

**DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS ON CRIMES INVOLVING R.A. 9165
IN DAVAO CITY: BASIS FOR INTERVENTION PROGRAM
(CRIME RATE) FOR THE YEAR 2009**



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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled: **DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS ON CRIMES INVOLVING R.A. 9165 IN DAVAO CITY: BASIS FOR INTERVENTION PROGRAM (CRIME RATE) FOR THE YEAR 2009**, prepared and submitted by **Rodney D. Lagura, Neonito E. Sabong and Jett M. Lim**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Criminology has been examined and is recommended for oral examination.

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ABSTRACT

This research paper was conducted to provide a documentary analysis on crimes involving R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009. The researchers employed descriptive survey method, and an electronic copy was obtained from Davao City Police Office (DCPO) as the source of data. The statistical tools that were used by the respondents were Frequency and Percentage was used to analyze the research result. The findings of this study revealed in terms of the profile of neutralized drug persons in Davao City for the year 2009, majority of them are drug users with 63 individuals neutralized or 60 percent while drug pushers accounted only with 39 individuals or 37 percent. Cocaine accounted for most of the drug seized in terms of quantity with 16 kilograms, which was followed by Marijuana dried leaves with 3.7 kilograms. In terms of the status of cases of persons involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009, 100 percent are already filed in trial courts in Davao City, in which its status are still on trial and pending for resolution. Further, in terms of the status of suspects involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009, all suspects or 100 percent are presently detained in different prison cells. Most of the evidences seized were communications equipment (60 percent) and also vehicles (40 percent). These are aside from the drugs that were also seized or confiscated.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

The world is in crisis due to drug epidemic. Almost everyday, national and international newspapers and magazines contain columns on drugs and drug-related incidents. Thus, even without a comprehensive statistical basis, it is safe to say that millions of people throughout the world are already hooked on drugs and almost the same number is engaged in the illegal drug trade. The drug problem seems to be far from over. Statistics show that individuals high on drugs committed 65-75 percent of heinous crimes. Rape, murder, incest, robberies are among the list of drug-related crimes (Drug War Chronicle, 2004).

Global illegal drug use is expected to rise by 25 percent over the next few decades as rapid urbanization, industrialization, and population growth in developing countries fuel the demand for illegal substances. The report by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), which underlines the fight against drug abuse with data on the consumption and production of illegal substances, also projects that developing countries will shoulder the burden of the global drug problem in the coming decades (UNDOC, 2012).

The Philippines is now the world's fifth largest producer of crystal methamphetamine or what is popularly known as shabu according to US State Department's 2004 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, a study which evaluated more than 140 countries based on their progress in combating drug trafficking. Filipinos also rank third in the world in consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) like "shabu" or "crack," according to a United Nations study (Alama, 2004).

Moreover, some 3.4-million Filipinos are on illegal drugs. Based on the Philippine Population Report submitted by the Dangerous Drugs Board and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency an estimated half of the 3.4-million or 1.8 million are young people. The government has imposed different means of eradicating drug addiction which resulted to successful raids, seizures or arrests. Every now and then, authorities recover several grams or kilos of shabu, marijuana and other drugs including drug related paraphernalia, publicly burn and destroy huge volume of drugs, and even revive the policy of painting the houses of arrested drug pushers. However, at the end of the day, reports such as that of the US State Department show that what we are doing are still not effective (Irlandez, 2004).

The above readings provide a clear scenario that drugs and crimes are interrelated, and that the need to counter this menace is very important today. It is in this context that the researchers find an urgency to conduct a documentary analysis of the crimes involving Republic Act 9165 in Davao City, in which the results, findings and implications can be the basis for future intervention program that can be utilized by various law enforcement agencies for their anti-illegal drugs campaign. The researchers being criminology students find this topic relevant to their chosen course and that they have chosen Davao City as their research locale due to the convenience of conducting the study and proximity of the place.

