Almost one third (30.89%) were not living with their parents. The majority reported that their parents were both alive. A good number of children involved in the drug trade were the eldest or second children in their families. Older children in poor households were frequently saddled with responsibilities to meet household needs.

Family Economy: Only 3.3% owned the land occupied by their homes indicating that their families were squatters. Considering that most of them were squatters and constantly faced the risk of demolition, their houses were predominantly made of less sturdy materials. Close to half (45.5%) had homes made of a mix of wood and some concrete and other materials while over one-third (36.6%) had homes made of a patchwork of wood, nipa and slatted bamboo. The communities covered in the research are known to be urban poor squatter families.

Financial Situation: Most children said they had financial problems, with girls feeling it more than boys. Over two-thirds said the family income was not sufficient, a view almost all girls shared

compared to fewer boys. This is understandable because girls assist their mothers who hold the family purse in the Filipino family.

Close to half of all respondents helped augment the family income. The majority of these were girls while less than half were boys. With these children coming from poor families, money is understandably a main motivation for entry into the drug trade. Their income is used for basic necessities.

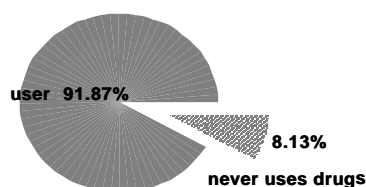
Work prior to involvement in the illegal drug trade: Almost three-fourths of the respondents were unemployed before they entered the drug trade. Those with previous jobs had been employed in menial jobs. Other children were already involved in illegal activities like snatching, gambling, prostitution and drug use. The majority started working at about the age of 13-16 years old. Almost one-third were self-supporting.

Chapter VI: Drug Use of Children Involved in the Drug Trade

As many of the children involved in the drug trade are also users, this chapter is devoted to their drug use characteristics.

6.1 Drug use of children in the drug trade

Figure 6.1 Drug Use of Children in the drug trade



Most of the children involved in the drug trade were also drug users. Only 10 of the respondents did not use drugs (see Table 6.1, Appendix II).

Drug use was a factor contributing to why children were involved in the drug trade. It ranked second (24.39%) in the list of reasons for involvement in the drug trade; second (21.14%) in the list of reasons for choosing this kind of activity; and second (22.76%) in the list of usage of the income accrued from the profit.

6.2 Frequency of use of illegal drugs

Table 6.2		
Frequency of drug use		
	%	N
Daily, once to many time a day	23.58	29
Occasionally	21.14	26
Variable, depending on many factors	18.70	23
Many times, frequent, always	13.01	16
Not applicable	10.57	13
Less than three times a week	6.50	8
More than three times to six times a week	4.07	5
No answer	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

Almost half of the respondents were frequent users. These constitute respondents who said that they use drugs “daily,” “many times in a day,” “frequently,” or “more than three times a week.” The second most common answer by respondents was “occasionally” (21.1%) while 18.7% group said that the frequency of their drug use “varied” and was dependent on many factors.

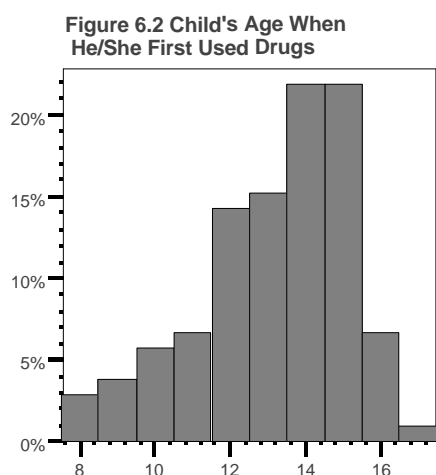
It could be inferred that one factor for their involvement in the drug trade is heavy drug use.

6.3 First drug used by children

The first drug used by 42% of the respondents was shabu. This was followed by rugby and marijuana. Only one respondent admitted using cough syrup as his first drug. These results are expected because police reports and survey results showed that shabu is the most commonly used drug in Cebu and in the Philippines.

Table 6.3 First Drug Used by the Child		
	%	N
Shabu	42.28	52
Rugby	32.52	40
Marijuana	14.63	18
Syrup	0.81	1
No answer	9.76	12
Total	100.00	123

6.4 Children's age at first drug use



Approximately 22% of the respondents started using drugs between the ages of 14 and 15 years old. The rest started at 13 (15.2%), 12 (13.3%), 11 (6.7%) and 16 (6.7%).

More than three fourths (85.7%) of children involved in the drug trade used drugs for the first time between the ages of 11 to 16, the adolescent years (see Table 6.4, Appendix II for details).

It should be noted that the majority of the children started to work in the drug trade at age 14 to 16 too.

6.5 Reason for using drugs the first time

To find out the factors that pushed them into drug use, the children were asked what made them use drugs for the first time.

The most frequent answer was peer influence (34.1%), followed by curiosity and experimentation (22%). A number (8.9%) attributed it to problems in the family. Eight of the respondents said that their relatives' involvement in the drug trade influenced them to use drugs.

From ages 11 to 16, children are vulnerable, curious and can easily be influenced by peers. The findings confirm psychological studies, which show the strong impact of peers in the adolescent years. It is during this stage when children are vulnerable to drug use if their peers are using drugs. This can be aggravated if the child has a problem in the family and worse, if it is the family that is involved in the drug trade.

Take note that at 12 years of age the child graduates from elementary education to secondary education. Transitions are known to be vulnerable periods for children. Thus, it is recommended that prevention programmes be introduced that address and coincide with this stage.

6.6 Child currently using illegal drugs

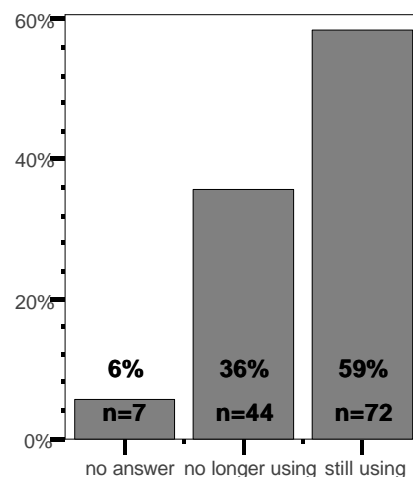
When the respondents were asked whether they were still using drugs, the majority (58.5%) said yes compared to only 35.8% who said that they were no longer using drugs. Seven of them did not answer because they do not use drugs (see Table 6.6, Appendix II for details).

It is to be noted that 30 respondents are in the center and presumably are not using drugs. In the center, the children are guarded and monitored and thus they have limited access to drugs. There have been reports, however, that some of the children in the detention centers are still using drugs due to laxity, negligence and corruption by jail guards.

Table 6.5		
Reason for using drugs the first time		
	%	N
Peer influence	34.96	43
Curiosity, experimentation	21.95	27
Family problem	8.94	11
Not applicable	8.13	10
Relatives involved in drugs	6.50	8
Tempted	4.07	5
Good effect on the body, energized	3.25	4
Because of envy	2.44	3
Fad	2.44	3
Forced and commanded	1.63	2
No reason, no answer, undetermined	4.07	5
Just want it	0.81	1
Tricked	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

This question was a very sensitive question because an admission of drug use could be a basis for prosecution in court. Even though it is very sensitive, the majority still answered yes. This is an indicator that the interviewers gained the trust of the child. It is estimated though, that a bigger percentage of respondents are still using drugs.

Figure 6.3 Children still using drugs



6.7 Reasons for using drugs

Table 6.7		
Reason for using drugs		
	%	N
Peer pressure & influence	37.40	46
Just like to try it	18.70	23
Curiosity	16.26	20
Influenced by family members	7.32	9
Family problems	7.32	9
Not applicable	7.32	9
Just like it	7.32	9
Tempted	5.69	7
To relieve tensions, stress & problems	4.07	5
Envy	2.44	3
Fad	2.44	3
No Reason	2.44	3
Influenced by Neighbors	1.63	2
Child cannot understand himself	1.63	2
Feels good	1.63	2
School Problems	1.63	2
undetermined	1.63	2
No Answer	1.63	2
No other entertainment	0.81	1
To help endure long work hours	0.81	1
Total	130.08	160

Respondents were asked why they were using drugs. The first reason given was due to peer pressure and influence (37.40%). This was also the main reason why they used drugs the first time. The second reason was that they just liked to try them (18.70%) and the third was curiosity (16.26%).

The family was another push factor contributing to the children using drugs. The influence of family and family problems was also cited by 14.64% of the respondents.

Other reasons cited were stress relief, feeling good and having the energy to endure long hours of work.

6.8 Summary and conclusion

Most of the children engaged in the drug trade were also drug users. Many of them were heavy drug users. Thus, drug use is an obvious push factor for why a child is involved in the drug trade.

The relationship between drug use and entry into the drug trade is clear when looking at the age the child first used drugs and the age when the child entered the drug trade.

More than three fourths of the children engaged in the drug trade, used drugs for the first time between the ages of 11 to 16 years. Specifically, children start to use drugs between the ages of 14 and 15 years old. It is also at these ages that the child enters the drug trade.

Shabu was the first drug used by many of the respondents, followed by rugby and marijuana. Children's use of drugs was influenced by their peers and was driven by curiosity. Some of the respondents had problems in their families and some even had families involved in the drug trade. The results indicate the strong influence of peers in drug use. Both the home and school should counter this influence by paying more attention to children's needs and by a relentless drug awareness drive.

Most of the respondents used drugs while they were about to finish elementary school and proceed to high school. Transitions, especially in the adolescent years, are known to be vulnerable periods for the child. It is thus recommended that prevention programmes be introduced at this stage.

Chapter VII: Family and Peers and their Involvement in the Drug Trade

This chapter will describe the family background and the social relationships of children involved in the drug trade.

7.1 Marriage of parents

Table 7.1 Marriage of parents		
	%	N
Married	63.41	78
Not married	30.89	38
Other answers	5.69	7
Total	100.00	123

The majority of the children's' parents (63.4%) are married. It was reported in the earlier chapter that, for the majority of the children, both of their parents are alive (see Table 5.14, Appendix II for details).

7.2 Parents living together

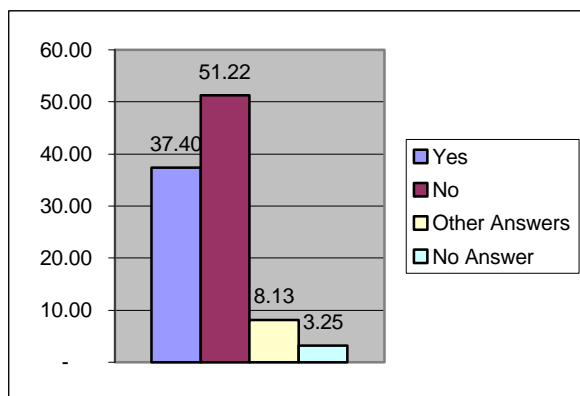
The majority (61.79%) of the respondents' parents were living together while 30.08% were separated at the time of the interview.

Almost one third (30.89%) of the children were not living with their parents (see Table 7.22, Appendix II for details).

Table 7.2 Situation of parents		
	%	N
Living together	61.79	76
Separated	30.08	37
Other answers	7.32	9
No answer	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

7.3 Parents separated

Figure 7.1 Parents previously separated



The majority of the respondents (51.2%) said that their parents had not experienced separation while over one-third (37.4%) said otherwise. Of the latter, about 7.4% were living together again (see Table 7.3, Appendix II for details).

Reasons for the parents' separation included infidelity, money, irreconcilable differences and drug use.

7.4 Description of relationship of parents

Table 7.4		
Description of parents' relationship		
	%	N
Good - mostly good	47.15	58
Bad - mostly bad	21.14	26
Sometimes bad sometimes good	7.32	9
Other answers	8.13	10
No answer	4.07	5
Not applicable	12.20	15
Total	100.00	123

Less than half (47.15%) of the respondents described their parents' relationship as good or mostly good.

Some (21.14%) said their parents' relationship with each other was bad to mostly bad, while 7.32% said it was sometimes good and sometimes bad.

7.5 Children witnessed parents' fighting

More than three-fourths (77.2%) of the respondents had witnessed their parents' fight (see Table 7.5, Appendix II for details).

Most of the fights involved parents arguing with each other or screaming at each other. Children said they felt bad and hurt when they see their parents fight; a few of them coped by staying away from the home and going with their friends to take drugs.

More than one-third (37.4%) said that the parents' fights are violent, with the husband beating his wife or wives throwing things at their husbands.

Figure 7.2 Children witnessed parents' fight

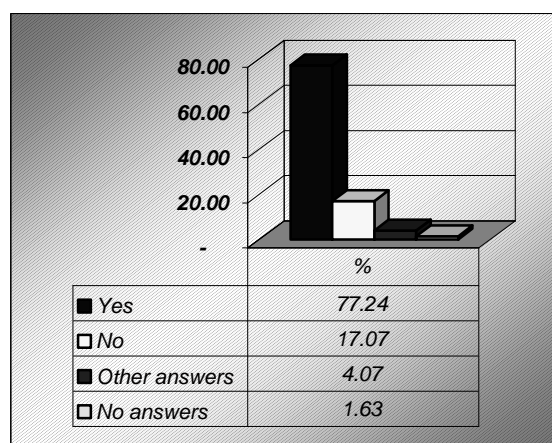


Table 7.6		
Violence in parents' fights		
	%	N
Yes	37.40	46
No	42.28	52
Other answers	18.70	23
No answers	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123

A troubled family, with parents fighting, is seen as a push factor for children to take drugs and to join the drug trade. Taking drugs and earning money from it are forms of escape from unstable and tense family conditions.

7.6 Fighting among household members

Table 7.7
Household members' fighting

	%	N
Yes	46.34	57
No	48.78	60
Other answers	3.25	4
No answers	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123

Almost half of the respondents (46.3%) said that members of their households fought among themselves.

Over one third (35.8%) said that these fights became violent. Fistfights, throwing of things and scratching each other were commonly observed.

Only less than one third of the respondents said that other members of their households were involved in violent fights outside of their house.

Table 7.8
Household members' violent fights

	%	N
Yes	35.77	44
No	35.77	44
Other answers	26.83	33
No answers	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123

Table 7.9
Household members fight outside home

	%	N
none	66.67	82
yes	29.27	36
other answer	3.25	4
no answer	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

There are more household members who fight among themselves than fight with others outside their household. Almost half of the respondents have troubled and chaotic households and one-third of them have household members involved in violent fights.

7.7 Household members' criminal records

Almost half (41.5%) of the respondents had a household member who had been arrested for drug related cases, petty crime or homicide. Some (13.01%) had a member of the household who had killed someone.

7.10 Household members' criminal record				
	Killed		Arrested	
	%	N	%	N
Yes	13.01	16	41.46	51
No	86.18	106	56.91	70
No answer	0.81	1	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123	100.00	123

7.8 Parents and their involvement in the drug trade

Table 7.11
Family's involvement in the drug trade

	Parents		Siblings	
	%	N	%	N
Yes	29.27	36	28.46	35
No	69.11	85	53.66	66
Other answers	0.81	1	6.50	8
No answers	0.81	1	11.38	14
Total	100.00	123	100.00	123

Their involvement was similar to that of child respondents: selling drugs (7.32%), runners (7.32%), re-packers (5.70%) and users (5.70%). Some also acted as posting, and drug dealers (see Table 7.13, Appendix II for details).

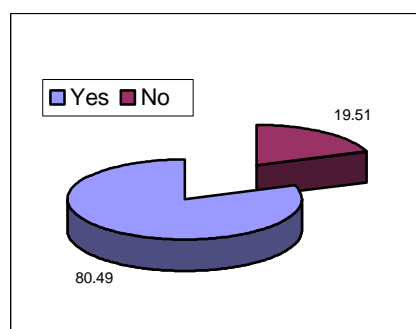
Almost one third (29.3%) of the respondents had parents who were involved in the drug trade.

Their involvement included selling drugs (12.2%), drugs as their family business (8.95%), runners (5.7%), users (4.10%), re-packers (4.1%) and posting (2.45%) (see Table 7.12, Appendix II for details).

Almost one third (28.55) of the respondents' siblings were involved in the drug trade.

7.9 Peers' involvement in the drug trade

Figure 7.3 Peers' involvement in the drug trade

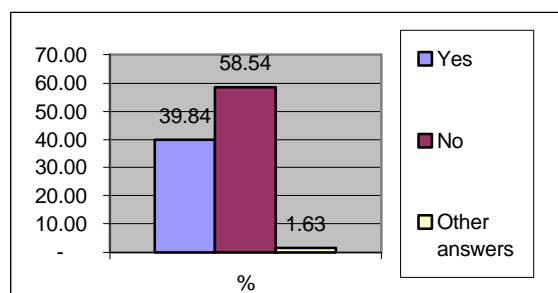


More than three fourths (80.5%) of the respondents had peers who were involved in the drug trade. Like the respondents, their peers were involved as runners, posting, pushers, re-packers and others.

As reported upon earlier, peer influence was among the reasons why children were encouraged to enter the drug trade (See Table 7. 14, Appendix II).

7.10 Gang membership and reasons for membership

Figure 7.4 Respondents' membership in gangs



The research also looked into the children's membership in groups of friends called "barkada" or gangs as another factor in drug use or trade.

Over one-third of the respondents (39.84%) belonged to gangs (see Table 7.15 for details).

They became gang members mainly because of friendship, peer influence, free drug use and for protection. Only 49 of the respondents belonged to a gang.

Note that only over one-third of the respondents belong to a gang but more than three-fourths of the respondents have peers who are involved in the drug trade.

7.11 Gang involvement in drugs

Table 7.17 Gang involvement in drugs		
	%	N
Yes	96	47
No	4	2
Total	100.00	123

Ninety-six percent (96%) of the respondents who belonged to gangs averred their respective gangs were involved in the drug trade.

Table 7.16 Reasons for gang membership		
	%	N
Friendship	38.77	19
Peer influence	14.28	7
Free drug use	10.20	5
For protection and help	10.20	5
Fun	6.12	3
Because of dance group,drama	4.08	2
Just join,initial liking	4.08	2
Money	2.04	1
Recruited	2.04	1
All other answers	8.16	4
Total	100.00	49

7.12 Children's views of younger siblings' involvement in the drug trade

Almost all of the respondents (91.87%) did not want their younger siblings to participate in the trade.

Among their major reasons were: danger (17.89%), "bad and ugly" (17.07%), and that they did not want their younger siblings to be like them (12.20%).

The few (5.69%) who did want their younger siblings to participate explained that by becoming involved in the drug trade their younger siblings can earn money, and that they are used to it and it is okay if needed (see Table 7.19, Appendix II for more reasons why the children want or do not want their younger siblings to be active in the trade).

7.18 Whether children want their younger sibling to take part in the drug trade		
	%	N
Yes	5.69	7
No	91.87	113
Other answers	-	
No answer	0.81	1
Total	98.37	121

7.13 Summary and conclusions

The majority of the respondents asserted that their parents were alive, married to each other, and still living together. Only one third of the respondents had separated parents. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents were still living with their parents.

Three-fourths of the respondents admitted that fights and sometimes violence were realities within their own families and households.

About one-third of the parents and siblings of the respondents were involved in the drug trade. More than three-fourths of the respondents had peers who were involved in the drug trade.

About one-third of the respondents belonged to gangs; almost all of these gangs were involved in the drug trade.

Push factors for children's involvement in the drug trade are the troubled relationships of the family and household members, the involvement of the family and peers in drug activities, involvement in

gangs and the gang's involvement in drugs. This shows that learning and acting by following the example of those who surround you is a process that can explain a child's involvement in drug activities. With the children's family and friends all into drug use or trade, the child's entry into the drug trade is a likely possibility. On the other hand, most children did not want their younger siblings to be involved in the drug trade.

Helping younger siblings who are not yet involved in the drug trade is a good focus for any intervention programme. Lastly, any intervention programme must not only be family-based but must also be community-based.

Chapter VIII: Lifestyle Conditions of Children Involved in the Drug Trade

This chapter will describe the conditions under which children carry out their drug trade related tasks, such as the schedule and location, length of service, mode of payment, money received and hazards encountered. It will also look at relationships in the drug trade and consequences of good and bad performance of assignments.

Table 8.1		
Number of days worked in a week		
	%	N
Everyday	33.33	41
Variable	30.08	37
3 days	10.57	13
Other	26.02	32
Total	100	123
Table 8.2		
Time of day of work		
Evening	25.2	31
Variable	21.14	26
Afternoon	14.63	18
Whole day	13.01	16
Morning	12.2	15
Other	13.82	17
Total	100	123
Table 8.3		
Number of hours worked per day		
Variable	46.34	57
24 hours	12.2	15
3 hours	8.13	10
Other	33.33	41
Total	100	123

The respondents worked in the streets (37.4%), in their house (22.8%) and in their neighborhood (10.57%).

Working in their houses can be a push factor to children's involvement in the drug trade

It should be noted that, while the term “work” is used extensively to present the findings outlined in this chapter to, children's involvement in the drug trade is not considered a “normal” or legal job, but a form of illegal and forced labour.

8.1 Time and place of work

Thirty-three (33) percent of the respondents worked in the drug trade everyday. The rest worked in the evening (25.2%) and during varied hours (46.34%).

This is expected because most of them are runners and they do not have regular hours. As runners, their job is highly dependent on the availability of customers. Also, since this is an illegal activity, selling is generally carried out at night.

