



LIVED EXPERIENCES OF DANGEROUS DRUG USERS IN THEIR SOCIAL CAPITAL: A NARRATIVE INQUIRY

Dr. Mildred E Vila¹, Dr. Jose Melarte G. Goco Jr², Chief Engineer Ferdinand C. Villamil³

¹Taguig City University

²Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa

³University of Perpetual Help System Dalta

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra16538>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra16538

ABSTRACT

In this study, the exploration of the phenomenon is through qualitative design. It intended to discover the real-life experiences of the dangerous drug user with their social capital. With the data from the participants, it provides the themes under the major theme created from life course theory. This concludes that social capital is significant either too dangerous drug use and be cured once the individual has the disorder. Therefore, recommendations are solely base to the life trend of dangerous drug users within the social capital.

KEYWORDS: Dangerous drugs, Experiences, Social Capital, Users

INTRODUCTION

The well-known drug abuse phenomena have been a favorite topic in academic discipline for behavior like criminology. It is a disease in which the person having it cannot control craving and can also put someone dependent on it to function. The latest report about people having drug abuse disorder showed 269 million of them, which is thirty percent higher from 2009, with the number of cannabis users around 192 million. However, opioids are still positioned as number one unsafe of all due to more passing rate, which is 71 % in general increment with 93 % increment from ladies and 63 % from men (UNODC, 2020). In the Philippines, the great news is that number of dangerous drug users has decreased by more than 50 percent adding up to 1.67 million or a proportion of 2:100 Filipinos. Cannabis is the foremost common drug being abuse in the age bracket of 18 to 59 years old (Xinhua, 2020). In Barangay San Dionisio, as reported by Carrasco (year), during 2021-2022, there were numerous arrests for drug related cases and millions of pesos were seized. On the account of arrest and seizure of dangerous drugs, it is now considered by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) as hot spot for dangerous drugs. In totality of the report, the central issue in drug abuse is a continuing existence. With the issue, there is some important responsibility of social capital for it be controlled or prevented.

Social capital is the immediate influencer of any type of behavioral disease just like drug abuse involvement. In talking about behavior with social capital, they are a composition of a group of people who are directly connected to the everyday life of a person like family, peer, and neighborhood. The roles of social capital in the continuous existence of drug abuse are the

influencing attitude shown to individual that creates physical and psychological tension, and as an individual is involved in drug abuse, there are consequences. An example is suffering from unstable mind, which produces undesirable decision like crime. Another is potentiality of social capital to negative conformity, just like stigma. It makes drug abusers, upon severe use, separate from the norms of the society. Evidently, they become very suspicious with high level of distrust on people.

Researchers have reported the importance of social capital in understanding the cause and possible treatment of dangerous drug users. Di Maggio et al. (2021) stated that life satisfaction can be regained if the social capital will provide hope. It clearly shows that if we are the social capital of the drug user, we must remove the traditional labeling always given to them. Instead, we encourage and make them feel their positive acceptance in the place belong. According to Kupka et al. (2020), there are many disadvantaged neighborhoods in Czechia, all involved in drug abuse. The research utilized a cross-sectional study design with bivariate and multivariate analysis to determine if there would be a significant difference in the responses of socially excluded localities (SELs) and non-socially excluded areas (N-SELs). In the theme predictors of lifetime illicit drugs use and exposure, non-SEL respondents with a high level of education were most likely not to be in illicit drug use. Also, positive variables in the demographic profile were not affected by illicit drug use. The negative variables such as low-level housing and fear of street neighborhoods pushed individuals to be in illicit drug use. Asumbrado and Canoy (2020) conducted a study using a narrative inquiry design to find out if social capital such as low-income communities would put individuals in drug use as a mode of



living and thrive in communities. In the rehabilitation and reintegration aspect, environment has implications in achieving. The study showed that social capital played negatively and positively for the cause and treatment of dangerous drug users. However, the three studies on social capital role focused only on quantitative approach.