Statement of the Problem

This research study was conducted to provide a documentary analysis on crimes involving R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009. Specifically, it seeks to provide documentary analysis on the following:

1. What is the profile of drug persons in Davao City for the year 2009, particularly in terms of:
 - 1.1 Classification
 - 1.2 Quantity of Drug Seized

2. What are the status of cases of persons involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009, particularly in terms of:
 - 2.1 Status of Cases on Operation Conducted
 - 2.1 Status of Cases Filed in Court

3. What are the status of suspects involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009, particularly in terms of:
 - 3.1 Status of Suspect with Cases
 - 3.2 Status of Evidences Seized, Frisked and Confiscated

4. From this study, what intervention program can be formulated to counter the incidence of crimes involving R.A. 9165?

Review of Related Literature

Presented in this section are the related literatures, foreign and local that are relevant in the present study taken from various sources such as the internet, books and other reading materials.

According to Brochu (2005), illegal drug use is almost automatically associated with criminal behavior. The statistical relationship between illegal drug use and crime is convincing at first glance, but it is not possible to draw a conclusion regarding a definite cause-and-effect link between the two phenomena. The suggestion that drugs lead to crime ignores the impact that living conditions can have on an individual and takes no account, of a body of data showing that most illegal drug users elsewhere will never be regular users. It bears repeating that drug use is still, for the

most part, a sporadic, recreational, exploratory activity. Most people are able to manage their drug use without any difficulty. Very few will become regular users, and even fewer will develop a drug addiction.

The closer link between alcohol and drug use and violent crime has been demonstrated in a number of studies. In 2001, the Research and Statistics Branch of Correctional Service in Canada pointed out that violent offenses were more often committed under the influence of alcohol or both alcohol and drugs, rather than under the influence of drugs alone (Robinson et al, 2001).

In one of the analyses on drug-related homicides in New York, Goldstein (2004), contended that very few murder victims are killed by people driven mad by illegal drugs and that homicide related to psychopharmacological factors is generally committed by people under the influence of alcohol.

An analysis of 218 homicides in New York, committed in 2008 and presumed to be related to drugs, showed that only 14 percent involved the psychopharmacological factor and that 74 percent were related to systemic violence resulting from the illegal drug market and related drug trafficking (Fagan, 2010).

The 2009 study by Brochu et al., also gathered useful information for analyzing the link between the psychopharmacological effects of certain drugs and criminal behavior. The study, which dealt specifically with illegal drug use and crime, produced the following main findings: 28 percent of the inmates questioned said they had committed all or at least most of their crimes under the influence of an illegal drug; nearly 44 percent of inmates who reported that they had previously used illegal drugs believed that their drug use had increased their criminal activity, whereas 51 percent thought their drug use

had had no effect on their criminal activity and nearly 5 percent contended that it had contributed to a decline in their criminal activity

The same study also showed that nearly 80 percent of inmates who used illegal drugs on the day they committed the crime for which they were incarcerated, 16 percent of inmates in the study stated that their drug use had facilitated their acting out. Of those, 83.1 percent reported that their drug use had altered their judgment, 33.6 percent claimed that it had made them more inclined to fight, and 37 percent stated that it had made them more aggressive and violent.

According to Tonry and Wilson (2009), although some of these findings offer invaluable information for understanding the meaning that inmates attach to their drug use and crimes, such as the data on drug use on the day of the crime, they are insufficient to show a causal relationship between drug use and criminal activity. In other words, nothing in these findings clearly demonstrates that the criminal act would not have been committed if the individual had not been under the influence of drugs.

Fagan (2007) stated that in the view of various researchers, some inmates prefer to associate their criminal behavior with their drug use. This enables them to attribute responsibility for their actions to an outside cause, i.e., drugs. Although for many inmates this association is indisputable, research has shown that some individuals use it as an excuse for their behavior and to unburden themselves of part of the weight of the offence.

Many people associate drug intoxication with crime, sometimes even violent crime. This so-called psychopharmacological link implies that people may commit crimes or sometimes violent crimes after using certain substances recognized as undermining judgment and self-control, generating paranoid ideas and/or distorting inhibitions and perceptions (Single, 2008).