The time of work is mostly variable. If classified under the formal sector of work, the closest counterpart would be the position of a “sales officer” assigned in the field or a marketing officer.

Table 8.4		
Place of work		
	%	N
Streets	37.4	46
Own house	22.76	28
In our neighborhood/area	10.57	13
Stores	10.57	13
Variable, anywhere	8.94	11
Other	9.76	12
Total	100	123

8.2 Length of time in the drug trade

Table 8.5		
Length of service		
	%	N
More than 6 months to 1 year	30.08	37
2 years to less than 3 years	20.33	25
Undetermined	10.57	13
Still new on the job	8.94	11
3 years but less than 4 years	8.13	10
4 years to less than 5 years	5.69	7
Other	16.26	20
Total	100.00	123

Thirty percent of the children had been working in the drug trade for over six months to one year. The rest had been involved for two years to over two years but less than three years.

There were respondents whose answer could not be understood clearly and thus could not be classified. These responses were categorized as undetermined.

8.3 Mode of payment

Children engaged in the drug trade are paid mostly in cash (44.72%). Some were paid partly in cash and in kind (drugs).

Table 8.6 Mode of payment		
	%	N
Cash	44.7	55
Variable depending on arrangement	16.3	20
Percentage sharing	15.4	19
Free drug use	12.2	15
Daily	9.8	12
Given basic needs	7.3	9
Other	9.8	12
Total	115.45	142

Approximately 15 percent of the respondents said that they were paid in “percentage,” “share” or “commission” of the proceeds of the drug sale. Based on the interview, there a negotiation between the child and the drug retailer is held for the commission, and the shares range from 10% to 50% of the proceeds of the sale.

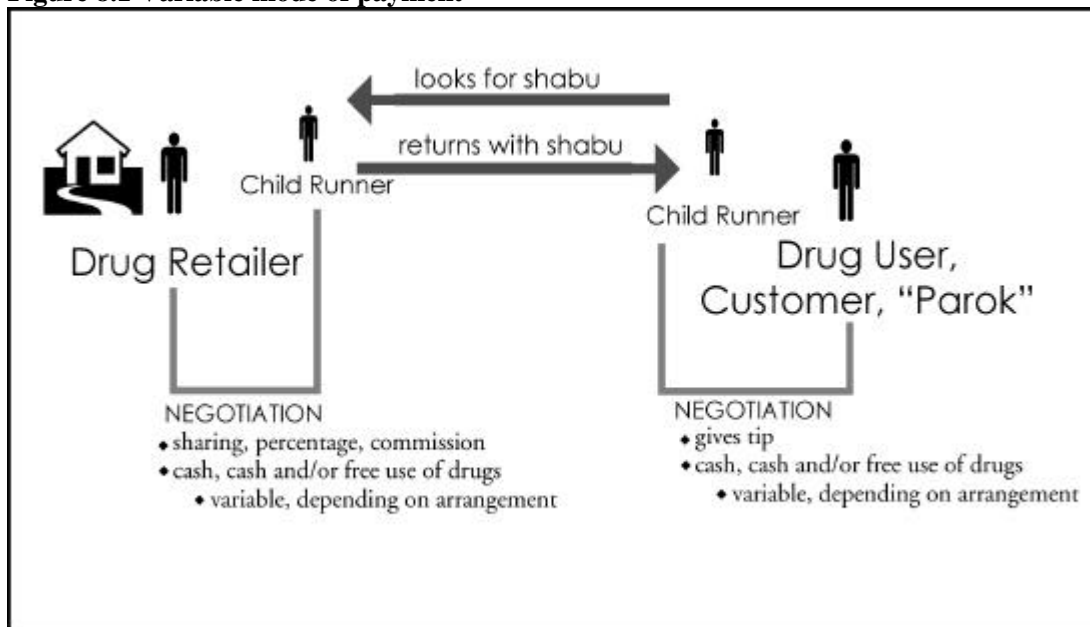
Respondents paid in terms of free food, clothes, and other basic needs (7.3%) were children of parents involved in the drug trade. Almost one third (29.3%) of the respondents had parents who were involved in the drug trade.

Table 8.6 is a tabulation of answers to an open-ended question asking for the mode of payment. This explains the varied answers that do not necessarily belong to the same group such as the response that payment is done daily, while the other answers refer to how they are paid. The percentages of the answers are not an accurate representation of the frequency of the answers considering that the answers are of different groupings. Still, it is reflective of the conditions of the children involved in the drug trade.

Some respondents had multiple answers which explains why the total percentage is more than 100% and the total number is 142.

8.4 Variable mode of payment

Figure 8.1 Variable mode of payment



Sixteen of the respondents asserted that their mode of payment varied depending on the arrangement. The arrangements referred to reflect the negotiations between the runner and the customer called "parok," and the runner and the drug retailer.

The runner negotiates with the customer or drug user and at the same time, negotiates with the adult drug trader who is the source of the shabu. There are instances that the runner earns from both the customer and the adult drug trader. Even if the child earns from the customer or "parok" technically, the customer is not the employer.

Because of this arrangement, the concept of "parok" has developed and evolved to mean a group of "favored" or "special" customers being served by the child runner.

8.5 Income earned

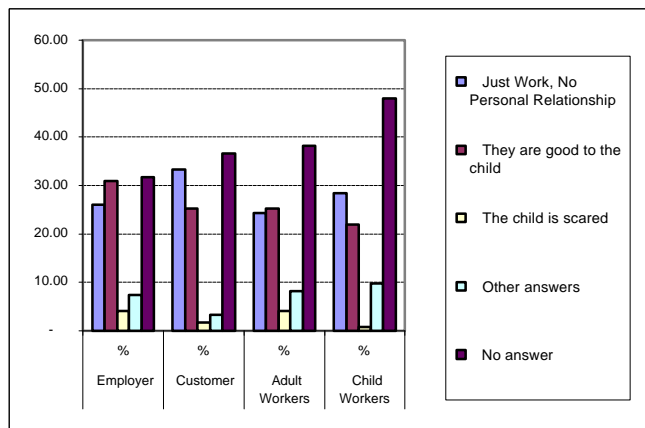
Over one-fourth (26.02%) of the respondents received income between P100 but less than P500 (US\$2 -10) while 16.26% earn less than P100. This is relatively good pay considering that they are children and the minimum daily wage is P195 (US\$3.90). Less than one-fourth (22.76%) of the respondents have variable income depending on many factors.

Table 8.7		
Average daily income		
	%	N
100 or above but less than 500	26.02	32
Variable depending on many factors	22.76	28
Less than 100	16.26	20
Other	34.96	43
Total	100.00	123

8.6 Relationship of children with customers, employers, and adults and children involved in the drug trade

Many respondents did not answer when asked about their relationships with various persons involved in the drug trade. It is possible that these respondents did not understand the question or that the respondents were already very tired due to the lengthy questionnaire. The following paragraphs thus discuss the questionnaire items for which there are sufficient answers (see Table 8.8, Appendix II for further details).

Fig. 8.2 Chart of Relationship of Child



Twenty-six percent of the respondents averred that they had not established formal relationships with drug retailers nor with their customers. Everything was just considered “work.”

With regard to their relationship with adult drug pushers, the most common answer provided by these children was that the adults involved in the drug trade are good to them.

As regards the relationship of the child with other children engaged in the drug trade, many (28.5%) said that it was just work with no personal relationship (see Table 8.14 and 8.15, Appendix II).

8.7 Treatment of other children in the same trade

Over two-thirds (68.29%) said other children in the same activity were treated the same. They explained that this is because they perform the same activities as other children, earn similar profits and have the same vices. Others could not explain why.

A few (11.38%) said their adult employers treated them differently from their peers. They explained that adults could not treat them roughly because they were older and would answer back. One said he was treated differently because his uncle was the pusher while another said he was special.

Table 8.9		
Treatment of other children in the same trade		
	%	N
The same	68.29	84
Different	11.38	14
Other answers	17.89	22
No answer	2.44	3
Total	100.00	123

8.8 Hazards facing children in the drug trade

Table 8.10		Hazards				
	Hurt or injured in work		Witnessed other children hurt		Caught or imprisoned	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	19.51	22	17.07	21	15.45	19
No	78.05	75	78.86	97	81.30	100
No Answer	0.81	1	2.44	3	2.44	3
Others	1.63	2	1.63	2	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	100	123	100	123

More than three-fourths (78%) did not experience being hurt or injured in the illegal drug trade while 19.5% of them said they had been hurt by a drug lord or other adult in the trade. Those who were hurt cited the following reasons: carelessness or not being vigilant enough (3.25%); losing the shabu (2.45%); and failure to remit the money to the pusher (2.45%) (see Table 8.11, Appendix II).

More than three fourths (78.9%) of the respondents said that they had not witnessed other children hurt or injured in work. Some (17.07%) had seen children hurt at work (see Table 8.10, Appendix II).

Most (81.3%) of them had not experienced being caught or imprisoned. But 15.45% of them had already experienced trauma and crisis situations for having been caught or imprisoned.

Based on the focus group discussion with representatives of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Government personnel, it was confirmed that children were arrested with planted evidence and that it was common for police officers to plant shabu on known drug users in the community.

Box No. 8.1 Planting evidence by police officers

“It is the usual alibi that evidence is planted. But some policemen do bring shabu to plant as evidence because some of these juveniles are already notorious and difficult to arrest.”

-Chief Insp. Ernesto Abella Sr., jail warden

8.9 Feelings towards work

Table 8.12		
Tired at work		
	%	N
Yes	63.40	78
No	34.10	42
Other Answers	2.40	3
Total	100.00	123

Table 8.13 Reason for feeling tired		
	%	N
Lack of sleep/wakes up early	47	37
Can't rest on time	46	36
24 hours work	23	18
Because of drug use	23	18
A lot of errands	8.13	10
Other	59.36	73
Total	156.10	192

The majority (63.4%) experienced fatigue in their activities. Common reasons included lack of sleep and waking up early (47%), can't rest on time (46%), 24 hours of work (23%) and because of drug use (23%).

Table 8.14 Feelings towards work		
	%	N
Scared, fear	64.22	79
Nothing, none	21.95	27
Sad	5.70	7
Happy	3.25	4
Bad, ashamed	2.45	3
All other answers	15.51	19
Total	113.08	139

When asked about their feelings towards work, the majority (64.22%) said they were scared and afraid of their work because they might be apprehended or caught (39%) and the work was illegal (7.32%).

A group of respondents (21.95%) said that they felt nothing. These children have become passive and numb. Only a very few said that they were sad (5.70%), happy (3.25%) and bad or ashamed (2.45%).

The main reason for the feelings of fear was because they might be apprehended or get caught (44.72%). The next common reason was that the child was used to it (15.45%) and that it is illegal (7.32%)

The children engaged in the drug trade are not at ease at work and are always in fear. Therefore, they constantly experience stress due to the illegal nature of their work and the fear of being apprehended.

Table 8.15 Reasons for the feelings towards work		
	%	N
Fear of being apprehended and caught	44.72	55
Nothing, I'm used to it	15.45	19
It's illegal	7.32	9
Not applicable	5.69	7
Money, free drugs and friends	4.88	6
No answer	4.88	6
Tired	3.25	4
All other answers	26.82	33
Total	113.01	139

8.10 Consequences based on children's performance

Table 8.16		
Consequences if the child does not perform in the illegal drug trade		
	%	N
No money	33.33	41
Nothing	26.02	32
No food	13.01	16
Can't afford to have vices	10.57	13
All other answers	21.95	27
Total	104.88	129
Table 8.17		
Consequences if child performs well		
	%	N
Bigger income	34.15	42
Happy, okay	11.38	14
Nothing	10.57	13
Earns bonus, rewards	7.32	9
Free use of drugs, rugby	7.32	9
Become trusted, more tasks	7.32	9
All other answers	23.57	29
TOTAL	101.63	125

One-third (33.33%) of the respondents made it clear they would have no money, no food (13.01%) and would not be able to afford to have vices (10.57%) if they did not perform the activities in the trade. Without drug related activities some (1.63%) said they would resort to stealing.

The children's incentives for performing well included bigger income (34.15%), feeling good and happy (11.38%) free use of drugs (7.32%), bonuses and rewards (7.32%), increased trust in them, being assigned more tasks (7.32%) and being able to buy basic needs (4.88%).

Incompetence on the other hand, would see them being punished (i.e. beaten, scolded and warned). Other consequences for incompetence were no income or lesser profit (10.57%), termination (9.76%) and getting jailed (2.44%)

Some respondents, however, expressed passivity saying nothing will happen to them if they performed well (10.57%), if they failed to work well (22.76%) or if they do not work in the trade (26.02%)

8.11 Children's work compared with adults

Approximately 45 percent of the respondents perceived their activities to be similar to those of the adults while 42 percent said otherwise.

Table 8.18		
Consequences if child fails to perform well		
	%	N
Nothing, not forced	22.76	28
Beaten, Scolded, Warned	23.58	29
Terminated	9.76	12
No or Less Income/Profit	10.57	13
All other answers	33.33	41
Total	100	123

Table 8.21 Child's work is the same as adults		
	%	N
Yes	44.72	55
No	42.28	52
Other		
Answers	11.38	14
No Answer	1.63	2
Total	100.00	123

Table 8.22 Existence of work of children aside from the illegal drug trade		
	%	N
Yes	28.46	35
None	69.11	85
No Answer	1.63	2
Other Answer	0.81	1
Total	100.00	123

8.12 Other work of children aside from the illegal drug trade

Over one-fourth (28.46%) of the respondents took part in work aside from the illegal drug trade. A major reason for having other work is to buy food for the family or to eat (24%).

Those who did not have other work (8.2%) explained that they could not find another job because they were undergraduates while another 8.2% said they were still in school.

Some (7.05%) explained that they were too young to have other work. This indicates that they define work as requiring a college degree and do not consider their employment in the drug trade as work (see Table 8.23, Appendix II for the reasons why they have other work).

8.13 Summary and conclusions

Work in the drug trade is not only illegal, it is also hazardous to the health of children who have to perform daily, often at night and with no fixed hours. Children are exposed to risks in the streets and their workplace.

A few were hurt or saw other children hurt and some were imprisoned in their work. Some children were also subject to verbal abuse citing scolding as a factor for working and for performing well.

Tiredness, fear and numbness were constant companions of children involved in the drug trade. The numbness is illustrated when children said nothing would happen if they perform well or bad.; and only a few said they felt bad or ashamed of their work, indicating their acceptance of the illegal trade.

What drives these children to be in the drug trade despite all its risks is the good pay with minimum hard labour, and earning as much as adult workers who have a minimum daily wage of P195 (US\$3.90). They cannot earn this much, this quickly in informal work such as scavenging, vending and others.

Extra income, feeling good and happy, free use of drugs bonuses and rewards were incentives for performing well.

While a few children had other work to augment their income, the majority had no other work either because they felt they were too young, they were in school or they were undergraduates and were not qualified or competent to have regular work. The drug trade has provided these children opportunities to earn well despite their limitations.

Most of these children started in the trade within the last three years showing that children were employed only in the late 1990s. Shabu was introduced to Cebu in the early 1990s but the trading and selling had to go underground because of police raids. Drug traders are now using children as pawns in the drug war.

Chapter IX: Young Adults Involved in the Drug Trade

The interviewers were able to gather 26 respondents aged 18 and above who are involved in the drug trade. While they no longer fall under the definition of a child, the results were still processed to see if they have different characteristics compared to children engaged in the drug trade.

9.1 Characteristics shared by adults and children involved in the drug trade

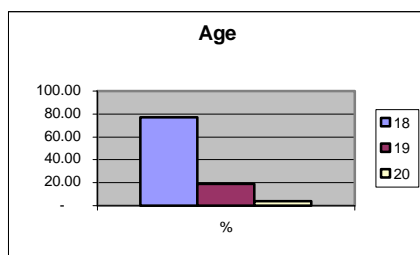
There were two kinds of respondents, community-based respondents (14) and center-based respondents (12). Like children engaged in the drug trade, most young adults engaged in the drug trade were born and lived in Cebu City confirming that even for this older category, migration is not a factor in the involvement in the drug trade.

More men than women were involved in the drug trade. This result is similar to children engaged in the drug trade since the two generations were raised similarly.

Like the children engaged in the drug trade, young adults have the same family size ranging from zero to 13. The results showed slight differences in terms of family conditions but both adults and children had troubled parents and households. (More details are included under Chapter 9 tables in the appendix.)

9.2 Age of adults involved in the drug trade

Figure 9.1 Age of adult respondents in the drug trade



Most of the center-based respondents were 18 years old; the borderline between childhood and adulthood, based on the legal definition of a child. This indicates that many of them were minors when they entered the center.

9.3 Currently in school

There were slightly higher percentages of young adults (69.23%) not in school compared to 63.41% of children involved in the drug trade. There were slightly lower percentage of the former still in school (30.77%) compared to 36.59% of younger counterparts.

Most of those in school were in high school and most had finished primary school. Like the children, the majority were still interested in going back to school.

Other details of schooling will no longer be discussed since they have similar or little difference with children engaged in drug trade. (Refer to the appendix for further tables.)

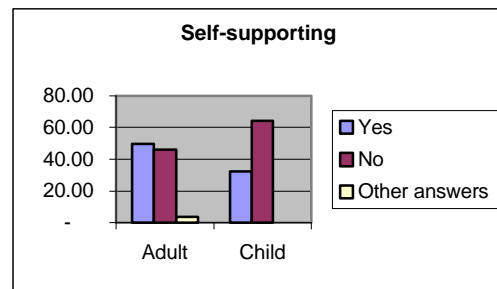
9.4 Family economy

It is in the area of family finances that the results of the older respondents showed a significant difference from their younger counterparts.

The majority (50%) were self-supporting compared to less than one-third (32.5%) of their younger counterparts.

This is related to the fact that 50% were no longer living with their parents, unlike the majority of children (68.29%) who were still with their parents.

Figure 9.2 Self-supporting



More young adults (53.85%) were helping augment family income compared to their younger counterparts (46.34%), although around 80 percent of adults and children said they had financial problems.

9.5 Summary and conclusions

Young adults involved in the drug trade have similar characteristics to those of children involved in the drug trade in terms of migration, sex, family and household size and conditions.

The majority of the adult respondents were aged 18. There were more young adults out of school compared to children. There were also fewer adults still in school, but like the younger counterparts, the majority still wanted to go back to school.

More adults were self-supporting and were helping augment their family income. More adults were also living separately from their parents.

Adults are more likely to live independently and play a bigger role in helping augment the family income than the children engaged in the drug trade. Other than age and financial status, they basically have the same characteristics.

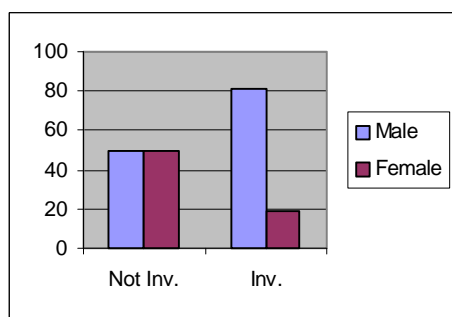
The present conditions of children engaged in the drug trade indicate that they are likely to retain these characteristics and become like the young adults involved in the drug trade in the future.

Chapter X: Community-Based Children Not Involved in the Drug Trade

In this chapter, children who are living in a community known to host drug trading but are not involved in the drug trade are compared with children who are involved in the drug trade. This chapter will highlight some of the differences between these two categories of children. Please refer to the annex for complete tables of this chapter. For brevity, children involved in the drug trade are referred to as child workers for the purpose of this discussion.

10.1 Differences in children's characteristics

Figure 10.1 Sex



There were more girls who are not involved in the drug trade than girls involved in the trade. This confirms that being a girl contributes to non-involvement in the drug trade.

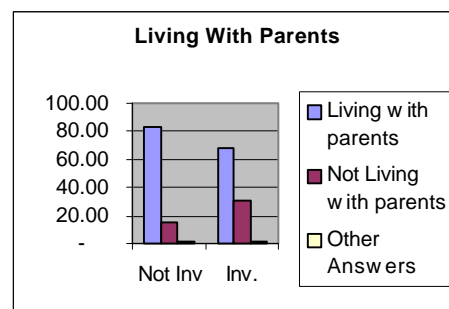
Girls, at an early age, have more responsibilities at home and are trained to manage the household and assist their mothers. Boys on the other hand, are often left to their own devices and allowed to venture away from home.

10.2. Differences in family characteristics

All non-involved children had families while a few children involved in the drug trade had no families. Almost all of the children not involved in the trade (90.2%) had both sets of parents. Having a family and both sets of parents are factors that help children resist the trade.

For those who have a family, it is the condition of their family that matters. Those who are not involved were likely to have parents who were married, 82.35% compared to 63.41% of child workers. Fewer of their parents had experienced separation, 19.61% compared to 37.4% of child workers. More of their parents (77.45%) are also living together compared to 61.79% of parents of child workers.

Figure 10.2 Living with parents



Most (83.33%) of these children were living with their parents compared to only 68.29% of child workers.

Families of these children who were not employed in the drug trade are also relatively stable and less troubled by fights and there is a lower incidence of violence.