In Di Maggio et al. (2020), the question we can ask is “what had been the role of social capital to receive either the positive or negative cure for the drug use disease?” Also, the obvious gap of Kupka et al.’s (2020) study is on the conclusiveness of the true and actual scenario of the drug users’ social capital. Moreover, Asumbrado and Canoy (2020) missed the other class of the society such as the high-income communities, because their study focused alone in low-income communities. For relapse aspect, the entire social capital was not part of the investigation which indicates the lack of evidence for entire social background that motivates the dangerous drug users to go back again on its use. The mentioned researches focused only on the cause of drug abuse rather than on its prevention. Thus, it is relevant for a study to focus on the true role of social capital, considering its entirety. In this approach for truth, the relapse cause and prevention can be depicted, which will help the drug user and their family in overcoming the disease.

The purpose of the study is to document the lived experiences of dangerous drug users in their social capital. This will accomplish the gap in the mentioned studies like including participants from different socio-economic status. Moreover, the entire social capital will be deeply connected as it processes the data needed. Lastly, part of the phenomenon is relapse, a factor in social capital. It is one main factor for it always happens to dangerous drug users. Utilizing qualitative approach to handle the stories from the participants’ experiences, this study attempts to come up with a strong conclusion and an appropriate recommendation on the rehabilitation and prevention of drug abuser. The remainder of the paper is divided into methodology, result, discussion, conclusion and recommendation. All of this will be detailed in its section.

The qualitative aspect can be very helpful in formulating a program that addresses the issue on drug abuse. The study will be beneficial to the following:

Drug users in recovery. Drug users seek recovery from addiction needs all the social capital they have. The need for support to be sober and be in normal life is critically required. This study will provide awareness on the valuable role of the immediate social capital of the drug users’ recovery. It will also encourage drug users who want to recover through the approach they need most since the formulation to be suggested is coming from the experiences and needs of drug users as part of the rehabilitation process.

The Philippines. This study may provide significant ways for addiction recovery to strengthen control over drug addiction in the country.

Rehabilitation center. This center in the country has standard six-month process that requires the government large budget for it. In this manner, findings will help minimize budget for recovery of drug users through a new approach in which users can stay only for minimal period in the center, thereby cutting food budget and other expenses.

Barangay units. Leaders from this unit can systematically change the social phenomenon through identification of the needs and gaps for rehabilitation of drug users and eventually create policy programs in fighting drug addiction.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study was anchored on life course theory, which states the four principles why behavior happens: historical time and place, timing in lives, linked lives, and human agency. From these principles, the researcher formulated the research questions. Research question 1, “What circumstances in participant’s life are being experienced in their social capital?” embraces the first and second principle of the life course theory. The interview questions determined the cause behind the use of dangerous substances. The following interview questions were used.

IQ 1: What had you experienced in your family that put you in deciding the use of illegal substance?

IQ 2: What have you experienced in your family after they had known your illegal substance disorder?

IQ 3: What had you experienced in your friends that put you in deciding the use of illegal substance?

IQ 4: What have you experienced in your family after they had known your illegal substance disorder?

IQ 5: What have you experienced in your friends that put you in deciding the use of illegal substance?

IQ 6: What have you experienced in your neighborhood after they had known your illegal substance disorder?

Research question 2, “What are the needs of the participants for them to accept normal life without dangerous substance?”, explains the role of social capital or the link lives of the participants. The interview questions are as follows.

IQ 7: What do you think would be the best thing for your family to do when you decide recovery from drug abuse?

IQ 8: What do you think would be the best thing to do by your friends in deciding a recovery in drug abuse?

IQ 9: What do you think would be the best thing to do by your neighborhood in deciding a recovery in drug abuse?

IQ 10: How would you help yourself without family, friends, and other significant people in your life when you decide recovery from drug abuse?