Although all drugs that have an impact on the nervous system may cause these kinds of reactions, the scientific literature suggests that some drugs are more strongly associated than others with violence of this type. Those drugs include alcohol, PCP (phencyclidine), cocaine, amphetamines and barbiturates. Inversely, heroin and cannabis are generally associated with a weaker desire to use violence to resolve disputes (White, 2000).

In a British study based on four regions of the United Kingdom, the majority of arrestees who said that they thought that their drug use and crime were connected also said that the two were connected because they needed money to buy drugs (70 percent) (Bennett, 2000).

Another study of heroin addicts in Amsterdam found that some heroin users do commit crimes in order to buy drugs but that acquisitive crime accounts for only about one-quarter of their total income. Heroin addicts in Amsterdam derive most of their income from social security. Social assistance is also the main source of income, apart from illegal activities, for opiate users in Toronto (Fischer et al., 2009)

Research has also shown that drug users' criminal activity varies greatly with the relationship they have with drugs. The periods when users are dependent on a drug are often accompanied by increased criminal activity, whereas periods when they have no such dependency see an appreciable decline in such activity (Erickson, 2008).

According to Canuday (2000), geographically, the Philippines is at the circle between the Asian drug producing and exporting countries and the Pacific drug-dependent countries. The coastal areas in Southern Mindanao, Western Mindanao, Caraga and Northern Mindanao were used frequently as transshipment points for shabu coming from Metro Manila and other parts of

the country. It is therefore very difficult and very expensive to effectively patrol these coastlines rendering the country virtually unguarded making it weak to drug trafficking and the perpetration of other global crimes.

The political system of the country including law enforcement is power and not service oriented making professionalism difficult to introduce. This was proven in the last elections wherein Duterte has been voted as the mayor of Davao City, the drug use has declined significantly, and crime statistics fell by as much as 50 percent (Sumay, 2002).

Artizada (2002) stated that although some of the politicians and other key government officials see themselves as masters and not servants of the people and assignment to key positions in government, as a result, an unstable situation is open to graft and corruption. With a meager salary and enrichment in office as a primary motivation, drug traffickers who have in their possession of the financial requirements to fill-up the space, can easily exploit and manipulate them. The recent incident was the arrest of Mayor Ronnie Mitra of Panukalan town in Quezon province. The drug problem is caused by a graft and corrupt system. Philippine law enforcement efforts suffer from corruption of police, customs and military officials. Judicial corruption is also acknowledged to be an impediment to drug prosecution. Here, usually only small-time drug users and pushers are caught.

The up to date revelations of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) which states that 12.3 percent of the country's anti-narcotic agents are habitual drug users and that 61percent of the surveyed officers failed a drug information test administered by the board. Many drug traffickers arrested and charged in court are released and end up going back to the illicit trade or allowed to return to their country of origin in the case of foreigners because of escapes not only in the law but also in the judicial process. Drugs confiscated from in

custody traffickers are recycled by police lawbreaker and sold back to the underground market. In addition to this, most of those so-called shabu warehouses that were raided are abandoned already and drug criminals transfer their operations from one place to another. This means that the raid of such warehouses do not affect or curb the supply of illegal drugs in the market (Villar, 2005).

According to Flores (2003), drug addiction is said to have low costs and high profits. The UN study noted that profits are driving the business and easily camouflaged labs close to retail points make the amphetamine-type stimulants business extremely attractive to organized crime. In relation to this, it estimates the business value at about 65 billion dollars a year, with profit rates ranging between 3,000 and 4,000 percent of capital, in the Philippines, illegal drugs have become a 216-billion-peso to 432-billion-peso industry (Flores, 2003). This underlies a great factor in eradicating this social problem. Finally, the social condition of the people also offers a favorable drug market.