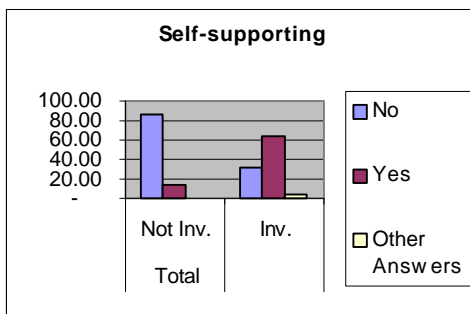
The majority (56.86%) had seen their parents fight, but this was 20% less when compared to 77.2% of child workers who had seen their parents fight. Less than

one-fourth of these children said their parents' fights were violent compared to more than one-third (37.40%) of child workers who said the same.

Incidence of fights among households was around 10% less when compared to children in the drug trade. Also, fewer children (14.71%) had household members arrested than child workers (41.46%). Compared to 13.01% of household members of child workers who had killed someone, only 2.94% of these children's household members had done so.

10.3 Differences in family income

Figure 10.3 Self-supporting



Glaring differences are seen between the income of families of children who are not involved and those of the child workers.

While only one-fourth of child workers said family income was enough, 54.90% of children not involved in the drug trade said so.

These children were also less likely to have financial problems, 52.94% compared to the 80.49% of child workers who were faced with money worries.

Children involved in the drug trade were more likely to be self-supporting, (32.5%) compared to only 13.73% of children who were not in the trade. This is because most (86.27%) of the non-involved children were still dependent on their parents.

Almost three-fourths of these children (72.55%) were not augmenting the family income compared to almost half (45.53%) of child workers.

A better financial situation is apparently a factor that keeps children from getting involved in the drug trade. Since more non-involved children feel that family income is sufficient and most of their parents support them, they are not forced to support themselves.

10.4 Differences in schooling

More children (79.41%) who were not involved in the drug trade were in school compared to those in the drug trade (36.59%).

As stated in an earlier chapter, being in school is a factor that prevents children from getting involved in the drug trade.

10.5 Differences in association and peers

Almost all (94.12%) of the non-involved children were not members of gangs or “barkadas” compared to 58.54% of child workers.

This reinforces the earlier findings that membership in gangs, especially those gangs involved in drugs, is a factor that influences children to work in the drug trade.

10.6 Impact of the drug trade on the child

Because of the possibility existing that the non-involved children are not involved in the trade because they do not know about it, they were asked if the drug trade is present in their community.

Almost three-fourth (74.51%) said the drug trade was present in their community, slightly lower than responses of almost all child workers (94.31%) who said yes.

However, almost all of them (94.12%) were not encouraged by the drug trade. Of the six respondents who explained why, they said it was because they knew that drugs were bad for them.

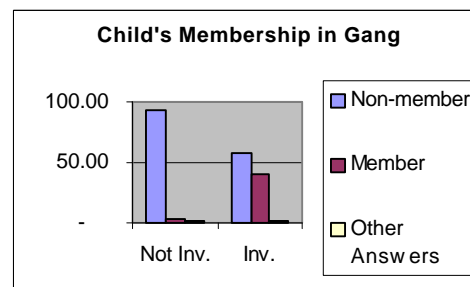
10.7 Summary and conclusion

The research identified children who are not involved in the drug trade who are living in the same communities as children involved in drugs. This was to find out what makes the two categories of children different.

A comparison of children involved in the drug trade with those who are not, shows that gender, family conditions, family’s financial situation, schooling and peer associations are factors that either push the children into the drug trade or pull them away from it. Specifically, being a girl, having a harmonious and stable family, having adequate financial conditions, being in school and not being affiliated with a gang, have made the non-involved children resistant to the lure of money in the drug trade activities, even though they live in a community that harbours the drug trade.

Any intervention programme, therefore, should focus on child-rearing practices that encourage boys to have more responsibilities. The programme should also focus on strengthening families to make them more stable, both psychological and financially. Keeping children in school is another preventive factor. The intervention programme should also consider children’s peers who have a strong influence on them.

Figure 10.4 Children’s membership in gangs



Chapter XI: Community Programmes and Services

This chapter will discuss existing drug rehabilitation and prevention programmes and services by the government and non-government organizations.

11.1 Prevention programmes

There are various government agencies and offices at the local and national levels that undertake prevention activities.

The Cebu City Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (COSAP) is a city government office, which conducts education and advocacy programmes on the dangers of drug abuse in communities and schools

The Dangerous Drugs Board is a government institution established under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972. It conducts anti-drug abuse lectures based on requests from schools and communities.

The Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) is a government agency which implements the National Drug Education Programme (NDEP). It integrates topics relating to drug abuse in subjects such as values, physical education and homeroom classes. DECS supports an advocacy programme called “Just Say No to Drugs” in school.

In the community, Bidlisiw, a non-government organization is providing community-based peer counseling programmes under Bidlisiw’s programme for abused and exploited children. Bidlisiw’s volunteers use adventure-based counseling as a method.

Some problems and gaps that can be observed are as follows:

- Lack of training modules and education programmes for drug abuse prevention.
- Lack of guidebooks for teachers giving lessons on drug abuse prevention.
- No tertiary prevention programme for children who are at high-risk of engaging in the illegal drug trade.
- Lack of funding to support community-based peer counseling programmes.

11.2 Department of Labour Programme: Rescue of Child Labourer Programme

“Sagip Batang Mangagawa (SBM)” (Rescue Child Labourer) Programme is a multi-sectoral organization led by the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE). Its mandate is to rescue children who are illegally employed by establishments such as bars, firecracker factories and others. It does surveillance, rescue, planning and rehabilitation of children as well as conduct advocacy against child labour.

According to Yalyn Gatchalian, Regional Child Labour Coordinator, Region VII, Cebu City, DOLE, the following are the problems identified:

- SBM does not include children involved in the production, sale and trafficking of drugs.

- Parents and relatives are uncooperative in rescue work.
- Some children do not want to be rescued.
- SBM does not cover children employed in the informal sector where the bulk of the child labour cases are found

11.3 Diversion programme of the local police

The Community Scouts, a project of the Child and Youth Relations Section of the Cebu City Police Office, is an open center for juveniles arrested for petty crimes. Instead of being brought to court, the juveniles are diverted to the center where they receive counseling and care.

The problems and gaps observed are:

- Children who are drug dependent or rugby users are mixed with all other children in the Community Scouts center.
- There is no specialized treatment nor a period of confinement for rugby or shabu users who need to undergo detoxification and rehabilitation.

11.4 Enforcement of laws

The Philippine National Police (PNP) enforces the Dangerous Drugs Act and the city ordinance banning the abuse of rugby, cough syrup and other volatile substances. It implements a two-pronged programme of supply reduction through the arrest of drug lords, traffickers, pushers and users, and demands reduction through its advocacy.

Minors or those aged below 18 are arrested for illegal possession of drugs and for pushing of these drugs.

Some problems and gaps observed:

- A known and common practice of police is “planting” shabu or marijuana on street children or arresting them for vagrancy so they will be locked up in jail. This violates the constitutional right of the minor for due process of law and is an affront to justice. This creates a bad image on the part of the police.
- Some law enforcers are drug dependents and others are perceived as protectors of drug traders. There have been law enforcers convicted of drug trafficking. There is a problem of credibility in the eyes of the public. Some respondents said that the raid conducted by the police was just a “show” or a pretense.
- Enforcement is not consistent and names of units or campaigns under PNP assigned to drug enforcement change from time to time.
- Non-enforcement of R.A. 7610 provision where children used as drug couriers are supposed to be victims, not offenders. Many of the children are still charged and detained in various centers.

11.5 Judiciary

Family courts handle cases of juveniles. First offenders found guilty of the crime charged have their sentences suspended and are detained and sent to Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY) in Argao, Cebu run by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). In RRCY, the child is rehabilitated. If the social worker finds the child incorrigible, then he/she will recommend to the court that the child serve the sentence in jail.

Juveniles who have committed a crime of similar nature previously are referred as recidivist. As recidivist, one can no longer avail of the suspended sentence of judgment provided for by the law. They are sent to Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (BBRC) and other jails depending on the gravity of offense. The court also issues commitment orders for juvenile drug dependents to the Drug Rehabilitation and After-Care Center (DRACC).

With the recent establishment of the Family Courts, there are many juveniles who have “over served” their sentences because only these special courts could handle their cases. Over served means they are brought to the court for arraignment or first hearing, and they have already served the sentences of the offense for which they have been charged. In this way, there is already service of sentence before there is a conviction of crime.

Problems and gaps observed are:

- Planting of evidence by police.
- Child is forced to plea guilty even if he is innocent so he can avail of suspended sentence.
- Overstaying of children in detention because it takes months for the court to hear their case.

11.6 Detention centers

The Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center is a detention center for adults and juveniles including children charged for drug trading and illegal possession of drugs in Cebu City. The Cebu Provincial and Detention Center serves as a detention center for the province of Cebu.

Some problems and gaps are:

- No separate detention center for minors; they are mixed with adults.
- Congested and limited facilities, resources and budget. In BBRC, minors’ cells are intended for 20 but an average of 110-150 minors are detained. Of these 30-50 cases are drug related.
- No rehabilitation programmes for drug dependents.

11.7 Government rehabilitation centers

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) runs the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Argao, Cebu for all minors serving suspended sentences. Its center has more than 100 minors.

Another rehabilitation center is the Drug Rehabilitation and After-Care Center (DRACC) of the Narcotics Command of the Philippine National Police. This provides a general rehabilitation programme for 110-150 patients who are voluntary or have commitment orders. Of these, 40-50 are minors.

The National Bureau of Investigation’s Drug Rehabilitation Center is in Argao.

Problems and gaps observed are:

- No rehabilitation programme designed for drug dependents in RRCY.

- Both DRACC and RRCY are overcrowded and have more residents than they can manage. These centers cannot refuse to accept because they are government agencies and that there are orders from the court for the commitment of these children.

11.8 Non-Government rehabilitation centers

There are various private rehabilitation centers in Cebu: Balay Pasilungan, run by the Free Lava is for boys serving suspended sentences; Antonia De Oviedo Center which provides rehabilitation for sexually exploited women and children – some of whom are drug dependent; Philippine Teen Challenge and Hope Center - private rehabilitation centers for drug dependents who volunteer to be treated; and a new private center called “the Last Resort” caters to the relatively rich in the community.

Some problem and gaps are:

- No private rehabilitation center for involuntary commitment of drug dependents.
- No rehabilitation center for minors who are drug users.
- No family therapy center available.

11.9 After-care and reintegration programme

RRCY refers “rehabilitated” minors to the local government unit for monitoring and reintegration.

DRACC requires former patients to visit the center for follow up and counseling and refer them to Narcotics Anonymous.

Some problems and gaps are:

- No community-based reintegration programme.
- No after-care center for drug dependents.
- With no reintegration programme, wards of RRCY and inmates of BBRC go back to the streets and eventually end up in jail.

11.10 Summary and conclusion

Programme interventions for drug abuse problems are inadequate. This is compounded by a lack of research and evaluation of the effectiveness of the various programmes implemented. Clearly, there is no intervention programme for children who are involved in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs by either government or non-government organizations.

Chapter XII: Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

This study describes childrens' involvement in the production and trafficking of illegal drug in Cebu City, Philippines. It focuses on three communities in Cebu City, namely, Kamagayan, Ermita and Luz.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182) calls for the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The Philippines ratified the Convention on November 11, 2000 and commits itself to implementing its provisions. Included in the definitions of worst forms of child labour is the use of children in illegal activities, in particular the production and trafficking of drugs.

12.1 Summary of findings

Three types of respondents were interviewed for the research, (1) center-based children facing drug charges or under treatment for drug use, (2) community-based children involved in the drug trade and (3) community-based children not involved in drug use or trade.

The field research was conducted in two areas, centers and communities. Two kinds of respondents were chosen in the community; those who were involved in the drug trade and those who were not. The research concentrated on only three communities; Barangay Ermita, Barangay Kamagayan, and Barangay Luz. A total of 225 respondents were interviewed—123 were involved in the drug trade and 102 were not involved.

The centers chosen were those with children facing drug problems or cases. These centers included Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center or Cebu City Jail in Lahug, Cebu City, Narcotics Command's Drug Rehabilitation and After-Care Center in Lahug, Cebu City and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)'s Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Argao, Cebu province.

Two centers run by NGOs, Balay Pasilungan in Mambaling, Cebu City and Antonia de Oviedo Center in Pasil and Guadalupe, Cebu City were also included.

12.1.1 Drug trade in the community

Almost all respondents said that the drug trade was present in their communities and three-fourths were encouraged to be involved in it. These children said that the drug traders were so many that it was hard to count them. Based on reports, ocular inspection and results from the interview guide, it is estimated that there are about 1,300 children engaged in the drug trade in Cebu City alone.

The majority of the respondents were aware that barangay officials were involved in the drug trade. Shabu was the most common drug traded. The environment in these communities is so conducive to the trade that they has become a marketplace for drugs.

Drug trade in the community is a pathway leading to children's involvement in the illegal drug trade.

12.1.2 Causes for children's involvement

Children were involved in the drug trade, with the majority starting between the ages of 14 to 16. There were children who started as early as 12 years old. The majority were runners. Others were engaged in posting, as repackers, lookouts, barkers, and in cleaning up paraphernalia.

Money is the main motivation for engaging in the drug trade. The income was primarily spent on the daily requirements of the family.

Other push factors for children's involvement in the drug trade were their dependency on drugs, peer influence and family and sibling's involvement in the drug trade.

Most of the children involved in the drug trade were drug users. Almost half were frequent users. Peer influence, curiosity and experimentation and lack of family stability all contributed to children getting involved in the drug trade.

More than three-fourths of the respondents had peers who were involved in the drug trade. About one-third of the respondents had parents and siblings who were involved in the drug trade.

Children were preferred by drug leaders to carry out tasks in drug trading and trafficking because they were obedient and were not easily detected. Because of their minority status, they cannot be arrested and if imprisoned, they can easily be released.

12.1.3 Characteristics of children's social relationships

Respondents had troubled and chaotic families and households. About one-third of the respondents' parents were separated and more than three-fourths had witnessed their parents fighting, with one-third of the children saying that the fight was violent. Almost half of the household members fought with each other and about one-third said that their fights became violent.

More than three-fourths of the respondents had peers involved in the drug trade. About one-third of their parents and siblings were involved in the drug trade

Push factors for children's involvement in the drug trade were the troubled and disharmonious relationship of the family and household members, the involvement of the family and peers in the drug business and the affiliation with gangs that are involved in drugs. The environment that surrounds the child, specifically whether his/her family and friends are either into drug use or the trade or both plays a large role. With all of these contributing factors, the child's entry into the drug trade is almost inevitable.

12.1.4 Conditions in the drug trade

Work in the drug trade was perceived to be illegal and hazardous to the health of children who are engaged to perform daily activities, often at night with no fixed hours. The children are exposed to risks in the streets and in other areas where drug trafficking takes place.

A few children had been hurt or seen other children hurt and some had been imprisoned due to their engagement in the drug trade. Others were subject to verbal abuse. Fatigue, fear and numbness were constant companions of children involved in the drug trade. Only a few said they felt bad or ashamed of their work, indicating their acceptance of the illegal trade.

What drove these children to be engaged in the drug trade despite all its risks was the good pay received for the few skills needed, earning as much as adult workers who had a minimum daily wage of P195 (US\$3.90). Over one-fourth (26.02%) earned income ranging from P100 to P500 (US\$2 -10). Children do not earn this much in such a short time span in informal work such as scavenging, vending and others.

Extra income, feeling good and happy, free use of drugs bonuses and rewards were incentives for performing well.

While a few had other work to augment their income, the majority had no other work either because they felt they were too young, they were in school or they were undergraduates and thus, were not qualified or competent to have regular work. The drug trade has provided these children the opportunity to earn well despite their limitations.

Most of these children worked for the trade starting within the last three years, an indication showing that children were employed only in the late 1990s. Shabu was introduced to Cebu in the early 1990s but the trading and selling had to go underground because of police raids. Drug traders are now using children as pawns in the drug war.

12.1.5 Community-based children not involved in the drug trade

A comparison of children who are involved in the drug trade to those who are not, shows that sex, family conditions, family's financial situation, schooling and having peers are factors that either push the children into the drug trade or pull them away from it.

All these respondents belong to communities where the drug trade is present, but being a girl and having a family - especially a stable and harmonious one, helped them resist being part of the trade.

The fact that the non-involved children were relatively better off than children involved in drugs and did not have to support themselves or augment family income should be noted. These children were also not influenced by peers because most of them did not belong to gangs.

Even if they knew that the drug trade was present in their communities, almost all of the non-involved children were not encouraged to join the trade. Apparently, their family atmosphere were not receptive to involvement in drug use or trade.

12.1.6 Existing programmes of intervention in the community

Programme interventions for drug abuse are inadequate. This is compounded by a lack of research and evaluation of the effectiveness of the various programmes implemented. Clearly, there is no intervention programme for children who are involved in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs by either government or non-government organizations.

12.2 Conclusion

ILO Convention 182 is unheard of at the local level. The idea of child labourers in the drug trade is new and there are no programmes and policies relating to this subject matter. This is very significant because in Cebu City, adult drug traders are deliberately using children in the business. According to informants, drug dealers started to hire children after there was a crackdown on the illegal drug trade in the early 1990s. Police raids and arrests have in some way, forced the drug traders to hire and hide behind children. Children, with their special traits and characteristics make them effective “salesmen” of drugs.

The use and exploitation of children in the illegal drug trade aggravates the proliferation of the drug trade. Adult drug traders take advantage of children’s agility in running and climbing fast to escape any raid conducted by police officers. They exploit their innocence and vulnerability, the same qualities, which make children less suspect as drug dealers. Additionally, if they are ever caught or arrested, adult drug traders understand that children cannot be imprisoned but only given suspended sentences, or they could be released right away.

Adult drug traders use unsuspecting and innocent children as couriers of drugs. Children as young as two, seven and eight years old are being used by drug traders to hide and cover them. Decks of shabu are inserted and hidden in the clothing or the bodies of these children. In this way, even if police officers frisk or suspect the drug dealer they will not find anything on him.

Adult drug traders exploit and manipulate the vulnerability of children by teaching and ordering them to perform various activities in the drug trade. Sometimes the adult traders are their own family members or relatives thus making it doubly difficult for children to resist being involved in the trade.

The drug trade is so rampant and extensive that the whole community is familiar, related to or involved in it in some way or another. It has become a community livelihood and is intertwined with the daily activities of the occupants in the area.

This makes it very dangerous because the community has become a “known outlet” of illegal drugs. The selling has become open and known. Users and prospective buyers in need of drugs just go to the area to buy drugs. There, enterprising young salesmen and middlemen who stand to gain a small percentage or share out of the sale meet them. There is now a place where safe trading can be carried out because it is tolerated or even supported by the community. This enhances accessibility to illegal drugs.

In this structure, police enforcement has become useless and ineffective because of its wide scope and range of problems. This is an avenue for corruption. Police officers sometimes go to the area to conduct “raids” but it is more as a show that the institution is doing something about it.

There is no doubt that children in this trade carry out their assignments under very hazardous conditions as can be seen in the study. They spend more than the eight-hours per day in drug trade activities – eight hours being the standard mandated in the labour code. The children perform tasks mostly at night until dawn, and face risks of being caught every time. Guilt, numbness and fatigue are common.

Although money may seem to be the potent reason for choosing to be engaged in the trade, other factors cannot be discounted. Unstable conditions in the family, peer influence, family and

community support for the drug trade and being out of school are other factors that lure children to enter the drug trade.

The lack of data on drug abuse and drug trade in the locality partially explains government inaction and ineffectiveness in handling the problem. Based on the present government intervention, none really answer to the problem of children's involvement in the rug trade.

12.3 Recommendations

It is recommended that long and short term planning should be conducted to answer this problem.

Short term and immediate interventions

It is suggested that there be a systematic move to identify the children who fall under the high risk group for employment in the illegal drug trade and a specific programme for them is created.

Since there are children who said that they were forced, directed and ordered by drug pushers, parents and drug lords, to be engaged in the business, it is suggested that the Department of Labour and Employment in their Sagip Batang Manggagawa (SBM) should conduct rescue operations and that Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) take protective custody of these children.

There are those that showed interests in going back to school but just do not have the money for support; it is recommended that scholarship programmes be granted. It is known that even though public elementary schools are free; there is still a need for financial support for sustenance, clothing, projects and other school materials.

There are children in the drug trade who do not have any homes and are without families. It is recommended that DSWD be more aggressive in taking protective custody of these children and facilitate their placement in an alternative home environment like foster families.

For those migrants who came to the city for various reasons but plan to go back to their province, funding and financial support should be given. Although this has been done by the local government unit and DSWD, there is no aggressive and proactive programme to identify these children until their problem is known once they are arrested or in jail.

There are children who are into the drug trade because of family problems. Immediate and appropriate family therapy should be given. There is no NGO or government agency rendering family therapy sessions for children who are into drug abuse or drug trade.

Also, as suggested by a DSWD representative, there is an urgent need for culturally appropriate and effective drug abuse textbooks and guidebooks for trainers and teachers.

For long term programmes

In the international arena, drug abuse and the fight against illegal drugs have shifted from a predominantly police problem to a more comprehensive approach as a medical or public health concern. The fight for drug abuse cannot be answered by mere police enforcement. Other interventions are necessary to be more effective.