Research question 3, “What approach is appropriate for the rehabilitation of participants?”, deals with the principle of human agency in life course theory which can give the role of social capital in the rehabilitation of the participants. The interview question is:

IQ 11: What recommendation would you give to rehabilitate drug users?

The questions were drafted first in a matrix form and reviewed by three knowledgeable persons about the study. All their



suggestions and recommendations were noted and considered in the final revision of the guide questions.

METHODOLOGY

This study, which utilized qualitative research design, determined the lived experiences of dangerous drug users in their social capital, the needs of drug users for them to accept the getting into normal life without dangerous substances, and the approaches that can be formulated for the rehabilitation of the drug users. Judgmental sampling technique was utilized as a set of criteria was used. Participants were 18 years of age and above, male or female, residents of the locale of the study, have used illegal drugs for at least two years, and either rehabilitated or not. Moreover, due to the sensitivity of the topic, the study employed snowball sampling. In this technique, the selection of participants was done through referral.

Based on life course theory, the pre-determined themes include causes, conformity, and change. An open-ended questionnaire was drafted based on the pre-determined themes. The personal interview was conducted among the participants who accepted to be part of the study. The transcripts of the interviews were transcribed and the transcriptions were sent back to the participants for them to check the accuracy of the content. The analysis of the data, which was done through inductive manner, revealed 11 sub-themes: Life Stresses, Means of Trading,

Temptation, Availability, Worthless, Being Misjudged, Abhorrence, Being Ignored, Aid, Self-capacity, and Motivation. The major themes include historical life event and timing in lives, linked lives, human agency, and personal control.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study explored the lived experiences of dangerous drug users in their social capital. It examined how their social capital causes drug abuse, how they conform to the situated drug dependency, and how they change their habit of using an illegal substance. The six drug users who were interviewed explained their lived experiences with their family, peers, and neighborhood to their involvement, adaptation, and habit alteration. This study consists of three major questions to resolve; hence, the answers are presented in three sections. The first section describes the participants' social-historical events they had experienced that caused them to have illegal substance use habits (Socio-historical Event and Timing), with corresponding six interview questions. The second section explores the deepest part of their life course wherein social capital knows already that they have been using an illegal substance (Linking Lives), with corresponding four interview questions. The last section addresses how the participants could change or change their habits (Human Agency and Personal Control) based on one interview question.

Discourse and Dimension	Example quote
<p>a</p> <p>Historical Event and Timing of Lives</p> <p>Life Stresses, means of trading, temptation and availability of illegal drug induces drug abuse.</p>	<p>P2 “my wife goes to America to work with the kids”</p> <p>P1 “We are really poor where I have to sell illegal drugs to compensate all our needs on our home”</p>
<p>b</p> <p>Linked Lives</p> <p>Being considered as unworthy and misjudge as user of illegal drugs makes the addiction worst. Also, the way not to personally break, addicts tend to keep friends who are using illegal drugs</p>	<p>P5 “all people known to drug user still have to respect and never show that you do not care anymore. It is better to the family members to keep reminding that to change the way he was doing with the life”</p>
<p>c</p> <p>Human Agency and Personal Control</p> <p>The best way to be reform again to non-user of illegal drugs, helping drug abuser through stand by always on their sides and keep telling the good thing of being change as well as having personally a strong determination to get away on addiction.</p>	<p>P6 “Drug addicts must determine to change their lives, as they think of changing their lives, family member should provide moral support”</p>

The first section of the lived experiences of the participants talks about socio-historical event and timing of their lives according to life course theory principles. It determines the cause of dangerous substance use disorder. From the analysis of data, four major themes emerged, each with corresponding core narratives. Under

Life Stress, the core-narratives are broken family, intimate partner, and escaping reality. For Means of Trading, the core-narratives are livelihood and survival. Core-narratives in Temptation include offering and curiosity and for Availability, the core-narratives are nuisance area and ease of access.