Canuday (2001) stated that approximately seventy five percent of the country's seventy four million (74 million) Filipinos are within the poverty line. As such, they are easily uptight to sow unrests to demand for social reforms thereby dividing the attention of law enforcement authorities. They are also easily lured into the drug trade because of the easy money resulting therein. The cravings for food and money oblige individuals to run tasks for drug lords. Children whose parents cannot afford to feed them sniff drugs to stop the hunger in their stomachs. Entertainers, drivers, conductors, and other wage earners take drugs to let them stay awake and perform overtime works for additional incentives and worst people from all walks of life take drugs out of curiosity and the desire to be accepted by their peers. Poverty is not an

excuse to the drug problem but it is the cause of the drug problem so we must address problems of poverty, joblessness and high cost of education.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study is anchored on the theory of drugs and crime relationship of Goldstein (1985) who stated that drugs and crime are related to each other in at least three ways. First, the immediate effect of drugs on the mind and body may create mental or physical states that somehow facilitate aggression or theft. Second, drugs are connected to crime when a drug user has a pressing need to consume them but lacks the necessary funds to do so; such situations may lead to predatory crimes, including burglary, robbery, or theft, among others.

Goldstein (1985) also stated that a third way in which drugs and crime are related is that some psychoactive substances are illegal to use, trade (buy or sell), or grow/manufacture. When drugs are illegal, illicit market participants are unlikely to report being victimized to the police, which means that predators are more likely to prey on them; in turn, there may be retaliation when this happens. In short, drugs can be related to crime if they cause a mental or physical state conducive to lawbreaking, lead to a perceived need that results in the motivation to steal, or result in a decrease in access to formal mediation and a corresponding increase in predatory and retaliatory crimes.

Gazaniga (1997) supported the theory Goldstein by stating that crime and drug use both indicate an individual with lower self-control. Those willing to try drugs are more impulsive and may turn to street crime because of addiction. Drug use does not create a criminal offender; however, it may intensify such actions. In addition, individuals who use drugs are less likely to