Both government and NGOs should adopt prevention programmes for high-risk children for drug use or drug employment aside from the primary prevention programmes. Family focused and community based prevention programmes are recommended.

The areas where the marketplaces for drugs exist are squatter areas. It is recommended that the local government should prioritize these areas and make a comprehensive plan for squatters.

Further research

Areas for further research should include the identification of “drug abuse resistant traits.” This is a term coined by the researchers to mean, “traits of children that makes them resist drug abuse even though their family, peers or community are into drug trade.”

Initial factors that differentiate children in the community who are not involved compared to those involved are as follows: more of those not involved are in schools compared to those involved and they have parents who cared for them. Interventions could be designed to identify and develop traits of children that would make them resistant to drug abuse and involvement.

It is recommended that further research be done on the relationship between drug use and drug trade activities of these children. Sometimes, an adult drug trader takes advantage of the drug dependence of these children and their helplessness. The study did not dwell much on the relationship between these two factors but it is clear that almost all of the children involved in the drug trade are also users.

Based on interviews, it seems the children start as users before they become traders, although, a few of them are not users but only drug traders. On the other hand, when asked how they spend their income from the drug trade, the most common answer is that they use their money for basic necessities. So, it would seem that they are not in the drug trade solely because they are drug users. This area can be an avenue for a more in-depth study.

End Notes

Given the vast nature of the problem, the natural reaction of various groups is to be immobilized. Some residents will say “It (the drug trade) is okay as long as it is not in my place.”

Inaction is detrimental and promotes exponential growth of the drug trade in a given locality. By allowing illegal drugs to be sold and tolerated in a certain area, a marketplace is established.

Eliminating children’s involvement in the illegal drug trade will cripple the efficient and effective marketing mechanism of this business, thereby providing children their human rights while curbing drug abuse.

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Appendix I

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF STUDY OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN THE DRUG TRADE

A. Drug Trade in the Community	Findings
Presence of Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 94.31% of respondents of children in the drug trade said the drug trade is present in their community
Encouraged by the Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 79.67% of children in the trade were encouraged to participate in the drug trade
Number of Drug Traders in the Community	<input type="checkbox"/> 50.41% of children in the drug trade cannot estimate the number because they are too many
Knowledge of Community Officials Involved in Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 34.15% of children in the drug trade know of community officials involved in the trade
Drugs Traded in the Community	<input type="checkbox"/> 91.06% shabu <input type="checkbox"/> 4.07% rugby <input type="checkbox"/> 2.44% marijuana
B. Children's Involvement in the Drug Trade	
Involvement in the Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> All 123 child respondents are involved in carrying out drug trade activities <input type="checkbox"/> 26 adult respondents involved in the drug trade participated in the study
Age When Child Enters the Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 66.6% start at 14-16 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 25.20% start at 11-13 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 4.87% start at 6-10 years old
Presence of Children in Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 88.62% of children in the drug trade confirmed the presence of children <input type="checkbox"/> 1,300 estimated child drug trade workers in Cebu City
Age of the Youngest Child Involved in the Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 21.13% cite 5-10 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 55.28% cite 11-15 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 8.9% cite 16-20 years old
Role of the Child Respondents in the Illegal Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 66.67% are runners <input type="checkbox"/> 25.20% are posting <input type="checkbox"/> 21.95% are repacking
Activities in the Illegal Drug Trade where Children are Preferred	<input type="checkbox"/> 57.72% cite work as runners <input type="checkbox"/> 13.01% cite work as posting <input type="checkbox"/> 10.57% have no idea

C. Causes for Children's Involvement in the Illegal Drug Trade	
Reasons for Involvement in the Illegal Drug Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 67.48% to earn money <input type="checkbox"/> 24.39% for drug use or vice <input type="checkbox"/> 14.63% as means of living <input type="checkbox"/> 8.94% not in school
Use of Child's Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 54.47% for basic necessities <input type="checkbox"/> 22.76% to buy drugs <input type="checkbox"/> 21.95% give money to family, relatives and friends <input type="checkbox"/> 17.89% for entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> 12.20% for home furnishings or anything the child wants <input type="checkbox"/> 8.13% for gambling <input type="checkbox"/> 4.07% for schooling <input type="checkbox"/> 2.44% for savings or additional budget
Reasons Why Children are Preferred in the Illegal Drug Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 52.03% cite children are not easily detected <input type="checkbox"/> 14.63% do not know <input type="checkbox"/> 9.76% because children easily agrees, obeys <input type="checkbox"/> 5.69% "cannot be arrested or imprisoned but released" <input type="checkbox"/> 3.25% children are alert and quick to escape <input type="checkbox"/> 3.25% children are paid small or less
Family and Peer's Involvement in Illegal Drug Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 27.27% have parents involved in drug trade <input type="checkbox"/> 28.46% have siblings involved in illegal drug trade <input type="checkbox"/> 80.5% have peers involved in illegal drug trade <input type="checkbox"/> 39.84% are members of gangs of which 95% are into drugs
Drug Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 91.87% are drug users <input type="checkbox"/> 23.58% use daily or many times in a day <input type="checkbox"/> 21.14% use drugs occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> 59% are still using drugs

D. Characteristics of Children in the Drug Trade	
Origin	<input type="checkbox"/> 73.2% are born in Cebu City <input type="checkbox"/> 75.6% live in Cebu City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 34.96% since birth - 25.20% more than five years
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> 81.30% boys <input type="checkbox"/> 18.79% girls
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 23.57% are 10 – 14 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 13.82% are 15 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 28.46% are 16 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 34.15% are 17 years old
Schooling	<input type="checkbox"/> 63.41% are not in school <input type="checkbox"/> 55.28% completed primary school <input type="checkbox"/> 43.90% are interested in going back to school
Family Size and Composition	<input type="checkbox"/> Average family size is six <input type="checkbox"/> 77.24% have both parents alive <input type="checkbox"/> 18.70% one parent is dead <input type="checkbox"/> 1.63% both parents are dead
Household Size	<input type="checkbox"/> Average household size is 5
Ordinal System in the family	<input type="checkbox"/> 27.64% are the eldest child <input type="checkbox"/> 23.58% are second eldest child <input type="checkbox"/> 17.07% are the youngest child <input type="checkbox"/> 11.38% are the third eldest child
Living with Parents	<input type="checkbox"/> 68.29% are living with their parents
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/> 63.4% are married <input type="checkbox"/> 30.89% are not married <input type="checkbox"/> 61.79% are living together <input type="checkbox"/> 30.08% are separated <input type="checkbox"/> 37.4% have experienced separation
Parents' Fights	<input type="checkbox"/> 77.2% have witnessed their parents fight <input type="checkbox"/> 37.40% said fights are violent
Household Fights	<input type="checkbox"/> 46.34% have household members fighting <input type="checkbox"/> 35.77% of these household members have violent fights
Family Economy	<input type="checkbox"/> 80.49% have financial problems <input type="checkbox"/> 65.85% said family's income is not enough <input type="checkbox"/> 46.34% are augmenting family income <input type="checkbox"/> 32.5% are self-supporting

E. Conditions	
Time and Place of Work	<input type="checkbox"/> 33.33% work everyday <input type="checkbox"/> 25.2% work in the evening <input type="checkbox"/> 46.34% work variable hours <input type="checkbox"/> 37.4% work in the streets <input type="checkbox"/> 22.76% work at home <input type="checkbox"/> 10.57% work in the neighborhood <input type="checkbox"/> 10.57% work in stores <input type="checkbox"/> 8.94% variable
Length of Service of Work	<input type="checkbox"/> 30.08% worked in the trade for more than 6 months to 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> 20.33% 2 years to less than 3 years
Mode of Payment	<input type="checkbox"/> 44.7% cash <input type="checkbox"/> 16.3% variable depending on arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> 15.4% by commission <input type="checkbox"/> 12.2% free drug use <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3% given basic needs
Average Daily Income	<input type="checkbox"/> 26.20% earn P100 but less than P500 (US\$2-10) <input type="checkbox"/> 22.76% variable income <input type="checkbox"/> 16.26% less than P100
Hazards at Work	<input type="checkbox"/> 19.51% were hurt <input type="checkbox"/> 17.07% witnessed other children hurt <input type="checkbox"/> 15.45% caught or imprisoned
Feelings Towards Work	<input type="checkbox"/> 63.40% experienced tiredness <input type="checkbox"/> 64.22% scared, afraid <input type="checkbox"/> 21.95% feel nothing, none
Consequences	<p>If child fails to work in the illegal drug trade</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 33.33% will have no money <input type="checkbox"/> 26.02% nothing will happen <input type="checkbox"/> 13.01% no food <input type="checkbox"/> 10.57% can't afford to have vices <p>If child performs well</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 34.15% will have bigger income <input type="checkbox"/> 11.38% will be happy, okay <input type="checkbox"/> 7.32% earn bonus, rewards <input type="checkbox"/> 7.32% free use of drugs, rugby <p>If child fails to work well</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 23.58% child will be beaten, scolded, warned <input type="checkbox"/> 22.76% nothing will happen to child <input type="checkbox"/> 10.57% no or less income <input type="checkbox"/> 9.76% terminated
Other Work of Child Aside from Illegal Drug Trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 28.46% have other work aside from illegal drug trade

F. Young Adults in the Drug Trade	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 76.92% are 18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 19.23% are 19 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 3.85% are 20 years old
Schooling	<input type="checkbox"/> 69.23% are not in school <input type="checkbox"/> 76.92% completed primary school <input type="checkbox"/> 61.54% are interested in going back to school
Family Income	<input type="checkbox"/> 50% are self supporting <input type="checkbox"/> 50% are no longer living with their parents <input type="checkbox"/> 53.85% are helping augment family income <input type="checkbox"/> 80.77% have financial problems
G. Community-based Children who are Not Involved in the Drug Trade	
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> 50% are girls compared to only 18.70% girls who are drug trade workers <input type="checkbox"/> 50% are boys, fewer compared to 81.30% boys who are drug trade workers
Family Size	<input type="checkbox"/> Average family size is five compared to child drug trade worker's family size which is six
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/> 90.2% have both parents compared to 77.24% for children in the drug trade <input type="checkbox"/> Only 19.61% have parents who experienced separation compared to 37.4% for children in the drug trade <input type="checkbox"/> 77.45% of their parents are living together compared to 61.79% of parents of children in the drug trade <input type="checkbox"/> 56.86% have seen their parents fight, 20% lesser than that of children in the drug trade who saw their parents fight <input type="checkbox"/> 14.71% said parents fight is violent compared to 37.40% of child drug trade workers who said the same
Living with their Parents	<input type="checkbox"/> 83.33% are living with their parents compared to 68.29% of children in the drug trade <input type="checkbox"/>
Family Income	<input type="checkbox"/> 54.90% said family income is enough compared to only 25.20% of children in the drug trade who said so.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 52.49% have financial problems compared to 80.49% of children in the drug trade ❑ Only 13.73% are self-supporting compared to 32.5% of children in the drug trade ❑ 72.55% are not augmenting family income while only 45.53% of children in the drug trade are not augmenting family income
Schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 79.41% are in school compared to only 36.59% of children in the drug trade
Gang Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 94.12% are not members of gangs compared to 58.54% of children in the drug trade who are non-members.
Knowledge of Drug Trade in the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 74.51% said drug trade is present in their community, compared to 94.31% of children in the drug trade who said the same
Encouraged by the Drug Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 94.12% are not encouraged by the drug trade compared to only 15.45% of children in the drug trade who said the same.

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Tables: Chapter III - Drug Trade in the Community

Table 3.1 Entertainment in the Community

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Basketball	24.39	30	0.81	1	25.20	31
Strolling & going out with friends	14.63	18	5.69	7	20.33	25
Disco/dancing	3.25	4	8.13	10	11.38	14
Volleyball	10.57	13	-		10.57	13
Nothing	5.69	7	4.07	5	9.76	12
Drugs/substance/alcohol abuse	8.94	11	0.81	1	9.76	12
Videoke	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Watching TV	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
Computer games/video games	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
Gambling	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Video karera	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Games	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Loitering	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
No answer	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Mahjong	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
Bingo	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Having a sweetheart	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
Playing cards	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Billiard	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Hantak	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Badminton	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Gossiping	0.81	1	1.63	2	2.44	3
Sports	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Baseball	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Ping-pong	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Snatching	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Listening to music	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Soccer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Kite flying	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Scrabble	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Not applicable	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Playing guitar	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Anything	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Sex	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Biking	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Internet	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Chess	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Takes charge of the store	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Total	139.02	171	27.64	34	166.67	205

**Table 3.2 Entertainment
Participated in by the Children in
the Community**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	21.95	27	10.57	13	32.52	40
Basketball	28.46	35	0.81	1	29.27	36
Disco	3.25	4	7.32	9	10.57	13
Billiard	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
Videoke	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
Volleyball	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Gambling	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Drugs/substance/alcohol abuse	4.07	5	1.63	2	5.69	7
Video karera	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Mahjong	0.81	1	1.63	2	2.44	3
"Takyan" and "jolins"	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
No answer	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Not applicable	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Lawn tennis	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
All games and sports	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Games	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Computer games/video games	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Playing cards	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Sports	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Skating	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Barkada	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Llstening to music	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Poridge eating constest	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Bingo	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Playing guitar	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Sangguniang Kabataan activities	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
"Harana"	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Fiesta	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Drama	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Watching tv	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
"Tubig-tubig"	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Tournaments	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Takes charge of the store	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Total	108.13	133	26.02	32	134.15	165

**Table 3.3 Presence of the Drug
Trade in the Community**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	75.61	93	18.70	23	94.31	116
None	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Other answers	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 3.4 Encouraged by the Drug Trade in the Community

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	64.23	79	15.45	19	79.67	98
No	13.01	16	2.44	3	15.45	19
Other answer	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
No answer	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 3.5 Reasons Why the Children were Encouraged to enter the Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Because of money	43.09	53	16.26	20	59.35	73
Free use of drugs	10.57	13	2.44	3	13.01	16
Not applicable	9.76	12	0.81	1	10.57	13
Peer pressure and influence	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
Ordered and commanded	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
Family business	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Undetermined	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
No answer	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Recruited	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
It's good	1.63	2		1	2.44	3
Because of neighbors	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Tempted	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Nothing	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
To buy drugs	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Influenced by the family members	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
For fun	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
For experience	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
For food	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Standby, no work	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Taught	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	96.75	119	22.76	29	120.33	148

Table 3.6 Number of Drug Traders in the Community

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Very many, can't estimate	36.59	45	13.82	17	50.41	62
Less than 10	15.45	19	1.63	2	17.07	21
No answer	13.01	16	-		13.01	16
Many	7.32	9	1.63	2	8.94	11
Don't know	5.69	7	1.63	2	7.32	9
Only a few of them	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
More than 10 but less than 50	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 3.7 Knowledge of Community Officials in Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No knowledge	51.22	63	10.57	13	61.79	76
With knowledge	26.83	33	7.32	9	34.15	42
Other answers	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 3.8 Description of Involvement of Community Officials in the Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	47.15	58	8.13	10	55.28	68
Not sure	4.07	5	4.07	5	8.13	10
Barangay tanod	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
I don't know	3.25	4	1.63	2	4.88	6
Protectors	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Pusher	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
None	0.81	1	2.44	3	3.25	4
Supplier	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
User	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Undetermined	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Encourage and assist	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
"Tong" collector	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Barangay councilor	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Runner	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Financier	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Barangay captain	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	83.74	104	19.51	24	103.25	127

Table 3.9 Effect On Children of Community Officials Involvement in Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	44.72	55	8.94	11	53.66	66
Nothing	4.88	6	4.88	6	9.76	12
Undetermined	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
No answer	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
I don't like it because they are role models	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Bad, ugly	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
Not good	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
Angry	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Encouraged to join drug trade	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
I don't know	-		2.44	3	2.44	3
Lost my respect	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Afraid that they might apprehend me	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Ironical	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 3.10 Drugs Traded in the Community

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Shabu	73.17	90	17.89	22	91.06	112
Rugby	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Marijuana	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Nubain	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
No answer	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not applicable	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	83.74	103	18.70	23	102.44	126

Tables: Chapter IV - Children's Involvement in the Drug Trade

Table 4.1 Involvement of Respondent in Illegal Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Involved	81.30	100	20.57	23	100.00	123
Total	81.30	100	20.57	23	100.00	123

Table 4.2 Age When the Child Started Work in the Illegal Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
6	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
8	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
9	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
10	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
11	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
12	7.32	9	1.63	2	8.94	11
13	8.94	11	1.63	2	10.57	13
14	18.70	23	5.69	7	24.39	30
15	20.33	25	4.88	6	25.20	31
16	9.76	12	4.07	5	13.82	17
17	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
No Answer	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 4.3 Presence of Children in the Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	71.54	88	17.07	21	88.62	109
None	8.94	11	0.81	1	9.76	12
No answer	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Total	81.30		18.70		100.00	123

Table 4.4 Age of the Youngest Child Involved

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
5	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
8	2.44	3	1.63	2	4.07	5
9	3.25	4	1.63	2	4.88	6
10	8.13	10	1.63	2	9.76	12
11	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
12	12.20	15	4.88	6	17.07	21
13	8.94	11	3.25	4	12.20	15
14	12.20	15	1.63	2	13.82	17
15	8.13	10	0.81	1	8.94	11
16	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
17	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
18	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
20	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
No answer	15.45	19		1	16.26	20
Total	81.30	100	17.89	23	100.00	123

Table 4.5 Role of Child Respondent in the Illegal Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Runner	53.66	66	13.01	16	66.67	82
Posting	21.14	26	4.07	5	25.20	31
Re-packing	15.45	19	6.50	8	21.95	27
Buyer	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Pusher and selling	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
All around, anything	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Selling	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Deliver and repacks foul of tissue	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Bring and keep shabu during raid	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not applicable	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	107.32	132	23.58	29	130.89	161

Table 4.6 Work Where Child is Involved in Illegal Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Runner	19.51	24	8.94	11	28.46	35
I don't know	14.63	18	2.44	3	17.07	21
Posting	13.82	17	-		13.82	17
Re-packing	12.20	15	-		12.20	15
Selling	8.13	10	0.81	1	8.94	11
Undetermined	5.69	7	2.44	3	8.13	10
Look-out in the "suyopanan"	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Buy/delivers shabu	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
No answer	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Not applicable	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Informer of the pushers	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Shabu inserted in child's diaper	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	87.80	108	15.45	19	103.25	127

Table 4.7 Description of Activities in the Illegal Drug trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Runner	19.51	24	8.94	11	28.46	35
Delivers shabu, pusher	23.58	29	2.44	3	26.02	32
Dangerous/difficult	12.20	15	5.69	7	17.89	22
Repacker	8.94	11	5.69	7	14.63	18
Posting	8.13	10	0.81	1	8.94	11
Fine, easy job	5.69	7	1.63	2	7.32	9
Tiring	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
Collector of money	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
Look-out	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Barker	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
Nothing	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not applicable	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Stays home & waits for users	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Handles shabu in case of raid	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Manages drug trade of grandmother	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Boring	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Meager income	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	101.63	125	27.64	34	129.27	159

**Table 4.8 Reasons for
Involvement in the Illegal
Drug Trade**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
To earn money	50.41	62	17.07	21	67.48	83
For drug use/vice	20.33	25	4.07	5	24.39	30
As a means of living/work	12.20	15	2.44	3	14.63	18
Meantime/not in school	6.50	8	2.44	3	8.94	11
Because of problem	3.25	4	3.25	4	6.50	8
Feed/give to family	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Peer influence	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Ordered, directed and recruited	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Unresponsive/undetermined	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
No answer	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Forced and compelled	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Because of poverty	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	112.20	138.00	30.89	38	143.09	176

**Table 4.9 Reasons for
Choosing Work in the Illegal
Drug Trade**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
To earn money	46.34	57	12.20	15	58.54	72
For drug use/vice	17.89	22	3.25	4	21.14	26
Peer influence	11.38	14	3.25	4	14.63	18
As a means of living/work	6.50	8	4.07	5	10.57	13
Feed/give to family	6.50	8	4.07	5	10.57	13
Because of poverty	0.81	1	4.07	5	4.88	6
Meantime/not in school	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Because of problem	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
No answer	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Forced and compelled	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Ordered, directed and recruited	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not applicable	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Unresponsive/undetermined	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	103.25	127.00	31.71	39	134.96	166

Table 4.10 Use of Child's Income

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Basic necessities	43.09	53	11.38	14	54.47	67
Buy drugs	19.51	24	3.25	4	22.76	28
Given to family, relatives	13.82	17	4.88	6	18.70	23
Entertainment expenses	17.07	21	0.81	1	17.89	22
Variable/buy anything	7.32	9	2.44	3	9.76	12
Gambling	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Not applicable	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Schooling	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
To give/support peers	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
No answer	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
Home furnishings/personal wants	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Savings/additional budget	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Undetermined/unresponsive	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	129.27	159	27.64	34	156.91	193

Table 4.11 Reasons Why Children Are Preferred

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not easily detected	38.21	47	13.82	17	52.03	64
Does not know	12.20	15	2.44	3	14.63	18
Not applicable	8.13	10	1.63	2	9.76	12
Easily agrees, obeys	8.94	11	0.81	1	9.76	12
Cannot be arrested, imprisoned but released	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
Alert, easy to escape	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Because their pay is small	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
For children to have money	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
For children to be able to use drugs	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Good handler of drugs, clever	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
The son worker can be trusted	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Same with adults, child not preferred	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	86.18	106	19.51	24	105.69	130