The second part is conformity, which is the principle of linked lives in the life course theory. It is comprised of three major themes, with corresponding core-narratives. The core-narratives of Worthless are inferiority and rejection. For Misjudged, the core-narratives are being misunderstood and same habit while for Ignored, the core-narratives are dubiety and tease. The last part deals with change. The themes for the principle of human agency are personal control, each with corresponding core-narratives. For Aid, the core-narratives are standing by and advise. For Self-capacity, the core-narratives are self-determination and intellect while for Motivation; the core-narratives are family worth and faith.

CONCLUSIONS

The study was conducted to explore the lived experiences of persons with illegal substance use disorder in their social capital. Specifically, it sought to understand the meaning-making of these experiences. It is believed that from the moment of pursuing the investigation with the narration of the experiences of the persons with illegal substance use disorder, certain events can be revealed which can be used in drafting a new approach for the rehabilitation of the participants. The study employed the Life Course Theory in examining the meaning-making of the persons with illegal substance use disorder in each of their events in their cause, conformity, and possible change. Based on the data analyzed and interpreted, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. Drug addiction is a chronic illness characterized by drug using and utilization that is compulsive, which leads toward difficulty to control and despite harmful effects; illegal drug users often experience a variety of issues in family life. This addiction can have both immediate and indirect consequence for criminal behavior and violence that creates a lower.
2. Relatedness is an essential element that determines the drug users' choice to take or to quit drugs. It provides an important social capital which facilitates the recovery from drug use. Once this need is satisfied and internalized as intrinsic motivation, one will enjoy a high sense of well-being and be encouraged to engage in healthy behavioral patterns, as well as preserve positive growth and development, instead of resorting to drugs.
3. Drug users' family members feel supportive and motivated when they are able to talk and share drug problems with their immediate family members.
4. Drug users are their own managers in the process of recovery. Hence, their awareness of the underlying factors that facilitate the process of sustainable rehabilitation and recovery program can provide a good guidance in this regard.
5. Recovery encompasses more than remaining abstinent from drugs and that recovery is a life-long process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the following conclusions, the following recommendations are offered.

1. The government agency, particularly the National Anti-Drug Agency and NGOs, must strengthen their effort in providing appropriate training related to coping strategies for drug users. This training is important in order to enhance their existing knowledge in implementing the coping strategies when dealing with drug abusers' family members.
2. Peer groups must be organized as drug users can likely find support, acceptance, and encouragement from peers who are former users. Former users might use their lived experiences to demonstrate how to cope with the challenges during recovery. Most significantly, significant others can try to be more supportive and understand better the needs and perspective of the drug users and give them more encouragement to help them withstand the difficulties experienced by doing drug withdrawal, rather than coercing to quit drugs or even avoiding them.
3. Recovery assessment tools must be developed, preferably in collaboration with experts by experience, meaning there must be a need for innovative ways of evaluating recovery that takes into account individual differences, needs, and circumstances.
4. Consultation with family members to screen for psychological disorder and educating them through mass media and counseling sessions with the purpose of motivating the economic, psychological, and emotional support of the drug users must be done.
5. Since family and peers are human agencies that, if combined with personal control and faith, strong probability of change can be achieved, maintaining the bond and trust of the social capital of the illegal substance users must be firmly established. It is contributing to personal control and to bringing back to the victims of illegal substance the faith they have.
6. Community-based Drug Rehabilitation Program must be implemented in all communities and all primary health care facilities in communities must endeavor to provide community-based treatment and support for illegal drug users as an essential part of a continuum of care for them.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitation of the present study is on methodology. Like qualitative research, an exploratory study takes a minimal sample. It cannot be assumed that findings are applicable to a bigger population. Additionally, the samples are living only in one barangay. Therefore, the narration of the respondents is not a complete reflection of the whole population of the illegal drug users' lived experiences. This study would require further investigation and reflection on a more diverse sample of illegal drug users, including the whole city or a comparison of two cities. The social capital focused only on family, peers, and neighborhood. Since there are some other parts of the total influence for an individual to develop behavior, habit, and character, it is important to include the total composition of social capital such as family, peer, neighborhood, social media, school, and church.