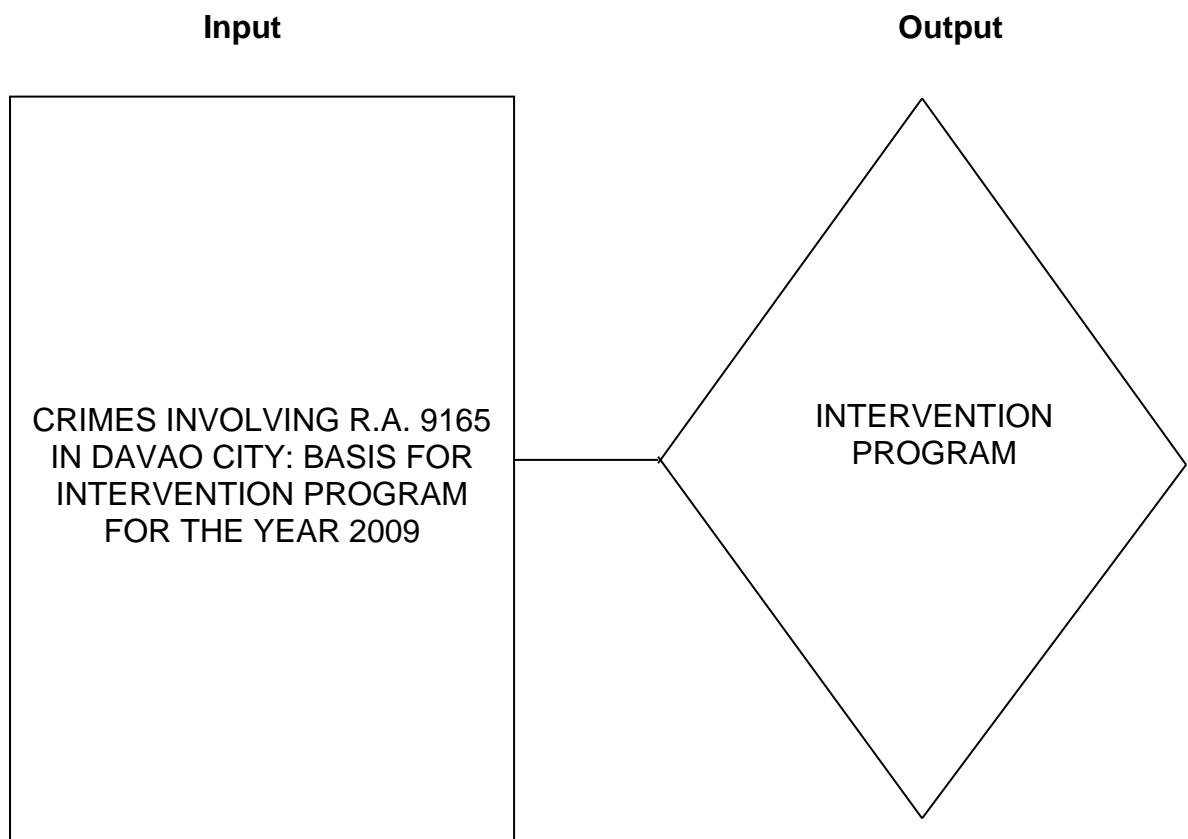


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework showing the variables of the study

have a legitimate occupation or the education necessary to find a good job. Lifestyle choices, environmental factors as well as genetic determinants actor into who will abuse drugs as well as who will commit crime.

Shown in Figure 1 is the conceptual framework of the study. The input is the crimes involving R.A. 9165 in Davao City, which also includes the profile of the neutralized drug persons, the status of their cases and their status as suspects of the said cases. The output is the intervention program that can be derived from this study, which can be the basis for strengthening the anti-drug campaign of law enforcement agencies.

Significance of the Study

The valuable output of the study is beneficial to the following concerns:

Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) Officials. The result of this study shall serve as additional information to PDEA officials that will act as a reference for evaluation and formulation of intervention programs that will fight drug addiction and the incidence of criminalities associated with it.

PNP Crime Analysts. The output from this study will provide important additional data and information for PNP crime analysts, particularly those tasked in analyzing and monitoring the crime incidence related to illegal drugs, in which it can be their basis for formulation of future intervention programs.

Criminology Students. The result from this study will provide additional knowledge on the importance of crime analysis, particularly in relation to the incidence of crimes related to illegal drugs, thus this will equip them with important knowledge that they can use as reference in the practice of their chosen profession as future law enforcers.

Future Researchers. The findings of the study is important to future researchers for them to use it as their future references for their future studies or researches.

Definition of Terms

The following terms were defined as used in the study:

Documentary Crime Analysis. In this study, it refers to a deeper and thorough study and evaluation of crimes involving R.A. 9165 in which the outcome will be the basis for intervention program.

Republic Act 9165. In this study, it refers to existing law of the Republic of the Philippines, providing regulations and corresponding penalties for offenders.

Intervention Program. In this study, it refers to the plans and activities that is formulated from the outcome of this study, particularly in eliminating the incidence of crimes involving R.A. 9165.

Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY

Presented in this chapter are the discussions on the research design, the procedure in conducting and identifying the respondents, the instrument used and the statistical tools employed.

Research Design

The researchers will utilize descriptive analysis method. According to Good (1972) as cited by Apostol (2000) and Abanto (2000) descriptive research includes present conditions concerning the nature of the group of persons or a class of event which involves procedure of induction, analysis, classification, enumeration and measurements. Moreover, it involves the drawing forth of information regarding current conditions.

In this view, the descriptive analysis method was an appropriate research design employed in the study for the study provided a documentary analysis on crimes involving R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009.

Research Subjects

The researchers made use of available manual and electronic data / documents that were obtained from the Davao City Police Office (DCPO).