Table 4.12 Tasks in the Illegal Drug Trade for which Children are Preferred

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Runner	42.28	52	15.45	19	57.72	71
Posting	10.57	13	2.44	3	13.01	16
No idea	9.76	12	0.81	1	10.57	13
Undetermined	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Deliver	6.50	8	1.63	2	8.13	10
Not applicable	5.69	7	2.44	3	8.13	10
No answer	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
Re-packing	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
All	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
None	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Barker	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
The same with adults	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Handler	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	96.75	119	25.20	31	121.95	150

Tables: Chapter V - Characteristics of Children in the Drug Trade

Table 5.1 Place of Origin

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Born within cebu city	58.54	72	14.63	18	73.17	90
Born outside cebu province	13.82	17	1.63	2	15.45	19
Born within cebu province	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
No answer	4.07	5	1.63	2	5.69	7
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.2 Community Address

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Within cebu city	60.16	74	15.45	19	75.61	93
Undetermined	14.63	18	3.25	4	17.89	22
Within cebu province	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Outside cebu province	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.3 Length of Stay in Cebu City

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Since birth	26.83	33	8.13	10	34.96	43
More than 5 years	23.58	29	1.63	2	25.20	31
No answer	16.26	20	4.07	5	20.33	25
Less than 4 years	8.13	10	1.63	2	9.76	12
Undetermined	6.50	8	3.25	4	9.76	12
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.4 Age and Sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
10	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
11	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
12	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
13	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
14	7.32	9	3.25	4	10.57	13
15	12.20	15	1.63	2	13.82	17
16	21.14	26	7.32	9	28.46	35
17	27.64	34	6.50	8	34.15	42
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.5 Child Currently In School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not in school	52.03	64	11.38	14	63.41	78
In school	29.27	36	7.32	9	36.59	45
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.6 Grade Level of Child Currently In School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No schooling	52.03	64	11.38	14	63.41	78
1st year high school	8.13	10	1.63	2	9.76	12
2nd year high school	5.69	7	3.25	4	8.94	11
4th year high school	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
3rd year high school	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
Grade 5	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Grade 6	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Grade 3	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
2nd year college	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Grade 1	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.7 Completed Primary Schooling

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Completed	40.65	50	14.63	18	55.28	68
Not completed	27.64	34	3.25	4	30.89	38
Still in primary school	12.20	15	-		12.20	15
Undetermined	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.8 Age When Child Left School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
7	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
8	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
9	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
10	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
11	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
12	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
13	12.20	15	2.44	3	14.63	18
14	8.94	11	1.63	2	10.57	13
15	8.94	11	0.81	1	9.76	12
16	4.07	5	2.44	3	6.50	8
17	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Not applicable	26.83	33	8.94	11	35.77	44
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.9 Grade Level when Child Left School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No answer	28.46	35	8.13	10	36.59	45
1st year high school	7.32	9	3.25	4	10.57	13
Grade 6	5.69	7	1.63	2	7.32	9
Grade 5	7.32	9	-		7.32	9
Grade 4	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
2nd year high school	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
3rd year high school	2.44	3	2.44	3	4.88	6
Elementary graduate	3.25	4	1.63	2	4.88	6
Grade 3	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Grade 2	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Grade 1	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
1st year college	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Highschool graduate	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
4th year high school	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Day care	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.10 Reasons for Leaving School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No money, not supported	27.64	34	5.69	7	33.33	41
Not applicable	17.07	21	7.32	9	24.39	30
Fooling around	16.26	20	0.81	1	17.07	21
Family problems	11.38	14	1.63	2	13.01	16
Peer influence	8.13	10	0.81	1	8.94	11
Because of drug use	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Admitted in centers	6.50	8	1.63	2	8.13	10
School problems	6.50	8	-	0	6.50	8
Bored	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
No answer	-	0	1.63	2	1.63	2
Working	0.81	1	-	0	0.81	1
Married	-	0	0.81	1	0.81	1
Met an accident	0.81	1	-	0	0.81	1
Total	107.32	132	21.95	27	129.27	159

Table 5.11 Child's Interest in Going Back to School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Interested	36.59	45	7.32	9	43.90	54
Not applicable	29.27	36	7.32	9	36.59	45
Not interested	13.01	16	4.07	5	17.07	21
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Other answer	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.12 Presence of Illness

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	60.16	74	16.26	20	76.42	94
Yes	20.33	25	2.44	3	22.76	28
Other answers	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.13 Family Size

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
1	-		-		-	-
2	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
3	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
4	10.57	13	3.25	4	13.82	17
5	17.07	21	4.88	6	21.95	27
6	16.26	20	6.50	8	22.76	28
7	12.20	15	0.81	1	13.01	16
8	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
9	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
10	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
11	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
12	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
13	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.14 Household Size

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
1	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
2	6.50	8	4.07	5	10.57	13
3	10.57	13	0.81	1	11.38	14
4	7.32	9	3.25	4	10.57	13
5	16.26	20	3.25	4	19.51	24
6	12.20	15	5.69	7	17.89	22
7	8.13	10	-		8.13	10
8	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
9	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
10	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
11	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
12	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
13	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.15 Parents Dead or Alive

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Both are alive	63.41	78	13.82	17	77.24	95
One is already dead	14.63	18	4.07	5	18.70	23
Other answers	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Both are dead	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.16 Living with Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	53.66	66	14.63	18	68.29	84
No	26.83	33	4.07	5	30.89	38
Other answers	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.17 Ordinal System in the Family

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Eldest	24.39	30	3.25	4	27.64	34
Second	17.07	21	6.50	8	23.58	29
Third	9.76	12	1.63	2	11.38	14
Fourth	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Fifth	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Youngest	12.20	15	4.88	6	17.07	21
Only Child	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
Undetermined	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.18 House and Land Ownership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Own home only	43.09	53	13.01	16	56.10	69
No land no home	18.70	23	4.88	6	23.58	29
No answer	9.76	12	-		9.76	12
Other answers	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
Own land and home	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.19 House Materials

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Semi-concrete	35.77	44	9.76	12	45.53	56
Light	28.46	35	8.13	10	36.59	45
Concrete	8.94	11	-		8.94	11
No answer	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Other answers	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.20 Financial Problem

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	62.60	77	17.89	22	80.49	99
None	15.45	19	0.81	1	16.26	20
No answers	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Other answers	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.21 Income Enough for Family

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	48.78	60	17.07	21	65.85	81
Yes	24.39	30	0.81	1	25.20	31
Other answers	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
No answers	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.22 Child Augmenting Family Income

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	36.59	45	9.76	12	46.34	57
No	38.21	47	7.32	9	45.53	56
Other answers	4.07	5	1.63	2	5.69	7
No answers	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.23 Work of the Child Before the Work in the Illegal Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	17.89	22	10.57	13	28.46	35
In school	20.33	25	3.25	4	23.58	29
Loitering	17.89	22	2.44	3	20.33	25
No answer	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Working	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
Drug user	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Snatching	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Gambling	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Househelp	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Sports	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Stonecraft worker	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Prostitution	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Vending	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Trisikad/cargador	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Repairman	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.24 Age when the Child Started Working

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
7	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
8	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
9	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
10	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
11	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
12	4.07	5	2.44	3	6.50	8
13	8.13	10	0.81	1	8.94	11
14	13.82	17	4.07	5	17.89	22
15	12.20	15	2.44	3	14.63	18
16	6.50	8	4.07	5	10.57	13
No answer	22.76	28	3.25	4	26.02	32
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 5.25 Self-Supporting

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	52.8	65	11.4	14	64.2	79
Yes	32.5	40	6.5	8	32.5	40
Other Answers	2.4	3	1	0.8	3.3	4
Total	87.7	108	18.9	22.8	100	Shee

Tables: Chapter VI - Drug Use of Children in the Drug Trade

Table 6.1 Child's Use of Illegal Drugs

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
User	74.80	92	17.07	21	91.87	113
Never uses drugs	6.50	8	1.63	2	8.13	10
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 6.2 Frequency of Drug Use

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Daily, once to many time a day	21.14	26	2.44	3	23.58	29
Occasionally	15.45	19	5.69	7	21.14	26
Variable, depending on many factors	13.01	16	5.69	7	18.70	23
Many times, frequent, always	10.57	13	2.44	3	13.01	16
Not applicable	8.13	10	2.44	3	10.57	13
Less than three times a week	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
More than three times to six times a week	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
No answer	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 6.3 First Drug Used by the Child

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Shabu	31.71	39	10.57	13	42.28	52
Rugby	29.27	36	3.25	4	32.52	40
Marijuana	11.38	14	3.25	4	14.63	18
No answer	8.13	10	1.63	2	9.76	12
Syrup	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 6.4 Age When Child Used Drugs the First Time

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
8	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
9	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
10	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
11	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
12	11.38	14	0.81	1	12.20	15
13	10.57	13	2.44	3	13.01	16
14	13.01	16	5.69	7	18.70	23
15	13.01	16	5.69	7	18.70	23
16	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
17	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
No Answer	12.20	15	2.44	3	14.63	18
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 6.5 Reason For Using Drugs the First Time

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Peer influence	27.64	34	7.32	9	34.96	43
Curiosity, experimentation	15.45	19	6.50	8	21.95	27
Family problem	7.32	9	1.63	2	8.94	11
Not applicable	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
Relatives involved in drugs	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
Tempted	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
No reason, no answer, undetermined	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
Good effect on the body, energized	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Because of Envy	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Fad	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Forced and commanded	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Just want it	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Tricked	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 6.6 Is the Child Currently Using Illegal Drugs

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Still using	46.34	57	12.20	15	58.54	72
No longer using	30.08	37	5.69	7	35.77	44
No answer	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 6.7 Reason for Using Drugs

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Peer Pressure & Influence	30.08	37	7.32	9	37.40	46
Just like to try it	13.01	16	5.69	7	18.70	23
Curiosity	14.63	18	1.63	2	16.26	20
Influenced by Family Members	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
Family Problems	5.69	7	1.63	2	7.32	9
Not applicable	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
Just Like it	5.69	7	1.63	2	7.32	9
Tempted	5.69	7	-	-	5.69	7
To relieve tensions, stress & problems	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
Envy	2.44	3	-	-	2.44	3
Fad	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
No Reason	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Influenced by Neighbors	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
Child cannot understand himself	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
Feels Good	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
School Problems	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
Undetermined	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
No Answer	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
No other entertainment	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
To help endure long work hours	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
Total	107.32	132	22.76	28	130.08	160

Tables: Chapter VII - Family and Peers & their Involvement in Drug Trade

Table 7.1 Parents' Status

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Married	52.85	65	10.57	13	63.41	78
Not married	25.20	31	5.69	7	30.89	38
Other answers	3.25	4	2.44	3	5.69	7
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.2 Parents Living Together

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Living together	48.78	60	13.01	16	61.79	76
Separated	25.20	31	4.88	6	30.08	37
Other answers	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
No answer	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 7.3 Parents
Previously Separated**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	39.02	48	12.20	15	51.22	63
Yes	32.52	40	4.88	6	37.40	46
Other answers	6.50	8	1.63	2	8.13	10
No answer	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 7.4 Description of
Parents' Relationship**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Good - mostly good	39.02	48	8.13	10	47.15	58
Bad - mostly bad	17.07	21	4.07	5	21.14	26
Not applicable	9.76	12	2.44	3	12.20	15
Other answers	6.50	8	1.63	2	8.13	10
Sometimes bad sometimes good	4.88	6	2.44	3	7.32	9
No answer	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.5 Parent's Fight

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	60.98	75	16.26	20	77.24	95
No	15.45	19	1.63	2	17.07	21
Other answers	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
No answers	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 7.6 Parent's Fight is
Violent**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	30.89	38	11.38	14	42.28	52
Yes	32.52	40	4.88	6	37.40	46
Other answers	16.26	20	2.44	3	18.70	23
No answers	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 7.7 Household
Member's Fight With
Each Other**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	37.40	46	11.38	14	48.78	60
Yes	39.84	49	6.50	8	46.34	57
Other answers	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
No answers	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.8 Household Members Violent Fights with Each Other

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	33.33	41	2.44	3	35.77	44
No	26.83	33	8.94	11	35.77	44
Other answers	19.51	24	7.32	9	26.83	33
No answers	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.9 Other Household Members Involved in Violent Fights With Others

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	52.85	65	13.82	17	66.67	82
Yes	26.02	32	3.25	4	29.27	36
Other answer	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.10 Household's Member's Criminal Record

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	69.11	85	17.07	21	86.18	106
Yes	11.38	14	1.63	2	13.01	16
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123
Household Member Arrested						
No	43.09	53	13.82	17	56.91	70
Yes	36.59	45	4.88	6	41.46	51
No answers	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.11 Family's Involvement in Drugs Parents Involvement

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	59.35	73	9.76	12	69.11	85
Yes	20.33	25	8.94	11	29.27	36
Other answers	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
No answers	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Siblings' Involvement in
Illegal Drug Trade**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	43.09	53	10.57	13	53.66	66
Yes	22.76	28	5.69	7	28.46	35
No answers	10.57	13	0.81	1	11.38	14
Other answers	4.88	6	1.63	2	6.50	8
Total	81.30	47	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 7.12 Description of
Parent's Involvement**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	52.03	64	8.13	10	60.20	74
Sells drugs	8.95	11	3.25	4	12.20	15
No answer	11.40	14	0.81	1	12.20	15
Family business	6.50	8	2.45	3	8.95	11
Runner	1.63	2	4.10	5	5.70	7
Repacker	2.45	3	1.63	2	4.10	5
User	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.10	5
Posting	0.81	1	1.63	2	2.45	3
None			1.63	2	1.63	2
Don't know	0.81	1			0.81	1
Total	87.83	108	24.44	30	112.34	138

**Table 7.13 Description of
Siblings' Involvement**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	49.6	61	9.80	12	59.35	73
Sells drugs	7.32	9			7.32	9
Runner	4.10	5	3.25	4	7.32	9
Repacker	3.25	4	2.45	3	5.70	7
User	4.10	5	1.63	2	5.70	7
None	4.10	5	0.81	1	4.90	6
Undetermined	2.45	3	1.63	2	4.10	5
No answer	3.25	4			3.25	4
Posting	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.45	3
Dealer/delivers	0.81	1	1.63	2	2.45	3
Accompanies friend in disposing drugs	1.63	2			1.63	2
Total	82.24	101	22.01	27	104.17	128

**Table 7.14 Peer's
Involvement**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	65.04	80	15.45	19	80.49	99
No	16.26	20	3.25	4	19.51	24
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.15 Gang Membership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	47.15	58	1.14	14	58.54	72
Yes	32.52	40	0.74	9	39.84	49
Other answers	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	1.88	23	100.00	123

Table 7.16 Reasons for Gang Membership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	47.15	58	8.02	13	57.72	71
Friendship	12.20	15	2.47	4	15.45	19
Peer influence	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
No answer	4.07	5	0.62	1	4.88	6
Free drug use	3.25	4	0.62	1	4.07	5
For protection and help	3.25	4	0.62	1	4.07	5
Fun	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Because of dance group,drama	-		1.23	2	1.63	2
Just join,initial liking	0.81	1	0.62	1	1.63	2
Money	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Recruited	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	14.20	23	100.00	123

Table 7.17 Gang Involvement in Drugs

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	41.46	51	11.38	14	52.85	65
Yes	32.52	40	5.69	7	38.21	47
Other answers	7.32	9	1.63	2	8.94	11
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 7.18 Like Younger Siblings to Work in the Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	74.80	92	17.07	21	91.87	113
Yes	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
Other answers	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Child does not like other
siblings to work**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
It's dangerous	13.01	16	4.88	6	17.89	22
Not good, ugly	15.45	19	1.63	2	17.07	21
I don't want them to be like me	11.38	14	0.81	1	12.20	15
No answer	1.63	2	10.57	13	12.20	15
"Basta lang"	4.07	5	3.25	4	7.32	9
We are already many	4.88	6	1.63	2	6.50	8
I just don't like it	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
It is illegal	4.07	5	1.63	2	5.69	7
Child like other siblings to work	4.88	6	0.81	1	5.69	7
They might be hurt	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
There's no future	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Other answer	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Because they are girls	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
It is tiring	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
They're young	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
They might not endure	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Don't like them ot be in jail	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	74.80	92	26.83	33	101.63	125

**Child would like that
other Siblings Work**

	74.80	92	16.26	20	91.06	112
Does not Like	74.80	92	16.26	20	91.06	112
There is earning	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Other answer	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
No other choice	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
For them to know the difficulties	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
For food	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
For schooling	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
We're used to it	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
If needed	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
TOTAL	82.11	101	18.70	23	100.81	124

Tables: Chapter VIII - Working Conditions of Children in the Drug Trade

**Table 8.1 Number of Days
Work in a Week**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Everyday	30.08	37	3.25	4	33.33	41
Variable	19.51	24	10.57	13	30.08	37
3 days	10.57	13	-		10.57	13
2 days	7.32	9	-		7.32	9
Occasionally	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
5 days	2.44	3	1.63	2	4.07	5
4 days	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
Not applicable	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
6 days	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
No answer	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
One day	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 8.2 Period of Day for
Work**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Evening	20.33	25	4.88	6	25.20	31
Variable	14.63	18	6.50	8	21.14	26
Afternoon	11.38	14	3.25	4	14.63	18
Whole day	12.20	15	0.81	1	13.01	16
Morning	9.76	12	2.44	3	12.20	15
Afternoon till evening	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
No answer	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Anytime	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Early morning	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not applicable	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Evening till early morning	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

**Table 8.3 Number of Hours
Work Per Day**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Variable	35.77	44	10.57	13	46.34	57
24 hours	11.38	14	0.81	1	12.20	15
3 hours	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
2 hours	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
4 hours	4.88	6	1.63	2	6.50	8
5-7 hours	1.63	2	3.25	4	4.88	6
No answer	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
Less than an hour	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
5 hours	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
One hour	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
12 hours	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not applicable	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100.00	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 8.4 Place of Work

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Streets	30.08	37	7.32	9	37.40	46
At our house	17.07	21	5.69	7	22.76	28
Stores	9.76	12	0.81	1	10.57	13
In our place, neighborhood	8.94	11	1.63	2	10.57	13
Variable, anywhere	5.69	7	3.25	4	8.94	11
Secluded Places	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
At the House of Others	4.88	6	1.63	2	6.50	8
Not Applicable	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
No Answer	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Gambling Place	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	88.62	109	22.76	28	111.38	137

Table 8.5 Length of Service

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
More than 6 mo to 1 year	25.20	31	4.88	6	30.08	37
2 yr to less than 3 years	17.07	21	3.25	4	20.33	25
Undetermined	8.94	11	1.63	2	10.57	13
Still new on the job	4.88	6	4.07	5	8.94	11
3 years but less than 4 years	5.69	7	2.44	3	8.13	10
No answer	5.69	7	-		5.69	7
4 years to less than 5 years	4.07	5	1.63	2	5.69	7
Five to seven years	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Less than 6 months	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
More than 1 year but less than 2 years	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 8.6 Mode of Payment

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Cash	34.96	43	9.76	12	44.72	55
Variable depending on arrangement	14.63	18	1.63	2	16.26	20
Percentage sharing	13.01	16	2.44	3	15.45	19
Free drug use	12.20	15	-		12.20	15
Daily	6.50	8	3.25	4	9.76	12
Not applicable	3.25	4	3.25	4	6.50	8
Free food	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Buy anything the child wants	1.63	2	1.63	2	3.25	4
Weekly	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Buy clothes for the child	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
None	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	93.50	115	21.95	27	115.4	142

Table 8.7 Average Daily Income

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
100 or above but less than 500	22.76	28	3.25	4	26.02	32
Variable depending on many factors	15.45	19	7.32	9	22.76	28
Less than 100	12.20	15	4.07	5	16.26	20
No answer	11.38	14	1.63	2	13.01	16
Above 500 but less than 1,000	6.50	8	-		6.50	8
1,000 up but less than 5,000	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Less than 100 and free use of drugs	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
5,000 up but not more than 10,000	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
No applicable	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
No income	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Less than 50,000	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Not much	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Total	81.30	72	15.45	23	100.00	123

Table 8.8 Relationships of Child

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
With Employer						
No answer	23.58	29	8.13	10	31.71	39
They are good to the child	25.20	31	5.69	7	30.89	38
Just work, no personal relationship	21.14	26	4.88	6	26.02	32
Other answers	7.32	9	-		7.32	9
The child is scared	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123
With Customer	-		-		-	
No answer	26.83	33	9.76	12	36.59	45
Just work, no personal relationship	26.83	33	6.50	8	33.33	41
They are good to the child	22.76	28	2.44	3	25.20	31
Other answers	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
The child is scared	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123
With Other Adult Workers	-		-		-	
No answer	28.46	35	9.76	12	38.21	47
Just work, No personal relationship	19.51	24	4.88	6	24.39	30
They are good to the child	21.95	27	3.25	4	25.20	31
Other answers	7.32	9	0.81	1	8.13	10
The child is scared	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

With Other Child Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
No answer	31.71	39	7.32	9	39.02	48
Just work, no personal relationship	19.51	24	8.94	11	28.46	35
They are good to the child	19.51	24	2.44	3	21.95	27
Other answers	9.76	12	-	-	9.76	12
The child is scared	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 8.9 Treatment Of Other Children In The Same Work