REFERENCES

1. Abiodun O., Edafiadhe W., & Jasper G.C. (2020). Drug abuse: A depressed economy and a young Nigerian generation on the hook. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(9), 4438-4447
<https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR290478/30858/>
2. Abiodun, A.M. (2020). Psychoactive substance abuse and drug control: Implications for socio-economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sociology, Psychology and Anthropology in Practice*, 10(2). <http://www.icidr.org/>
3. Addiction center. 2022. Peer pressure and substance abuse. <https://www.addictioncenter.com>
4. Andersen M.L., & Taylor H.F. (2017). *Sociology: The essentials (9th ed)*. Wadsworth.
<https://www.readallbooks.org/book/sociology-the-essentials-9th-edition/>
5. Anderson C., Wincup, E., Best D., & Irving J. (2020). Gender and recovery pathways in the UK. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 28(5), 454-464.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09687637.2020.1852180>
6. Anderson M., Devlin A.M., Pickering L., McCann M., & Wight D. (2021). 'It's not 9 to 5 recovery': The role of a recovery community in producing social bonds that support recovery. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 28(5), 475-485.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09687637.2021.1933911>
7. Asumbrado R.R., & Canoy, N. (2020). A critical narrative inquiry to understand relapse among Filipino methamphetamine polydrug users in low-income communities. *Drugs: Education Prevention and Policy*, 28(1),1-10.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09687637.2020.1783204>
8. Azmi A.A., Hussin H., Ishak S., & Fhiri N. (2018). Drug addicts: Psychosocial factor contributing to relapse. *MATEC web of conferences* 150(6):050097.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/mateconf/201815005097>
9. Batool S., Manzoor I., Hassnain S., Bajwa M.A., Abbas S., Mahmood M., & Sohail H. (2017). Pattern of addiction and its relapse among habitual drug abusers in Lahore, Pakistan. *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, 23(3),168-172.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.26719/2017.23.3.168>
10. Beardslee J., Datta S., Byrd A., Meier M., Prins S., Cerda M., & Pardini D. (2021). An examination of parental and peer influence on substance use and criminal offending during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. *Criminal Justice Behavior*, 45(6), 783-798.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/2F0093854818764767>
11. Bellaert L., Martinelli T., Vanderplasschen W., Best D., Mheen D., & Laenen F. (2021). Chasing a pot of gold: An analysis of emerging recovery-oriented addiction policies in Flanders Belgium and the Netherlands. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy* 28(5), 399-410.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09687637.2021.1915250>
12. Benchaya, C.B., Moreira T., Constant, H., Pereira, N., Freese, L., Ferigolo, M., & Barros, H. (2019). Role of parenting styles in adolescent substance use cessation: Results from a Brazilian prospective study. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(18), 3432.
[doi: 10.3390/ijerph16183432](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16183432)