Research Instrument

The researchers formulated letter of permissions, duly noted by their thesis adviser, will be sent to the station commanders of three police stations namely: San Pedro Police Station, Sta. Ana Police Station and Talomo Police Station, indicating the researchers' request to get or acquire a soft (electronic)

and hard (printed) copies of crime statistics involving R.A. 9165 in their respective stations covering the year 2009.

Data Gathering Procedures

During the conduct of this proposed study, the researchers made the following steps:

Permission to Conduct Study. The researchers asked permission, through a formal letter duly noted by its thesis adviser, to the dean of College of Criminal Justice Education, Dr. Carmelita B. Chavez, to conduct the study. The researchers also asked permission, through a formal letter duly noted by its thesis adviser, to the station commanders of the three police stations in Davao City, in getting a soft or hard copy of crime statistics related to R.A. 9165 covering the period year 2009.

Gathering, Tabulation and Interpretation of Data. After getting the necessary data, the researchers tabulated all the data that were subjected to statistical analysis with the guidance of an expert. Then the results were analyzed and interpreted based on the statement of the problem of the study.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

The following statistical tools used in the computation of data:

Frequency Count. This was used in determining the numbers of profile and the frequency of the respondents

Percentage. This was used in determining the ratio of the respondents and their profile.

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

Presented in this chapter is the presentation of data and analysis which are arranged as follows: Frequency and Percentage of Neutralized Drug Persons, Frequency and Percentage of Drug Seized, Frequency and Percentage of Status of Cases on Operation Conducted, Frequency and Percentage of Status of Cases on Filed in Court, Frequency and Percentage of Status of Suspect With Cases and Frequency and Percentage of Other Evidences Seized, Frisked and Confiscated.

Frequency and Percentage of Neutralized Drug Persons as of 2009

Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage of neutralized drug persons in Davao City as of year 2009. Based on the data provided by Davao City Police Office (DCPO), there were 105 neutralized drug persons in 2009 and majority of them were drug users with 63 individuals, which is or 60 percent. There were also 39 who were drug pushers, which is equivalent to 37 percent. There was one (1) each who were either cultivator, both cultivator and planter and possessor.

Findings implied that there were many drug users than pushers, cultivator or possessor. This can be attributed to the fact that in any country, users always outnumbered pushers and it can be likened to a business wherein there are more consumers or buyers than sellers. Findings is also supported by the idea or Flores (2003) who stated that drug addiction is said to have low costs and high profits. This underlies a great factor in eradicating

Table 1

**Frequency and Percentage of Neutralized Drug Persons and
Classification and Quantity of Drug Seized**

Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Pusher	39	37
User	63	60
Financier		
Protector / Financier		
Cultivator	1	1
Planter		
Cultivator/Planter	1	1
Possessor	1	1
Total	105	100
Classification		Qty.
Shabu		7.4118 grams
MJ Plants		150 trees
MJ Seeds		4 grams
MJ Dried leaves		3,714.0994 grams
MJ Sticks		9 sticks
Others		16 kgs. (Cocaine)

this social problem and the social condition of the people also offers a favorable drug market.

Also presented in Table 1 is the classification and quantity of drug seized by the Davao City Police Office during the year 2009. Data revealed that Cocaine accounted for the majority of drugs seized by DCPO, with a quantity equivalent to 16 kilograms which was followed by Marijuana Dried Leaves with 3,714.0994 grams or 3.7 kilos. DCPO personnel also seized 7.4118 of Shabu and uprooted 150 trees of Marijuana Plants. They also seized 4 grams of Marijuana seeds and 9 sticks also of Marijuana.

It can be noted from the findings or from the data obtained from Davao City Police Office (DCPO) that they had seized a large quantity of Cocaine which was unusual or uncommon form of drugs being used by drug users, although based on any police operations, cocaine seized were usually in large numbers or large quantity.

Frequency and Percentage of Status of Cases on Operation Conducted

Table 2 shows the frequency and percentage of status of cases on operation conducted by police personnel of Davao City Police Office (DCPO) in 2009. Data revealed that all cases are already filed in court, with 75 cases or equivalent to 100 percent. There has no case that is still to be filed in court.