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
The same	53.66	66	14.63	18	68.29	84
Other answers	14.63	18	3.25	4	17.89	22
Different	11.38	14	-	-	11.38	14
No answer	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 8.10 Hazards of Work

	Hurt of Injured in Work		Witnessed Other Children Hurt		Caught or Imprisoned	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	60.98	75	78.86	97	81.30	100
Yes	17.89	22	17.07	21	15.45	19
No answer	0.81	1	2.44	3	2.44	3
Others	1.63	2	1.63	2	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	100.00	123	100.00	123

Table 8.11 Reasons Why The Child Has Been Hurt

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	59.35	73	14.63	18	73.98	91
No answer	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
None	2.44	3	1.63	2	4.07	5
Careless, not vigilant	3.25	4	-	-	3.25	4
Lost drugs	2.44	3	-	-	2.44	3
Money not remitted shabu not returned	2.44	3	-	-	2.44	3
Whimsical boss, no reason	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
Drugs were not delivered	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Disobeyed orders	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
Apprehended and raided	1.63	2	-	-	1.63	2
Fight within family members because of work	-	-	0.81	1	0.81	1
Guilt feelings	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
Exact amount not remitted	0.81	1	-	-	0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 8.12 Tiredness of Work

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	52.8	65	10.60	13	63.40	78
No	26.0	32	8.10	10	34.10	42
Other answers	2.4	3			2.40	3
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100.00	123

Table 8.13 Reason for Tiredness

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	23.58	29	6.50	8	30.08	37
Lack of sleep & wakes up early	26.02	32	4.07	5	30.08	37
Can't rest on time	25.20	31	4.07	5	29.27	36
24 Hours work	9.76	12	4.88	6	14.63	18
Because of drug use	12.20	15	2.44	3	14.63	18
A lot of errands	5.69	7	2.44	3	8.13	10
Many customers	5.69	7	1.63	2	7.32	9
Fear of being caught	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Long travel	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
Its not tiring, Its okay & fine	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Bored	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
No customer, low income	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Look Out	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
A lot of clothes for laundry	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Guilt feelings	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Hasle	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Crashing the shabu for a long time	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Means of living	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
No food	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Undetermined	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	126.83	156	29.27	36	156.10	192

Table 8.14 Feelings towards work

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Scared, fear	51.22	63	13.00	16	64.22	79
Nothing, none	15.45	19	6.50	8	21.95	27
Sad	4.90	6	0.81	1	5.70	7
Not applicable	4.10	5			4.10	5
Happy	3.25	4			3.25	4
Bad, ashamed	2.45	3			2.45	3
Tired	2.45	3			2.45	3
Fun and enjoyable	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.45	3
No fear, okay, fine	2.45	3			2.45	3
Excited and thrilled	1.63	2			1.63	2
Ambivalent	0.81	1			0.81	1
I want to surrender but my boss is good	0.81	1			0.81	1
No answer	0.81	1			0.81	1
Total	91.96	113	21.12	26	113.08	139

Table 8.15 Reasons for the Feelings Towards Work

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Fear of being apprehended and caught	37.40	46	7.32	9	44.72	55
Nothing I'm used to it	12.20	15	3.25	4	15.45	19
It's illegal	4.07	5	3.25	4	7.32	9
Not applicable	4.07	5	1.63	2	5.69	7
Money, free drugs and friends	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
No answer	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Tired	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Because of effects of drug use	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Just because	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Undetermined	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Lots of money	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Lack of sleep	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Sad	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Dangerous	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
Don't know	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Blank mind	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Calm	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Dizziness	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Threatened by uncle	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
I don't have fears	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Beaten by the police	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Afraid of being killed by the boss	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
I have trust	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
I have a friend with me	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Shame and scandal in the family	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Aunt will be affected	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Hurt	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
It's not everyday	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Guilt	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	92.68	114	20.33	25	113.01	139

**Table 8.16 Consequences If
the Child Fails To Work In
The Illegal Drug Trade**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No Money	23.58	29	9.76	12	33.33	41
Nothing	21.95	27	4.07	5	26.02	32
No food	10.57	13	2.44	3	13.01	16
Can't afford to have vices	8.94	11	1.63	2	10.57	13
They wont force us	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Okay, fine	4.88	6	-		4.88	6
Scolded	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Tired	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Not applicable	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
Steal	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Attention is called by the boss	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Just would like to try	-		0.81	1	0.81	1
Total	86.18	106	18.70	23	104.88	129

**Table 8.17 Consequences if
Child Performs Well**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Bigger income	27.64	34	6.50	8	34.15	42
Happy, Okey	7.32	9	4.07	5	11.38	14
Nothing	8.94	11	1.63	2	10.57	13
Become trusted, more tasks	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
Free use of drugs, rugby	4.88	6	2.44	3	7.32	9
Earns bonus, rewards	6.50	8	0.81	1	7.32	9
No answer	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Buy basic needs	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Undetermined	4.07	5	0.81	1	4.88	6
Many customers	3.25	4	-		3.25	4
Boss will be happy	1.63	2	0.81	1	2.44	3
Get praised	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Not scolded	1.63	2	-		1.63	2
Total	100.82	101	19.51	24	101.63	125

**Table 8.18 Consequences
If Child Fails To Work
Well**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Beaten, scolded, warned	21.14	26	2.44	3	23.58	29
Nothing, not forced	19.51	24	3.25	4	22.76	28
No or less income/profit	8.13	10	2.44	3	10.57	13
Terminated	6.50	8	3.25	4	9.76	12
Not applicable	5.69	7	0.81	1	6.50	8
No customer	4.07	5	-		4.07	5
Life is threatened, dangerous	2.44	3	1.63	2	4.07	5
Nobody will trust them	3.25	4	0.81	1	4.07	5
No support for vices	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
Job failed	2.44	3	0.81	1	3.25	4
Don't know	0.81	1	1.63	2	2.44	3
In jail	2.44	3	-		2.44	3
No food to eat	0.81	1	0.81	1	1.63	2
No answer	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Will be forced to steal	0.81	1	-		0.81	1
Total	81.30	100	18.70	23	100	123

Tables: Chapter IX - Adult Respondents Involved in the Drug Trade

Table 9.1 Kind of Respondent

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Community based respondent-involved	34.62	9	19.23	5	53.85	14
Center based respondent	38.46	10	7.69	2	46.15	12
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.2 Age

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
18	57.69	15	19.23	5	76.92	20
19	15.38	4	3.85	1	19.23	5
20	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.3 Birthplace

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
born within Cebu City	61.54	16	19.23	5	80.77	21
born outside Cebu Province	7.69	2	7.69	2	15.38	4
born within Cebu Province	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.4 Presence of Illness

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	61.54	16	15.38	4	76.92	20
Withth illness	11.54	3	11.54	3	23.08	6
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.5 Total No. of Family Members

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
4	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
5	19.23	5	-		19.23	5
6	11.54	3	3.85	1	15.38	4
7	15.38	4	3.85	1	19.23	5
8	-		7.69	2	7.69	2
9	11.54	3	-		11.54	3
10	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
11	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
12	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
13	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.6 Ordinal System in the Family (from the Eldest)

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Eldest	30.77	8	-		30.77	8
Second	19.23	5	-		19.23	5
Third	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
Fourth	-		11.54	3	11.54	3
Fifth	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Eighth	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Youngest	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Undetermined	3.85	1	7.69	2	11.54	3
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.7 Marriage of Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Married	53.85	14	19.23	5	73.08	19
Not married	19.23	5	3.85	1	23.08	6
Other answers	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.8 Parent's Dead/Alive

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Both are living	57.69	15	7.69	2	65.38	17
1 is already ddead	15.38	4	11.54	3	26.92	7
Both parents are dead	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Other answers	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.9 Self Supporting

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	Adult	N
Yes	34.62	9	15.38	4	50.00	13
No	38.46	10	7.69	2	46.15	12
Other answers	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.10 Living with Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not living with parents	26.92	7	23.08	6	50.00	13
Living with parents	46.15	12	3.85	1	50.00	13
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.11 Community Address

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Within Cebu City	61.54	16	26.92	7	88.46	23
Outside Cebu Island	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Within Cebu Province	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.12 Migration

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
More than 5 years	23.08	6	7.69	2	30.77	8
4 years and below	19.23	5	7.69	2	26.92	7
Since birth	23.08	6	-		23.08	6
No answer	7.69	2	3.85	1	11.54	3
Undetermined	-		7.69	2	7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.13 No. of Household Members

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	11.54	3	-		11.54	3
1	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
2	-		15.38	4	15.38	4
3	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
4	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
5	15.38	4	-		15.38	4
6	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
7	11.54	3	-		11.54	3
8	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
9	7.69	2	3.85	1	11.54	3
12	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.14 Parents Living Together

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Living together	57.69	15	11.54	3	69.23	18
Separated	11.54	3	11.54	3	23.08	6
Others	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.15 Separation of Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	50.00	13	19.23	5	69.23	18
Yes	19.23	5	3.85	1	23.08	6
other answers	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.16 Child Witnessed Parents Fight

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	42.31	11	7.69	2	50.00	13
None	26.92	7	15.38	4	42.31	11
other answers	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.17 Parents' Violent Fights

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not violent	26.92	7	11.54	3	38.46	10
Violent	26.92	7	3.85	1	30.77	8
Other answers	15.38	4	11.54	3	26.92	7
No answer	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.18 Household Members Fight Is Violent

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	30.77	8	19.23	5	50.00	13
Other answers	19.23	5	7.69	2	26.92	7
None	23.08	6	-		23.08	6
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.19 Other Household Members Involved in Violent fight With Others

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	57.69	15	11.54	3	69.23	18
Yes	15.38	4	11.54	3	26.92	7
Other answers	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

**Table 9.20 Household Members
who has Killed**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	61.54	16	15.38	4	76.92	20
Yes	11.54	3	7.69	2	19.23	5
Other answers	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

**Table 9.21 Household Member
Arrested**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	42.31	11	11.54	3	53.85	14
Yes	30.77	8	15.38	4	46.15	12
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

**Table 9.22 Household Member
Imprisoned**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	50.00	13	11.54	3	61.54	16
Yes	23.08	6	15.38	4	38.46	10
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

**Table 9.23 Income Enough for
Family**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	42.31	11	7.69	2	50.00	13
No	30.77	8	11.54	3	42.31	11
other answers	-		7.69	2	7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

**Table 9.24 Child Helping Augment
Family Income**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	46.15	12	7.69	2	53.85	14
No	26.92	7	11.54	3	38.46	10
Other Answers	-		7.69	2	7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.25 Financial Problem of Child

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	57.69	15	23.08	6	80.77	21
None	15.38	4	3.85	1	19.23	5
						-
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.26 House Ownership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	53.85	14	26.92	7	80.77	21
No	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
No Answer	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Other Answers	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.27 Land Ownership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	34.62	9	26.92	7	61.54	16
Yes	19.23	5	-		19.23	5
No Answer	11.54	3	-		11.54	3
Other Answers	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.28 Household Materials

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Light	15.38	4	26.92	7	42.31	11
Semi-concrete	42.31	11	-		42.31	11
Concrete	15.38	4	-		15.38	4
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.29 Toilet Facilities at Home

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Without Toilet	26.92	7	26.92	7	53.85	14
With Toilet	46.15	12	-		46.15	12
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.30 Child currently in school

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not in School	42.31	11	26.92	7	69.23	18
In School	30.77	8	-		30.77	8
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.31 Grade Level of Child If Currently In School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not Schooling	42.31	11	23.08	6	65.38	17
Second Year High School	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Third Year High School	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Grade 5	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
First Year High School	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Fourth Year High School	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
First Year College	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.32 Whether Previously in School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Used to go School	42.3	11	26.9	7	69.2	18
Not Applicable	30.8	7			30.8	8
Total	73.1	18	26.9	7	100	26

Table 9.33 Grade Level When Child Left School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not Applicable	30.77	8	-		30.77	8
Second Year High School	3.85	1	15.38	4	19.23	5
First Year High School	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
High School Graduate	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
First Year College	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Grade 6	3.85	1	3.85	1	7.69	2
Grade 1	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Grade 5	-		3.85	1	3.85	1
Fourth Year High School	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Third Year high School	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
No Answer	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.34 If the Child Attended but Left or Never Attended

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Attended but Left	42.3	11	26.9	7	69.23	18
In School	30.8	8			30.77	8
Total	73.1	19	26.9	7	100.00	26

Table 9.35 If the Child Completed Primary Schooling

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Completed	61.54	16	15.38	4	76.92	20
Not Completed	3.85	1	11.54	3	15.38	4
Still in Primary	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Undetermined	3.85	1	-		3.85	1
Total	73.08	19	26.92	7	100.00	26

Table 9.36 Age When Child Left School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
10	-		5.26	1	5.26	1
15	5.26	1	5.26	1	10.53	2
16	31.58	6	21.05	4	52.63	10
17	21.05	4	-		21.05	4
18	10.53	2	-		10.53	2
Total	68.42	13	31.58	6	100.00	19

**Table 9.37 Child's Interest In
Going Back to School**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Interested	53.85	14	7.69	2	61.54	16
Not Interested	3.85	1	19.23	5	23.08	6
No Answer	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Other Answers	7.69	2	-		7.69	2
Total	73.08	19	26.92		100.00	26

Tables: Chapter X - Children Not Involved in the Drug Trade

**Table 10.1 Number of Children
Not Involved in Drug Trade**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents Not Involved in Trade	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10. 2 Age

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
9	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
11	-		6.86	7	6.86	7
12	2.94	3	3.92	4	6.86	7
13	7.84	8	5.88	6	13.73	14
14	6.86	7	6.86	7	13.73	14
15	7.84	8	1.96	2	9.80	10
16	16.67	17	11.76	12	28.43	29
17	6.86	7	12.75	13	19.61	20
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.3 Birthplace

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Born within Cebu City	41.18	42	38.24	39	79.41	81
Born within Cebu Province	2.94	3	6.86	7	9.80	10
Born outside Cebu Island	4.90	5	4.90	5	9.80	10
No Answer	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.4 Presence of Illness

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
None	44.12	45	43.14	44	87.25	89
With Illness	5.88	6	4.90	5	10.78	11
Others	-		1.96	2	1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.5 Total No. of Family Members

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
3	1.96	2	0.98	1	2.94	3
4	7.84	8	11.76	12	19.61	20
5	16.67	17	7.84	8	24.51	25
6	5.88	6	6.86	7	12.75	13
7	10.78	11	8.82	9	19.61	20
8	1.96	2	3.92	4	5.88	6
9	1.96	2	5.88	6	7.84	8
10	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
11	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
12	-		1.96	2	1.96	2
13	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
14	1.96	2	-		1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.6 Rank in the Family

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Eldest	16.67	17	13.73	14	30.39	31
Second	10.78	11	10.78	11	21.57	22
Third	6.86	7	6.86	7	13.73	14
Fourth	4.90	5	0.98	1	5.88	6
Fifth	0.98	1	1.96	2	2.00	3
Sixth	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
Youngest	6.86	7	11.76	12	18.63	19
Only Child	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
Undetermined	0.98	1	2.94	3	3.92	4
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	99.06	102

Table 10.7 Marriage of Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Married	45.10	46	37.25	38	82.35	84
Not Married	3.92	4	12.75	13	16.67	17
Don't know	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.8 Parent's Dead/Alive

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Both are living	46.08	47	44.12	45	90.20	92
1 is already dead	3.92	4	4.90	5	8.82	9
Both parents are dead	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.9 Self-Supporting

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No	40.20	41	46.08	47	86.27	88
Yes	9.80	10	3.92	4	13.73	14
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.10 Supporting the Child

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Parents provide support	28.43	29	29.41	30	57.84	59
Self supporting	9.80	10	3.92	4	13.73	14
Particular the mother provide support	2.94	3	4.90	5	7.84	8
Other people provide support	1.96	2	1.96	2	3.92	4
Particular the father provide support	1.96	2	1.96	2	3.92	4
Not applicable	3.92	4	-		3.92	4
Other answers	-		3.92	4	3.92	4
Grand parents provide support	-		1.96	2	1.96	2
Other relatives provide support	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
Other Siblings provide support			0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.11 Living with Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Living with parents	46.08	47	37.25	38	83.33	85
Not Living with parents	3.92	4	11.76	12	15.69	16
Other Answers	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.12 No. of Household Members

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
2	1.98	2	8.91	9	10.89	11
3	3.96	4	2.97	3	6.93	7
4	7.92	8	6.93	7	14.85	15
5	9.90	10	8.91	9	18.81	19
6	7.92	8	5.94	6	13.86	14
7	5.94	6	6.93	7	12.87	13
8	2.97	3	4.95	5	7.92	8
9	5.94	6	2.97	3	8.91	9
11	1.98	2	-		1.98	2
12	-		1.98	2	1.98	2
13	0.99	1	-		0.99	1
Total	49.50	50	50.50	51	100.00	101

Table 10.13 Parents Living Together

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Living together	42.16	43	35.29	36	77.45	79
Separated	4.90	5	10.78	11	15.69	16
One is dead	1.96	2	3.92	4	5.88	6
Others	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.14 Separation of Parents

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No, the parents did not experience separation	39.22	40	31.37	32	70.59	72
Yes, my parents experienced separation	6.86	7	12.75	13	19.61	20
Other answers	1.96	2	5.88	6	7.84	8
No answer	1.96	2			1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.15 Child Witness to Parent's Fight

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Witnessed the parents fight	25.49	26	31.37	32	56.86	58
Never witnessed parents' fight	21.57	22	15.69	16	37.25	38
Other answers	2.94	3	2.94	3	5.88	6
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.16 Parents' Violent Fights

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not violent	22.55	23	34.31	35	56.86	58
Other answers	18.63	19	9.80	10	28.43	29
Violent	8.82	9	5.88	6	14.71	15
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.17 Other Household Members Fighting Among Themselves

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No there are no household members who usually fight	35.29	36	30.39	31	65.69	67
Yes there are family members who always fight	14.71	15	17.65	18	32.35	33
Other answers	-		1.96	2	1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.18 Household Member Arrested

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No household member was arrested	40.20	41	42.16	43	82.35	84
Yes, a household member was arrested	8.82	9	5.88	6	14.71	15
Other answers	0.98	1	1.96	2	2.94	3
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.19 Other Household Members Involved in Violent Fights with Others

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No household members is involved in violent fight	40.20	41	39.22	40	79.41	81
Other household members are involved in violent fights	9.80	10	7.84	8	17.65	18
Other answer	-		2.94	3	2.94	3
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.20 Household Member Who has Killed

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No household member who has killed	47.06	48	47.06	48	94.12	96
There are household members who have killed	1.96	2	0.98	1	2.94	3
Other answers	0.98	1	1.96	2	2.94	3
Total	50.00	51	50.00	3	100.00	102

Table 10.21 Household Member Imprisoned

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No household member is imprisoned	41.18	42	43.14	44	84.31	86
Yes a household member is imprisoned	7.84	8	5.88	6	13.73	14
Other answers	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.22 Income Enough for Family

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes, parents income is enough	25.49	26	29.41	30	54.90	56
No, parent's income is not enough	22.55	23	18.63	19	41.18	42
Other answers	1.96	2	1.96	2	3.92	4
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.23 Child Helping Augment Family Income

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No the child is not helping augment family income	37.25	38	35.29	36	72.55	74
Yes the child help augment family income	10.78	11	13.73	14	24.51	25
Other answers	1.96	2	0.98	1	2.94	3
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.24 Financial Problem of Child

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes the child has a financial problem	29.41	30	23.53	24	52.94	54
The child has no financial problem	18.63	19	26.47	27	45.10	46
Other answers	1.96	2	-		1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.25 House Ownership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes their family owns the house	42.16	43	38.24	39	80.39	82
No their family does own the house	7.84	8	9.80	10	17.65	18
Other answers	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
			0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.26 Land Ownership

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No their family does own the land where the house is located	42.16	43	45.10	46	87.25	89
Yes their family owned the land where there house is located	3.92	4	-		3.92	4
Other answers	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
	3.92	4	3.92	4	7.84	8
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.27 Toilet Facilities at Home

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
With toilet	34.31	35	34.31	35	68.63	70
Without toilet	15.69	16	14.71	15	30.39	31
No answer	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.28 Child Currently In School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
In school	39.22	40	40.20	41	79.41	81
Not schooling	10.78	11	9.80	10	20.59	21
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.29 Grade Level of Child If Currently in School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No schooling	9.80	10	8.82	9	18.63	19
Third Year High School	9.80	10	4.90	5	14.71	15
First Year High School	6.86	7	5.88	6	12.75	13
Second Year High School	5.88	6	6.86	7	12.75	13
Fourth Year High School	5.88	6	6.86	7	12.75	13
Grade 5	2.94	3	5.88	6	8.82	9
Grade 6	1.96	2	5.88	6	7.84	8
Fisrt Year College	3.92	4	2.94	3	6.86	7
Other Answers	1.96	2	-		1.96	2
College Level	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Grade 4	0.98	1	-		0.98	1
No answer	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.30 Whether Previously in School

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	39.22	40	40.20	41	79.41	81
Used to go to school	10.78	11	9.80	10	20.59	21
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

**Table 10.31 Grade Level when
Child Left School**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not applicable	39.22	40	40.20	41	79.41	81
High School Graduate	0.98	1	2.94	3	3.92	4
Grade 3	1.96	2	1.96	2	3.92	4
Second Year High School	0.98	1	1.96	2	2.94	3
Third Year High School	2.94	3	-		2.94	3
Grade 2	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
Grade 6	1.96	2	-		1.96	2
First Year High School	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
Fourth year High School	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

**Table 10.32 Child's Interest in
Going Back to School**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Others	36.27	37	37.25	38	73.53	75
Interested to go back	12.75	13	9.80	10	22.55	23
Not interested to go back to school	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
No answer	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Na	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

**Table 10.33 Presence of drug
Trade in the Community**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	40.20	41	34.31	35	74.51	76
None	6.86	7	11.76	12	18.63	19
Other answers	2.94	3	3.92	4	6.86	7
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

**Table 10.34 Presence of
Children in Drug Trade**

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Yes	25.49	26	24.51	25	50.00	51
None	24.51	25	20.59	21	45.10	46
Other answer	-		4.90	5	4.90	5
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.35 Encouraged by the Drug Trade in the Community

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Not Encouraged by the drug trade	48.04	49	46.08	47	94.12	96
Other answers	-		2.94	3	2.94	3
Encouraged by the drug trade	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
	0.98	1			0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.36 Child's Membership in Gang or Group

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Non-member	47.06	48	47.06	48	94.12	96
Member	1.96	2	1.96	2	3.92	4
Other Answers	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Table 10.37 Knowledge of Community Officials in Drug Trade

	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No knowledge	43.14	44	39.22	40	82.35	84
With knowledge	5.88	6	8.82	9	14.71	15
Other answers	0.98	1	0.98	1	1.96	2
No answer	-		0.98	1	0.98	1
Total	50.00	51	50.00	51	100.00	102

Appendix III

PROFILE OF CEBU CITY AND THE THREE COMMUNITIES AS AREAS OF STUDY

Background of Cebu City

Cebu City is located on the central eastern part of Cebu province, an island in the center of the Visayas in southern Philippines. It is bordered in the north by the City of Mandaue, in the south by the City of Talisay, in the east is Mactan channel and to the west are the municipality of Balamban and the City of Toledo.