13. Benjamin, W., & Lawrence, J. (2019). The aftershocks of infidelity: A review of infidelity-based attachment trauma, sexual and relationship therapy. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 36(1),68-90
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14681994.2019.1577961>
14. Bernardi L., Huinik, J., & Settersen, R. (2019). The life course cube: A tool for studying lives. *Advances in Life Course Research*, 41. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2018.11.004>
15. Best D., Musgrove A., & Hall, L. (2018). The bridge between social identity and community capital on the path to recovery and desistance. *Probation Journal*, 65(4), 394-406.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0264550518790677>
16. Biancarelli, D.L., Biello K., Childs, E., Drainoni, M., Salhaney, P., Edeza, A., Mimiaga M., Saitz, R., & Bazzi, A. (2019). Strategies used by people who inject drugs to avoid stigma in healthcare settings. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 198, 80-86.
[doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2019.01.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2019.01.037)
17. Business. (2019). Purposive sampling from research-methodology. <https://research-methodology.net/sampling-in-primary-data-collection/purposive-sampling/>
18. Busu, Z.M., Din, N., Ismail, M., Zin, M., Mat, C., Nurul, I. & Kozako, A. (2021). The concept of human capital: The core system in lifelong learning (III) among repeated offenders for drug abuse in Kelantan. *JCIS*, 7(1) <https://jcis.uitm.edu>
19. Caday, F.B. (2017). Causes of drug abuse among college students: The Philippine experience. *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, 4(4), 3430-3434. DOI: 10.18535/ijsshi/v4i4.05
20. Carrasco, C. (2022). *Barangay San Dionisio*. <https://carlocarrasco.com>
21. Chan Carusone, S., Guta, A., Robinson, S., Tan, D., Cooper, C., O'Leary, B., Prinse, K., Cobb, G., Upshur, R., & Strike, C. (2019). 'Maybe if I stop the drugs, then maybe they'd care?' – hospital care experiences of people who use drugs. *Harm Reduction Journal*, 16(16). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-019-0285-7>
22. Chan, G.H.Y., Lo, T.W., Tam, C., & Lee, G. (2019). Intrinsic motivation and psychological connectedness to drug abuse and rehabilitation: The perspective of self-determination. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(11), 1934.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16111934>
23. Crossman, A. (2019). What is social learning theory. <https://www.thoughtco.com>
24. Cruz C., Salom C., Dietze, P., Burns, L., & Alati, R. (2018). The association between experiencing discrimination and physical and mental health among people who inject drugs. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 65, 24-30.
[doi: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.12.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.12.010)
25. Csak, R., Szecsi, J., Kassai, S., Marvanykovi, F., & Racz, J. (2020). New psychoactive substance uses as a survival strategy in rural marginalized communities in Hungary. *International Journal of Drug Policy*; 85.
[doi: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2019.102639](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2019.102639)
26. Dangerous Drugs Board. (2019). Drug survey shows drug use prevalence rate falls to 2.05%. <https://www.ddb.gov.ph/>