Findings implied that police personnel of Davao City Police Office (DCPO) are very active and very swift in filing cases in court, particularly on individuals who violated Republic Act 9165 or know an Anti-Drug Abuse Law. This findings also revealed that it is a positive development that law enforcers are very active in filing cases in court against drug users and pushers.

Table 2

**Frequency and Percentage of Status of Cases on Operation
Conducted and Status of Cases Filed in Court**

Status of Cases on Operation Conducted		
Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Cases for Filing in Court	0	0
Cases Filed in Court	75	100
Total	75	100
Status of Cases Filed in Court		
Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Cases Pending	0	0
Cases on Trial	75	100
Cases Resolved	0	0
Total	75	100

Table 2 also shows the frequency and percentage of status of cases filed in court. Data revealed that all pending cases which account for 75 cases are already in trial in various trial courts in the City of Davao during the year 2009. Although it can be noted that all cases still has to be resolved by different courts, it is still a welcome development considering that police personnel were able to perform their duty, not just in apprehending drug users / pushers, but they were also able to bring and file necessary cases against them. It only means that these police personnel of Davao City Police Office were very active in their campaign against illegal drugs.

Frequency and Percentage of Status of Suspect With Cases

Table 3 shows the frequency and percentage of status of suspect with cases in violation of Republic Act 9165. Data shows that in 2009, there were 101 persons or 100 percent who were detained by Davao City Police Office in violation of RA 9165. Data also shows that there were no suspects who either escaped, released, out on bail or who voluntarily surrendered to the police.

Findings implied that there were many suspects who were detained by police personnel of Davao City Police Office in 2009. Although these people are still suspects, it also provide great accomplishments on the part of DCPO since they were able to neutralized large number of people who were suspected of using or selling illegal drugs. With 101 suspects detained, DCPO was able to minimize, if not eliminate the proliferation of illegal drugs in the City of Davao.

Also presented in Table 3 is the frequency and percentage of other evidences seized, frisked and confiscated by police personnel of Davao City Police Office in 2009. Data shows that there were 3 or 60% of communication

Table 3

**Frequency and Percentage of Status of Suspect With Cases
and Other Evidences Seized, Frisked and Confiscated**

Status of Suspect With Cases		
Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Suspect Detained	101	100
Suspect Escaped	0	0
Suspect Released	0	0
Suspect Out of Bail	0	0
Voluntary Surrendered	0	0
Total	101	100
Evidences Seized, Frisked and Confiscated		
Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Armaments	0	0
Vehicles	2	40
Communication Equipments	3	60
Laboratory Equipment	0	
Total	5	100

equipments who were either seized or confiscated by police personnel against suspected drug users / pushers. There were also 2 vehicles (not specified) or 40 percent who were also seized as evidence against the suspects.

Findings implied that not only illegal drugs were seized by police personnel of Davao City Police Office against suspected illegal drug users/pushers, but they were also able to seize or confiscate vehicles and communication equipments which were used in their illegal activities. With these confiscated items, police will be able to strengthen their cases against the suspects because these can be used as evidence against them in court.

Intervention Program on Crimes Involving R.A. 9165 in Davao City

Rationale

An intervention program on crimes involving Republic Act 9165 was designed to help in the anti-drug campaign being waged not just by different law enforcement agencies, but also anti-drug addition advocates since drug addition is correlated with the incidence or occurrence of crime. It was also designed to help hasten or assist government agencies the quick resolutions of crimes involving R.A. 9165. In the study, Based on the data provided by Davao City Police Office (DCPO), there were 105 neutralized drug persons in 2009 and majority of them were drug users with 63 individuals, which is or 60 percent and there were also 39 who were drug pushers, which is equivalent to 37 percent. There was one (1) each who were either cultivator, both cultivator and planter and possessor. Resolutions of these cases were slow as reflected on the data provided in the study wherein 75 cases or 100% of the cases filed in court are still on trial and pending for resolutions which resulted to clogging of cases in the judiciary.