Its land area is 29,6244.41 hectares of which only 6,098.16 hectares is urbanized. The rest of the city is still rural. The city has 80 barangays, the smallest political unit.

Below are key indicators based on the 2000 National Census of Population and Housing Report No. 1, of the National Statistics Office:

Total Population:	718,821
Annual Growth Rate:	1.77
Number of Households:	147,600

Some of the year 2000 data are not available. As of 1995, when Cebu City's total population was 662,299, 33.4% of the population was between ages 0 to 14.

Economy

Cebu City is the second biggest growth center next to Metro Manila and serves as the center of trade and services. Products in Manila or abroad are channeled to Cebu prior to their distribution to the different provinces in the Visayas and Mindanao.

Allied with its trading and financial services is the growing tourism industry supported by many recreation, entertainment and shopping facilities.

Inflation rate for the whole Cebu province is 7.2 percent while the purchasing power is 0.62 as of June 2001.

Labour and Employment

- Total 15 years old and over by Employment Status²²
- 509 working age per 1000 population
 - 64.8 percent labour force participation rate
 - 329.8 labour force per 1000 population
 - 179.2 not in labour force per 1000 population
 - 291.9 employed per 1000 population
 - 37.9 unemployed per 1000 population
 - 88.5 percent employment rate
 - 11.5 percent unemployment rate

²² National Statistics Office (NSO), April 2000

Family Income and Expenditures²³

Number of families	150,374
Average family income	163,196
Average family expenditures	114,326
Average family savings	48,870
Foreign Trade ²⁴	
	(In Million US \$)
Exports	2,407.57
Imports	986.10
Total Trade	3,393.67
Balance of Trade	1,421.47

Education

The city has seven universities, 16 colleges, 71 high schools, 153 elementary schools and 83 pre-schools. A total of 196,923 students were enrolled in high school down to preschool in 1995²⁵

Literacy²⁶

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Simple Literacy Rate (10 years old and over)	95.35%	94.81%	95.86%
Functional Literate Rate (10-64 years old)	80.18%	77.81%	82.47%

Health²⁷

Cebu City has 17 hospitals ranging from primary to tertiary levels with a total of 2082 beds.²⁸ The city government has 248 medical personnel, 31 of which are doctors, 43 nurses and 80 midwives.²⁹

²³ NSO, 1997

²⁴ Department of Trade and Industry, 1999

²⁵ Cebu City Division, Department of Education, Culture and Sports, 1995

²⁶ Cebu province rate according to 1994 FLEMMS

²⁷ Cebu City Health Office, 1998

²⁸ Cebu City Management and Information Computer Systems, 1998

²⁹ Cebu City Health Office, January 2000

	Number	Rate
Crude Birth Rate	14,563	22.3%
Crude Death Rate	3,221	4.90%
Infant Death Rate	364	25%
Neonatal Death Rate	195	13.4%
Fetal Death Rate	156	10.7%
Maternal Death Rate	8	0.50%

More than half of the population in the city lives in the slum or squatter areas. Many are subject to ejection but relocation sites are not identified and prepared. A total of 55,003 people have been registered as potential housing beneficiaries by the Cebu City Registration Committee since 1993.

Police

Cebu City has 11 police stations with 452 police. Average police per population ratio is 1:1000

The three communities which comprise the focus area of research are as follows:

1. Ermita;
2. Kamagayan;
3. Barrio Luz.

Background of Barangay Ermita³⁰

Barangay Ermita got its name from a popular beach called Ermita. Set in the coastline, it is inhabited mostly by Badjaos from Mindanao and migrants from Cebu province and other provinces. It has a land area of 20.42 hectares and is the site of Cebu City's major public market, Carbon. It is an urban barangay located in the north district.

Population

Total Population(1995)	7,995 ³¹
Number of Households	1,677
Household Population	7,957
Voting Population	4,500

Local Economy

Annual budget	P1.5 million
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Trade and Industry (1998)

No. of Business Establishments	1,948
Total Capitalization	P3,562,528.92

Health and Nutrition

Doctor to Population Ratio	1:5,623
Dentist	1:5,623
Nurse	1:5,623
Midwife	1:5,623
No. of Households with Sanitation Facilities (1998)	276
No. of Households with Water Supply (1988)	1,098

³⁰ Community profile provided by Barangay Ermita

³¹ Total Population, Household Population and Number of Households by NSO as of May 1,2000

Number of Health Centers	1
Number of Day Care Centers	5
Housing Units(1990)	1,029
No. of Police Stations	1
Number of Barangay Tanod ³² Outposts	6
Number of Tanods	102

Nearest Elementary School: Gothong Memorial Foundation, Cebu City Central School.
Cebu State College of Science and Technology
Nearest Secondary School: Gothong High School, Abellana National High School,
Presence of NGOs in the area: Nazareth Children's Center, Bidlisiw Foundations,
Couples for Christ

Background of Barangay Luz³³

Barangay Luz, or Barrio Luz as it is more popularly known, is part of the 24 urban barangays in the north district of the city. It got its name from Luz, the wife of the late President Ramon Magsaysay. Most of its occupants were relocated to the area in 1956 after urban poor settlers were driven out of the private and government lands they were occupying.

Total Land Area: 32.18 hectares

Distribution: 18.8 hectares is owned by provincial and city government and is used as residential area
12 hectares is used as institutional land by Catholic institutions
12 hectares is commercial land part of the Cebu Business Park owned by Ayala Land Inc.

Total Population:	13,062 ³⁴
Household Population:	13,010
No. of Households:	2,605
No. of Families:	3,105
Population Breakdown	
0-83 months old:	2,124
7-49 years old	9,474
50 year old and up	1,814
Female:	7,066
Male:	6,346

Water Supply	
Artesian well:	12 families
MCWD connection:	1,182 families
Communal Water:	1,241 families
Toilet Facilities	
Water-sealed:	2,180 families
Antipolo:	14 families
No toilet:	137

³² A tanod is a volunteer peacekeeper in the village

³³ Community profile provided by Barangay Luz

³⁴ Total Population, Household Population and Number of Households by NSO as of May 1,2000

Nearest Elementary School: Bo. Luz Elementary School
Nearest Secondary School: Bo. Luz High School
Presence of NGOs: UP Extension Services

Background of Barangay Kamagayan³⁵

The barangay took its name from “Magay” a plant which used to grow abundantly in the barangay and was used for making Christmas trees. Kamagayan is located in the heart of Cebu City.

As early as the 1920s the sex trade was already rampant in the area, and it flourished during the Japanese and American occupation in World War II. It continues to thrive today.

Total Land Area:	27,735 square meters
Total Population:	2,408
No. of Households:	366

Based on a survey of 366 households, there are:

The majority (up to 63 percent) of the residents are squatters and 62% are native to the barangay. Houses are made up light materials mostly plywood, bamboo, *amakan* and *nipa*. Water is sourced from Metro Cebu Water District.

The majority or 80 percent of the residents have no toilets thus they make use of the communal toilet at the City Center (public market) at P1 for each use.

Of the children, 16% are in elementary school, .06% are in primary, .09 percent are in the secondary school while .09% are out of school.

As for occupations, 21% are labourers, 15% are vendors, 20% are underemployed, 10% are unemployed, 08% are self-employed and .04% are employed. None of the respondents admitted to pimping or being involved in prostitution.

The monthly income is P3,100 to P3,300 for 34% of respondents, and P2,800-P3,000 of 25% of the respondents.

Social Services

1. Barangay Hall
2. Chapel
3. Day Care Center
4. Public Market
5. Basketball Court

Government Agencies present

1. Cebu City Department of Social Welfare and Services
2. Department of Labour and Employment
3. Department of Health

³⁵ Community profile provided by barangay officials

People's Organizations

1. Basic Ecclessial Community of the Roman Catholic Church
2. Vendors Association
3. Rosjaks Working Youth Organization
4. Rayos Boys and Company

Non-government Organizations

1. Free LAVA
2. University of Southern Philippines Foundation.

Nearest Elementary School: City Central Elementary School

Nearest Secondary School: Abellana National High School

Appendix IV

QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE STUDY

Survey Form No. _____

Respondent No. _____

Center Name: _____

RAPID ASSESSMENT (RA) QUESTIONNAIRE (For Center-Based Children Involved in the Use, Production and Trade of Illegal Drugs)

Submitted by: _____
(Name of interviewer)

Date submitted: _____

Outline:

- I. Personal Information
- II. Center Information
- III. Family Information
- IV. Schooling
- V. Community Information
- VI. Involvement in Drug Use, Production and Trade
- VII. Personal Concepts
- VIII. Recommendations
- IX. Notes and Observations of the Researcher

I. Personal nga Impormasyon (*Personal Information*)

1. Ngalan³⁶ (*Name*) _____
2. Seks (*Sex*)
___ 1. Babae (*Female*)
___ 2. Lalaki (*Male*)
3. Pila ang imong edad? (*How old are you?*) _____
4. Kung wala kahibalo: pila ang imong bana-bana? (*If you do not know, what is the child's estimate?*) _____
5. Diin ka nga lugar matawo? (*Where were you born?*) _____
6. Kanus-a natawo? (*Date of Birth*) _____
7. Naa ka bay sakit? (*Do you have an illness?*)
___ Naa (*I have*)

³⁶ It is preferable if the name of the respondent could be secured, but this is optional. There are instances when the name would threaten the security of the child.

____ Wala (None)
____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

8. Kung naay sakit, unsa man ang imong sakit? (What is your illness?)

II. Center Information:

Background Information of the Center

9. Unsa may ngalan niini nga sentro? (What is the name of the center?)³⁷

10. Asa man ni nahimutang nga sentro? (Where is the center located?)

11. Kinsa ang tigdumala sa Sentro? (Who is in-charge of the Center?)

12. Puede ka ba mogawas sa sentro? (Are you free to come and go from the center?)

____ Abli– puede mosulod o mogawas ang bata sa iyang kauglingon nga kabubut-on
(Open Center - the child could come and leave the place according to his own volition,
there is no court order detaining the child)

____ Serado–dili puede mogawas ang bata nga walay permiso sa nagdumala sa sentro
(Close Center - the child cannot leave without the consent of the Head of Office, this
needs a court order of release)

____ Uban nga klase Ihulagway (Other types) _____

Reason for being in the Center:

13. Ngano nasulod man ka niini nga sentro? (Why were you brought to the center?)

Programmes and Services of the Center:

14. Unsa man ang mga programa niini nga sentro? (What are the programmes and services of the center?)

15. Unsa man ang imong gui-apilan o natagamtaman sa mga programa? (What programmes have you participated in?)

³⁷ Apparently this is a repetition of the basic information that required the address of the center since this is specifically a center-based respondent being interviewed. But for testing the respondent's capacity and awareness on what he's going through, the same should be asked repeatedly.

16. Ngano ni-apil man ka niini nga klase sa programa? (*Why did you participate or involve in this kind of programme?*)

17. Unsa may epekto niining programaha o kalihukan sa imoha? (*What is the impact of this programme or activity on you?*)

18. Unsa may epekto sa senter sa imoha? (*What is the effect of the center on you?*)

No. of times the respondent have entered the center?

19. Kapila ka na nibalik o nasulod sa sentro? (*How many times have been in the center?*)

20. Kung sobra sa usa, sa unsa man nga mga rason? (*If more than once, for what reasons?*)

Times arrested and imprisoned for drug related activities:

21. Kapila ka na nadakpan tungod sa kalambigitan sa drugas? (*How many times were you arrested for drug related crimes?*) _____

22. Kung sobra sa usa, unsa man nga mga panghitabo? (*If you were caught more than once, what were the incidents?*)

No. of Times Imprisoned:

23. Kapila ka na napriso tungod sa kalambigitan sa drugas? (*How many times have you been imprisoned for drug related crimes?*) _____

24. Kung sobra sa usa, unsa man ang panghitabo? (*If imprisoned more than once, what were the incidents?*)

Other centers:

25. Nakasuway ka na ba ug laing mga ahensiya nga naghatag ug serbisyo para sa mga bata nga nalambigit sa drugas? (*Have you tried other centers serving children who are involved in drugs?*)

☐ Oo
☐ Wala
☐ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

26. Kung nakasuway, unsa man nga mga sentro? (*If you have tried or availed of various centers, what were these centers?*)

Good and Bad about the centers:

27. Unsa man ang imong nakita nga lami o nindot sa mga sentro nga imong nasuwayan? (*What are the good things that you have seen and tried in the various centers?*)

28. Unsa man ang bati o ngil-ad sa nakita nimo sa ani nga sentro? What are the bad things that you have seen or tried in various centers?

III. Mga impormasyon kalambigit sa pamilya (Family Information)

Family Context

Background of the Immediate Family Members (refers only to the parents and siblings)

29. Palihug isaysay ang mga ngalan, edad ug trabaho sa mga miyembro sa imong pamilya? (*Please state the names, relationship, sex, age and educational attainment and work of the immediate members of your family.*)

Ngalan (Name)	Tatay, Nanay, Igsoon (Relationship)	Seks (Sex)	Edad (Age)	Nahuman sa Eskwela (Educational Attainment)	Trabaho (Work)

Legitimate or not

30. Kasado ba ang imong mga ginikanan? (*Are your parents married?*)

☐ Oo (Yes)
☐ Dili (No)
☐ Uban pa nga tubag (*Other answers:*) _____

Parents alive:

31. Buhi pa ba ang imong nanay o tatay? (*Are your parents still alive?*)

☐ Buhi pa silang duha. (*Both parents are still alive.*)
☐ Usa sa ila patay na. (*One of them is already dead.*)
☐ Patay na silang duha. (*Both of them are dead.*)

_____ Uban pa (*Other answers.*) _____

Who is Supporting the Child?

32. Ikaw bay nagsuporta sa imong kaugalingon? (*Are you self-supporting?*)

_____ OO (Yes)

_____ Dili (No)

_____ Uban pa (*Other answers.*) _____

33. Kung dili, kinsa man ang nag-suporta nimo karon? (*Who is supporting you right now?*)³⁸

34. Kinsa man ang kasagaran o pinaka-una nga nag-atiman kanimo gawas sa mga tawo sa senter? (*Who is your primary caregiver other than the people from the center?*)

Residing with Parents:

35. Nagpuyo ka ba kuyog sa imong mga ginikanan? (*Are you staying with your parents?*)

_____ OO (Yes)

_____ Wala (No)

_____ Uban pa (*Other answers:*) _____

36. Kung wala ka magpuyo kuyog sa imong mga ginikanan, ngano man? (*In cases where the child is not living with his/her parents: why not living with parents?*)

Community Address of the Child:

37. For the center based respondent: Address nga gipuy-an sa wala pa moabot sa center (*address before the child stayed at the center*) O asa tig-ulian sa wala ka pa dinhi? (*Where do you usually go home or stay before you came to the center?*)³⁹

Asa ka nagpuyo? (*For the community based respondent: where do you live?*)

Address _____

Walay – uli-anan (no place to go home to) _____

Uban pa: (other answer) : _____

38. Kanus-a man ka nagsugod ug puyo niini nga balay o lugar? (*When did you start living in this house or place?*) _____

Household Members Where the child resides or Go home to

³⁸ Enumerate the kind of support and who is supporting. Example: financially – mama, or moral support – sister is the one visiting.

³⁹ In the Philippines, extended family is common where two or three families reside in one house. The child may live with his parents and that of his auntie and uncle and cousins or grandparents. So, it is possible in this question that the child may have two to three answers. It is also possible that the child does not go “home” but goes to his friends or live on the streets.

39. Kinsa man ang mga miyembro sa inyong panimalay o sa lugar nga imong gisak-an karon. (*Members of the household where you lived, right before you were detained or placed in the center.*)

Ngalan sa miyembro sa panimalay (<i>Name of household member</i>)	Ig-unsang nimo (<i>How are you related</i>)	Edad (<i>Age</i>)	Seks (<i>Sex</i>)	Naabot sa Eskwelahan (<i>Educational Attainment</i>)	Trabaho (Work or Employment) (<i>Describe the nature of work; average income</i>)

Relationship of Parents:

40. Kumusta man ang relasyon sa imong papa ug mama? (*How do your parents relate with each other?*)

Separation of Parents:

41. Nagpuyo ba sila o bulag? (*Are they living together?*)

_____ Nagpuyo (Living together)

_____ Nagbulag (Separated)

_____ Uban pa: (Others) _____

42. Ihulagway ang ilang relasyon. (*Describe their relationship.*)

43. Wala ba moagi og panagbulag ang imong mama ug papa? (*Was there a time that your parents separated?*)

44. Kung nagbulag o nakaagi og panagbulag, unsa may hinungdan? (*If separated, what was the reason for the separation?*)

Parent's quarrel

45. Nakakita o nakadungog ka ba sa panag-away sa imong mama ug papa? (*Have you heard them fight together?*)

_____ Nakakita (I have seen them fight.)

_____ Wala (I have not seen them fight.)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

46. Ihulagway ang ilang away? (*Describe the nature of the fight and the usual causes and consequence of such fight.*)

47. Sa panag-away, niabot ba sa ponto nga nagkinulatahay o “biolente” na? (*Did the conflicts reach to a point of violence?*)

48. Unsa may epekto sa panag-away sa imong mga ginikanan sa imoha? (*What was the effect of your parent’s fight on you?*)

Other Household Members who have quarreled:

49. Aduna bay mga miyembro sa inyong panimalay nga kanunay manag-away? (*Are there members in your family who always fight with each other?*)

_____ Aduna (There are.)

_____ Wala (None)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers.) _____

50. Unsa may rason sa away? (*What were the reasons for fighting?*)

51. Sa panag-away, niabot ba sa ponto nga nagkinulatahay o “biolente” na? (*Did the conflicts reach to a point of violence?*)

52. Unsa may epekto niini sa imoha? (*What was its effect on you?*)

Other Household members who got involved in violent fights

53. Aduna bay miyembro sa inyong panimalay nga na-apil ug away nga mi-abot sa sinumbagay ug kinulatahay? (*Were there members of your family who took part in a conflict that ended up in violence?*)

_____ Aduna (There are.)

_____ Wala (None)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

54. Ihulagway ang panghitabo, ug ang rason niini. (*Describe the incident, including the reason of the incident.*)

55. Unsa may epekto niini sa imoha? (*What was its effect on you?*)

Other household members who have killed a person

56. Aduna bay miyembro sa inyong panimalay nga nakapatay? (*Was there any member of the family who had killed a person?*)

_____ Aduna (there is.)

_____ Wala (None)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers.) _____

57. Unsa man ang panghitabo. (*What was the incident?*)

58. Unsa may epekto niini sa imoha? (*What was its effect on you?*)

Household members arrested

59. Aduna bay miyembro sa inyong panimalay nga naaresto o nadakpan? (*Was there anyone in the household arrested for a crime?*)

Aduna (Yes) _____

Wala (None) _____

Uban pa (Other answers) : _____

60. Ihulagway ang panghitabo ug ang rason sa pagkaarresto? (*Describe the incident and the cause for the arrest.*)

61. Unsa may epekto niini sa imoha? (*What was its effect on you?*)

Household member imprisoned

62. Aduna bay miyembro sa inyong panimalay nga nakasulod na sa prisohan? (*Was there anyone in the family nabbed for a crime?*)

_____ Aduna (Yes)

_____ Wala (None)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers) : _____

63. Ihulagway ang panghitabo ug ang rason sa pagkapriso? (*Describe the incident and the cause for the imprisonment.*)

64. Unsa may epekto niini sa imoha? (*What was its effect on you?*)

Socio-Economic Condition of the Family

Financial Stability of the Family

65. Paigo ra ba ang sweldo sa imong papa ug mama? (*Is your parent's income enough for the family?*)

_____ OO (Yes)

_____ Dili (No)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

66. Nagtabang ka ba sa kita sa imong papa o mama?

_____ OO (Yes)

_____ Dili (No)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

Financial problems:

67. Naa ka bay problema sa pinansiya? (*Do you have financial problems?*)

_____ Oo (yes)

_____ Wala (None)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

68. Unsa man ang imong problema sa pinansiya? (*What are your financial problems?*)

69. Matang sa Materyales sa Panimalay ug Pagpanag-iya (*House Structure and Ownership*) (*Please check the answer in the option provided*)

Matang sa materyales sa balay (house materials)	Tag-iya sa balay apan nangiskwat sa yuta (owner of the house, but squatting ⁴⁰ in the land)	Giabangan ang balay (the house is rented)	Nangipon ra sa paryente o kaila (staying with a relative o acquaintance, friend)
Hollow Blocks, semento o kongkreto tanan (Concrete walls)			
Kahoy ug semento (concrete and wood)			
Kawayan, nipa, kahoy ug tinaptap nga mga materyales (bamboo, nipa leaves for roofing, wood)			

House Toilet:

70. Naa bay kasilyas inyong balay? (*Do you have a toilet in your house?*)

_____ Naa (There is.)

_____ Wala (There is none.)

⁴⁰ In the slum area, house may be built in government lots, or in riverside, seaside. Some houses are built in private lots without the permission of the owners.

Good and Bad Sides about the Family:

71. Sa imong tan-aw, unsa man ang nindot o lami sa inyong pamilya karon? (*In your opinion, what are the good things about your family?*)

72. Sa imong tan-aw, unsa man ang bati o walay lami sa inyong pamilya karon? (*In your opinion, what are the bad things about your family?*)

IV. Schooling (Pag-eskwela)

Schooling:

73. Nag-eskwela ka pa ba karon? (*Are you currently enrolled in school?*)

____ OO

____ Wala

____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

74. Kung OO, unsa na man kang gradoha o tuiga karon? (*If yes, what grade or year are you in?*) _____

If not schooling:

75. Kung wala, nakaeskwela ka na ba sa una? (*If not enrolled now, have you gone to school before?*) _____

76. Unsaang gradoha o tuiga ra ka kutob sa imong pag-eskwela? (*What grade or year were you when you left school?*) _____

77. Kung wala ka nag-eskwela, ngano man? (*Why are you not in school anymore?*)

78. Pila may imong edad sa pag-undang nimo og eskwela? (*How old were you when you left school?*) _____

Experience in schooling:

79. Unsa may imong kaagi o kasinatian sa pag-eskwela? (*What was your experience in school?*)

80. Kung wala ka na mag-eskwela, ganahan pa ba ka mobalik sa pag-eskwela? (*If you are no longer in school, would you like to go back to study?*)

____ Ganahan mobalik.

____ Dili na ganahan mobalik

____ Uban pa (Other answers.) _____

81. Kung gusto mobalik og pag-eskwela, ngano man, kung dili, ngano man sad? (*If you want to go back to school, why, if not, why don't you want to go back?*)

Good and Bad Things about Schooling

82. Unsa man ang nindot o lami sa pag-eskwela? (*What are the good things in schooling?*)

83. Unsa man ang mga dili nindot o bati sa pag-eskwela? (*What are the bad things in schooling?*)

V. Mga Impormasyon Kalambigit sa Komunidad ug Palibot (Community Information)⁴¹

Presence and Forms of Entertainment:

84. Unsa may imong mga kalingawan dinhi? (*What forms of entertainment are available here?*)

85. Unsa man ang imong gi-apilan sa mga kalingawan sa komunidad? (*What are the various forms of entertainment that you have participated in?*)

Presence and Extent of Drug Trade in the Community:

86. Aduna bay namaligya og ginadili nga drugas dinha sa komunidad nga imong gipuy-an? (*Are you aware of drug traders in the community where you live?*)

___ OO (yes)

___ Wala (none)

___ Uban pa (other answers:) _____

87. Sa imong nahibaw-an pila man sila ka book namaligya diha sa inyo dapita? (In your knowledge, how many were into the drug trade in your community?) _____

Presence of Children involved in Drug Trade

88. Naa bay mga bata nga na-apil sa negosyo sa iligal o ginadili nga drugas? (*Are there children also involved in the drug trade in your place?*)

___ OO (yes)

___ Wala (None)

___ Uban pa nga tubag (Other answers:) _____

89. Pila man ang edad sa pinakabata? (*How old is the youngest amongst them?*) _____

90. Ihulagway ang negosyo sa iligal nga drugas sa inyong lugar? (*Please describe the illegal drug trade in your place?*)

⁴¹ This refers to the community where the child resides before entering the center. This does not refer to the rehab or detention center.

Encouraged by the drug trade in the community

91. Nakadani ba sa imoha ang imong nakita sa komunidad? (*Were you encouraged to join the drug trade based on what you observed in the community?*)

Nakadani _____

Wala _____

Uban pa : (Other answers:) _____

92. Kung nadani, unsa ang nakadani sa imoha nga mo-apil sa maong negosyo? (*If you were attracted to this, what factors encouraged you to join in the trade?*)

Membership in the Gang or Organization.

93. Miembro ka ba ug usa ka gang o grupo? (*Are you a member of a gang or group?*)

Membro _____

Dili _____

Uban pa : _____

94. Kung membro, unsa may nakadani nimo aron magpamiembro sa maong grupo? (*What attracted you to join this group?*) _____

95. Apil ba sa droga ang imong grupo? (*Is this group involved in the drug trade?*)

_____ OO

_____ Dili

_____ Uban Pa _____

Involvement of barangay official in drug trade:

96. Naa ka bay nahibaloan nga opisyal sa inyong barangay nga nahilambigit sa drugas? (*Is there a barangay official in your community who is involved in drug trade?*)

Aduna _____

Wala _____

Uban pa (*Other answers:*) _____

97. Ihulagway ang ilang kahilambigitan. (*Please describe their involvement.*)

98. Unsa may epekto ani sa imoha? (*What is the effect of this on you?*)

IV. Kalambigitan sa paggamit, pagputos o pagbaligya sa drugas. (*Involvement of the child in drug use, production and trade*)

Use of Illegal drugs:

99. Nakagamit ka ba ug ilegal o ginadili nga drugas? (*Have you tried using illegal drugs?*)

_____ Oo (*yes*)

_____ Dili (*No*)

_____ Uban pa (*Other answers*) _____

100. Unsa man nga klase nga ilegal o ginadili nga drugas ang imo nang nasuwayan? (*What type of drugs have you tried or tasted?*)

101. Unsa man ang imong unang iligal o ginadili nga drugas nga nagamit? (*What type of drugs have you tried first?*)

102. Pila ang imong edad sa una nimong gamit og illegal nga drugas? (*What was your age when you first used illegal drugs?*) _____

103. Ngano nigamit ka man ug drugas? (*Why did you use drugs?*)

104. Kapila man ka mogamit? (*How often do you use drugs?*)

105. Hangtod karon mogamit ka pa ba og drugas? (*Until now, are you still using illegal drugs?*)

_____ Oo (Yes)

_____ Dili (No more)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

Involvement in the Illegal drug trade:

106. Naka-apil ka ba sa negosyo sa iligal o ginadili nga drugas? Pananglit, sama sa pagbaligya o paghimo o paghatud sa drugas. (*Were you involved in the illegal drug trade, i.e., trafficking or selling as runners, and production or re-packing?*)

_____ Nakaapil (yes, I was involved.)

_____ Wala (No)

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

107. Ngano ni-apil ka man sa negosyo sa iligal o ginadili drugas? (*Why were you involved in the illegal drug trade?*)

108. Unsa man nga klase nga mga iligal o ginadili nga drugas? (*What kind?*)

Involvement of parents in the illegal drug trade:

109. Apil ba ang imong mga ginikanan sa negosyo sa drugas? (*Are your parents involved in the drug trade?*)

_____ Apil

_____ Wala

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

110. Sa unsa man nga pama-agi naapil ang imong mga ginikanan? Palihug ihulagway ang ilang pag-apil ug unsa mga matang nga drugas ang ilang gibaligya? (*In what way are*

your parents involved in the drug trade. Please describe their involvement and the kind of drugs sold.)

111. Apil ba ang imong mga igsoon sa negosyo sa iligal o ginadili nga drugas? (*Are your brothers or sisters involved in drug trafficking?*)

Apil (involved) _____

Wala (not involved) _____

Uban pa (others) _____

112. Sa unsa man nga pama-agi? Palihug ihulagway ang ilang pag-apil ug unsa mga matang nga drugas ang ilang gibaligya? (*In what way are your brothers and sisters involved in the drug trade? Please describe their involvement and the kind of drugs used.*)

Involvement of close friends in the illegal drug trade:

113. Aduna ka bay mga suod nga higala nga nahilambigit sa negosyo sa iligal o ginadili drugas? (*Are there significant persons related to you who are involved in the drug trade?*)

_____ OO

_____ Wala

_____ Uban pa (Other answers:) _____

114. Ihulagway ang ilang pag-apil ug ang matang sa drugas. (*Describe their involvement and the kind of drugs used.*)

For children who are involved in the drug related work:

115. Pila may edad nimo pagsugod nimo aning trabahoa? (*How old are you when you started in the drug-related work?*) _____

116. Pila na man ka katuig nagtrabaho ani? (*How many years have you been engaged in this kind of work?*) _____

117. Unsa may imong gibuhay sa una sa wala pa ka motrabaho niini? (*What were you doing before you engaged in this kind of work?*) _____

118. Unsa may imong trabaho ani? (*What is your specific work here?*)

___ 1. “Runner”⁴² (tighatud sa butang ngadto sa mopalit) (one who delivers the drug to the buyer or the courier of illegal drugs)

___ 2. “Tigputos”, “wrapper” or “repacker” (one who repack large volume of substances into smaller sizes or units)

___ 3. “Posting” (One who is assigned in a specific area where one can buy drugs)

⁴² Courier is usually referred as “runner” in the local language.

____ 4. Uban pa: (Others) _____

119. Ihulagway and imong trabaho ug ang sitwasyon sa panarbaho. (*Describe your work and working condition.*)

120. Sa imong nahibaloan, unsa pa ang mga laing laing trabaho sa druga nga apil ang bata? (*In your knowledge, what other tasks in the drug trade were children involved?*)

121. Pareho ra mo og trabaho sa mga dagko? (*Do you have the same tasks as the adults?*)

___ 1. OO (Yes)

___ 2. Dili (No)

___ 3. Uban pa (Others) _____

122. Sa imong nahibaloan, unsa man nga klase sa trabaho sa drugas nga bata gyod ang pangitaon, kung naa man? (*In your knowledge, what kind of drug related work or task requires children's involvement, if there is any?*)

123. Ngano sila man gyod? (*Why are they the ones necessarily involved?*)

124. Sa imong trabaho, asa man ka sagad mohimo niini? (*Where do you usually conduct this kind of work?*)

___ 1. Sa karsada _____ (In the street of _____)

___ 2. Sa may tindahan _____ (in the store of _____)

___ 3. Uban pa: (Others;) _____

125. Pila man ka oras imong trabaho sa druga matag adlaw? (*How many hours do you work each day?*) _____

126. Kanus-a man ang sagad nimong trabaho? (*When do you usually conduct this kind of work?*) _____ (*morning, afternoon, etc.*)

127. Pila man ka kaadlaw motrabaho kada semana? (*How many days do you work in a week?*) _____

128. Nakasulay na ba ka nga gipasakitan ka diha sa imong pagtrabaho? (*Have you been hurt at work?*)

___ 1. OO (Yes)

___ 2. Wala (No)

___ 3. Uban pa (Others) _____

129. Kung OO, unsa may nahitabo ug unsa may hinungdan? (*If yes, what happened and what was the cause?*)

130. Nakakita ka na ba og ubang bata nga napasakitan sa maong trabaho? (*Have you seen other children hurt at work?*)

- ___ 1. OO (yes)
___ 2. Wala (no)

131. Kung OO, unsa man kini nga mga panghitabo? (*What were these incidents?*)

132. Nakasulay na ba ka nga gikapoy o nahagu ka pag-aayo aning trabahoa? (*Do you sometimes feel tired in this work?*)

- ___ 1. OO (Yes)
___ 2. Wala (No)
___ 3. Uban pa: (Others) _____

133. Kung OO, Unsa may hinungdan? (*If yes, what are the reasons?*)

134. Unsa may imong gibati aning trabahoa? i.e. nahadlok, naguol, wala ra (*What do you feel towards this type of work?*)

135. Usa may hinungdan sa imong pagbati? (*Why do you feel that way?*)

136. Nakasuway ka na ba nga nadakpan o napriso tungod sa trabaho sa druga? (*Have you experienced being caught or imprisoned because of this kind of work?*)

- ___ 1. Oo
___ 2. Wala
___ 3. Uban pa (others)⁴³

137. Unsa may imong relasyon sa mosunod nga mga tawo diha sa imong trabaho? (*What is your relationship towards the following people at work?*)

Mga kalambigit (People the child respondent is associated with)	1. Maayo sila kaayo kanako ug ganahan ko makig-uban kanila (they are good to me)	2. Trabaho lang mi walang personalan (this is just work, with no personal)	Mahadlok ko kanila kay isog sila kaayo. (I am scared of them)
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⁴³ There will be children that will be interviewed who are undergoing therapy. Others are living in open centers and undergoing rehabilitation.

	and that I like to go out with them)	relationship)	because they are so tough.)
1. Imong boss (the boss or employer)			
2.Imong customer (customer)			
3.Ubang mga dagko nag edad sa palibut (other adults in the environment)			
4. Ubang mga bata nga kuyog sa trabaho (other children who are also involved in this kind of work)			

138. Unsa may ilang tinagdanay sa ubang mga bata nga sama kanimong nagtrabaho usab? (*How do they treat other children working like you?*)

- ☐ 1. Pareho ra (the same treatment)
☐ 2. Lahi ra (it is different)
☐ 3. Uban pa (Others) _____

139. Ngano man? (*Why?*)⁴⁴

140. Nganong kinahanglan man nga kani imong trabahoa? (*Why do you have to work in this particular type of work?*)

141. Unsa may mahitabo kung dili ka motrabaho? (*What happens if you do not work?*)

142. Unsa may mahitabo kung dili nimo tarungan imong trabaho? (*What happens if you do your work poorly?*)

143. Unsa may mahitabo kung tarongan nimo pag-ayo ang imong trabaho? (*What happens if you do your job properly?*)

144. Unsa may pamaagi sa imong bayad? (*How are you paid?*)

⁴⁴ Ask why regardless of how he is treated.

145. Pila man ang imong ma kwarta sa trabaho sa druga?⁴⁵ Sa inadlaw? (*How much do you earn from your work? Is that a daily wage earning?*)

146. . Naa ka bay laing trabaho? (*Do you have other work?*)

___ 1. Naa (yes)

___ 2. Wala na gyud (no more)

147. Ngano man? (*Why is that?*)

148. Unsa man? (*What other work are you engaged with?*)

149. Pila man gyuy imong edad pagsugod nimo og panrabaho? (possible dili lang sa trabaho sa drugas (*How old are you when you started working? (not necessarily in this kind of work)* _____

150. Giunsa man nimo pag-apil niining trabahoa? (*How did you get involved with this kind of work?*)

151. Unsa may kahimtang nimo aning trabahoa? (*What is your working condition here?*)

152. Pila man ang imong kita ni-ining trabahoa? (*How much do you earn from this?*)

153. Pila man ang inadlaw nimo kung ikwenta ang imong kita sa trabaho sa druga ug sa lain nimong trabaho. (*Compute the comparative average daily wage earning between the previous work and the drug related work.*)

154. Unsa may imong gamitan sa imong kita niining trabahoa? (*What do you do with your earnings from this kind of work?*)

155. Unsa man, mas ganahan ka magtrabaho o mag-eskwela? (*Which would you prefer, to work or to study?*)

⁴⁵ It's possible the child is paid per job. But is also important to ask the child how much he earns daily.

- ___ 1. Mag-eskwela
- ___ 2. Magtrabaho
- ___ 3. Uban pa (Others) _____

156. Ngano man? (*Why?*)

157. Gusto ba ka nga imong mga igsoon manrabaho usab niining matang sa trabaho?
(*Would you like your younger sisters or brothers to work in this kind of job?*)

OO _____

Dili _____

158. Ngano man? (*Why?*)

159. Unsa may imong buhaton kung walay kustomer o kung dili ka magtrabaho? (*What do you do when there aren't many customers or when you do not work?*)

VI. Mga Personal Nga Panglantaw (Personal Individual Concepts)

160. Unsa may imong pagsabot sa trabaho ug papel sa otoridad sama sa polis, barangay tanod, huwes, etc. kalambigit sa pagpatuman sa kahusay ug kalinaw? (*What is your understanding of the role of authorities ie., policeman, brgy. Tanod, judges, etc. in peace and order?*)

a. Kalinaw (*Peace*)

b. Otoridad (*Authority*)

c. kaayohan? (*What is your concept of goodness?*)

d. ganti (*reward*) ug silot (*punishment*)? (*Reward and punishment?*)

e. Maayong kaugmaon? (*What is your concept of a good future?*)

Concept of Problem and Manner of Solving Problems:

161. Unsa sa imong tan-aw ang Kahimtang nga anaa sa problema? (*What is your understanding of a problem situation?*)

162. Niagi ka na ba og usa ka sitwasyon nga ikaw napuno sa problema? (*Have you been into a problematic situation?*)

OO _____

Wala _____

Uban pa : _____

163. Palihug ihulagway ang maong sitwasyon nga imong nasugatan? (*Pls. describe the circumstances.*)

164. Nisulay ka ba pagsulbad sa imong problema? (*Have you tried solving your problem situation?*)

OO _____

Wala _____

Uban pa : (Other answers:) _____

165. Unsa may imong pama-agi sa pagsulbad sa maong problema? (*What was your means of solving your problem?*)

166. Unsa man ang kasagaran nimo nga problema? (*What problems have you often times encountered?*)

Concept of Anger and Ways of facing anger

167. Unsa may imong pagsabot sa pulong nga kasuko? (*What do you understand by the term "anger"?*)

168. Niagi ka na ba og higayon nga ikaw nibati og kasuko? (*Was there a time that you felt so angry?*)

OO _____

Wala _____

Uban pa : _____

169. Unsa may kasagarang hinungdan o rason nga ikaw nibati og kasuko? (*What are the usual reasons for you to be angry?*)

170. Unsa may imong sagad nga buhaton kung ikaw mobati og kasuko? (*What do you usually do when you feel angry?*)

Decision Making of the Child:

171. Sa imong kasinatian, libre ka ba modesisyon alang sa imong kaugalingon o kinahanglan pa og laing tawo nga pananghiran aron modesisyon para kanimo? (*In your experience are you free to decide on your own or you still have to inform the others to decide for you on what you should do next?*)

OO _____

Dili _____

Uban pa : (*Other answers :*) _____

172. Ngano man? (*Why?*)

173. Unsa nga mga butang nga puede ka magdesisyon nga ikaw lang? (*What are the instances when you can decide for yourself?*)

174. Kanunay ba ka mahatagan kung aduna kay pangayoon gika sa imong kanunay na nag-amuma kanimo? (*Are you always provided with all the things that you asked for or need from your primary caregiver?*)

OO _____ Dili _____

175. Ngano man? (*Why and why not?*)

176. Kung pananglit dili ka hatagan sa imong pangayoon, unsa may imong bation ug buhaton? (*When you are not provided with the things that you asked for or requested, what would you feel and what would you do?*)

177. Ngano man? (*Why?*)

VII. REKOMENDASYON (RECOMMENDATIONS):

178. Kung ikaw ang pangutan-on, unsa may imong ikasulti para paghunong sa problema sa droga? (*If you are the one asked, what can you say or suggest to stop the problem of drug abuse and trafficking?*)

179. Kung ikaw pangutan-on, unsa may imong ikasulti para paghunong o para dili maka-apil ang bata sa trabaho sa droga? (*If you are the one asked, what can you say or suggest to stop the involvement of children in drug-related work?*)

180. Unsa may imong rekomendasyon sa mga nagpasi-ugda sa pagtuon o pakisusi? (*What are your recommendation to the researchers?*)

VIII. Remarks and Observation of the Interviewer:

181. Unsa-on man nimo paghulagway ang bata? (*How would you describe the child?*)

182. Unsa-on man nimo paghulagway and iyang senter? (*How would you describe the Center where the child belongs?*)

183. Unsa-on man nimo paghulagway ang iyang pamilya? Kung nakakita ka sa iyang pamilya. (*How would you describe the family of the child, if you have witnessed them.*)

184. Naa bay importante nga bahin sa bata nga gusto nimo isulti sa Research Team? (*Is there something significant about the child you want the Research Team to know?*)

185. Bisag unsa nga komentaryo o obserbasyon (*Notes, Remarks, Comments, Observations*)