Because of this, there is an urgent need to address the problem. To increase the anti-drug campaign in line with R.A. 9165 and also the immediate resolutions of drug cases pending in court, an intervention program is very important and essential.

Objectives

The intervention program has the following objectives:

1. To strengthen the anti-drug campaign of law enforcement agencies
2. To hasten the immediate resolutions of cases involving R.A. 9165 under litigation or pending in different courts in Davao City.

Program Description

This intervention program, if possible and feasible shall be implemented to all law enforcement agencies, anti-drug advocates and the judiciary.

Intervention Program on Crimes Involving R.A. 9165 in Davao City

Key Result Areas	Specific Objectives	Strategies	Persons involved	Expected Outcome
Symposium / seminars in different communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To raise awareness on the negative effects and disadvantages of using illegal drugs ➤ To educate the communities on the penalties of violating R.A 9165 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community seminars, forum, symposium ➤ Lectures in the community and through media outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Philippine National Police (PDEA) ➤ Barangay officials ➤ Anti-drug advocates (organizations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community awareness will increase particularly about R.A 9165 ➤ Intensified anti drug and anti crime campaign.
Creation of Special Court for Drug-Related Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To fastrack the resolutions of cases pertaining to RA 9165 ➤ To hasten the implementation of penalties / sentences to those guilty of violating RA 9165 ➤ To avoid clogging of prison cells due to slow implementation or resolutions of cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compositions of special courts in three (3) districts of Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Department of Justice (Department Secretary) ➤ Trial court judges ➤ Prosecutors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quick or immediate resolutions of cases involving RA 9165 ➤ Eliminate clogging of different prisons

Chapter 4

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

Presented in this chapter are the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Summary

The study was conducted to provide a documentary analysis on crimes involving .R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009 which shall be the basis for intervention program. The study sought answers about the following: profile of neutralized drug persons in Davao City for the year 2009, status of cases of persons involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009 and status of suspects involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009. The findings are summarized as follows:

1. In terms of the profile of neutralized drug persons in Davao City for the year 2009, majority of them are drug users with 63 individuals neutralized or 60 percent while drug pushers accounted only with 39 individuals or 37 percent. Cocaine accounted for most of the drug seized in terms of quantity with 16 kilograms, which was followed by Marijuana dried leaves with 3.7 kilograms.

2. In terms of the status of cases of persons involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009, 100 percent are already filed in trial courts in Davao City, in which its status are still on trial and pending for resolution.

3. In terms of the status of suspects involved in R.A. 9165 in Davao City for the year 2009, all suspects or 100 percent are presently detained in different prison cells. Most of the evidences seized were communications

equipment (60 percent) and also vehicles (40 percent). These are aside from the drugs that were also seized or confiscated.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are made:

1. Most people involved in R.A. 9165 are drug users which also accounted for most of the apprehended persons.

2. Cases were immediately filed against persons who violated R.A. 9165 in Davao City.

3. Persons involved in R.A. 9165 are presently detained in various jails pending resolutions of their cases.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions made, the following recommendations are given:

1. To Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) Officials, they should intensify their anti-drug campaign through constant surveillance and monitoring of drug suspects in various areas in Davao City. Immediate filing of cases to suspected drug users / pushers / financiers must be done without delay in order to implement the necessary penalties / punishments for the crimes committed.

2. To PNP Crime Analysts, they should continuously study, evaluate and analyze crimes being committed, not just drug-related crimes but also other crimes which can be their basis for crime solution efficiency and also crime prevention activities among law enforcement agencies.

3. To Criminology Students, they should continuously conduct study and make deeper researches about drug-related incidents and other crimes in order for them to be aware of the factors involved, the background of the

crimes and other important details which can equip them for the future practice of their chosen profession as future law enforcers.

4. To Future Researchers, continuous research and other studies should be done, particularly in the field of drug-related crimes in order to provide readers, particularly law enforcers of important details and knowledge which can provide benefit to them.

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