28. Diclemente, C.C., Nidecker, M., & Bellack, A. (2008). Motivation and the stages of change among individuals with severe mental illness and substance abuse disorders. *Journal on Substance Abuse Treatment*, 34(1), 25-35. doi: 10.1016/j.jsat.2006.12.034.
29. Dietz, D. (2021). Explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar: A mixed-method study in the municipality of Zevenaar http://essay.utwente.nl/88182/1/Dietz_MA_BMS.pdf
30. DiMaggio, I., Montenegro, E., Little, E., Nota, L., & Ginevra, M. (2021). Career adaptability, hope, and life satisfaction: An analysis of adults with and without substance use disorder. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 23, 439-454. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-021-00405-1>
31. Diraditsile, K., and Mabote, O. (2019). Children, substance abuse and the role of social work. *Southern African Journal of Social Work and Social Development*, 1(1), 17. DOI: 10.25159/2415-5829/3083
32. Discovery Institute (2020). The 6 most serious effects of drug addiction on family members. <https://www.discoveryinj.org>
33. Diskul, M.L.D., Collins, J., & Brombacher, D. (2021). Drugs and development in the urban setting – expanding development-oriented interventions beyond illicit drug crop cultivation. *Journal of Illicit Economies and Development*. doi: <http://doi.org/10.31389/jied.73>
34. Douglass, C.H., Lim M., Block, K., Onsano, G., Hellard, M., Higgs, P., Livingstone, C., & Horyniak, D. (2022). Exploring stigma associated with mental health conditions and alcohol and other drug use among people from migrant and ethnic minority backgrounds: A protocol for a systematic review of qualitative studies. *Systematic Reviews*, 11(12). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-021-01875-3>
35. Drabwell, L., Eng, J., Stevenson, F., King, M., Osborn, D., Pitman, A. (2020). Perceptions of the use of alcohol and drugs after sudden bereavement by unnatural causes: Analysis of online qualitative data. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 0, 17, 677. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17030677>
36. Drug. (2020). Drug related public nuisance. <http://www.q4q.nl>
37. Dubey, C., & Bakhshi, P. (2019). Substance abuse: Trends, primary care and sustainable transformation. *Journal of Health Management*, 21(4), 582-600. DOI: 10.1177/0972063419884398
38. Edwards, A.C., Lonn, S.L., Sundquist, J., Kendler, K., & Sundquist, K. (2018). Associations between divorce and onset of drug abuse in a Swedish national sample. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 187(5), 1010-1018. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwx321>
39. Eske, J. (2020). What are the effects of drugs?. <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com>
40. Ferrer, Y. J. C., & Moore, R. (2020). The prevalence of adverse childhood experiences in Payatas, an urban poor community in the Philippines. *Philippine Social Science Journal*, 3(3), 24-32. <https://doi.org/10.52006/main.v3i3.130>
41. Galvao, A.E.O., Saavedra, L., & Cameira, M. (2018). Economic and sociocultural poverty in drug abuse: From individual to sociopolitical responsibility. *Saude e Sociedade*, 27(3). <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-12902018170970>
42. Goddferson, M. (2017). Self-control theory and crime. DOI:10.1093/acrefore/9780190264079.013.252
43. Gray P., Ralphs, R., & Williams, L. (2021). The use of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRAs) within the homeless population: Motivations, harms and the implications for developing an appropriate response. *Addiction Research & Theory*, 29(1) 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16066359.2020.1730820>
44. Grim B., & Grim M. (2019). Belief, behavior, and belonging: How faith is indispensable in preventing and recovering from substance abuse. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 58, 1713-1750. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-019-00876-w>
45. Guenzel, N., & McChargue, D. (2021). Addiction relapse prevention. In: *StatPearls [Internet]*. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK551500/>
46. Guetterman, T. C. (2015). Descriptions of sampling practices within five approaches to qualitative research in education and the health sciences. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung /Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 16(2). <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-16.2.2290>
47. Health Poverty Action. (2021). Drug policy. <https://www.healthpovertyaction.org/>
48. Henneberger, A.K., Mushonga, D.R., & Preston, A.M. (2021). Peer influence and adolescent substance use: a systematic review of dynamic social network research. *Systematic Review*, 6(1), 57-73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40894-019-00130-0>
49. Hogue, A., Becker, S.J., Wenzel, K., Henderson, C.E., Bobek, M., Levy, S., & Fishman, M. Family involvement in treatment and recovery for substance use disorders among transition-age youth: Research bedrocks and opportunities. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*. doi: 10.1016/j.jsat.2021.108402
50. Ikoh, M.U., Smah, S.O., Aposhi, Z., Okwanya, I., & Clement, U. (2019). Factors affecting entry into drug abuse among youths in Iafia metropolis: Implications on security. *Sage Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244018823428>
51. Islam, A., & Hossain, M.F. (2017). Drug abuse and its impact to Bangladesh. *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, 9(11), 143-156. <http://www.academicjournals.org/IJSA>
52. Jalali, A., Yekzaman, M., Bazrafshan, M., Salari, N., & Rahmati, M. (2018). Investigating the effect of family counseling on the acceptance and support of patients under methadone maintenance treatment. *Shiraz E-Medical Journal*, 19(5). <https://dx.doi.org/10.5812/semj.62347>
53. Jazuli, A., Haryono, N. T., Firdaus I., & Lukito I. (2020). Does broken-home family contribute to drugs abuse in correctional the most? Atlantis Press. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210506.014>
54. Jelsma, E., & Varner, F. (2020). African American adolescent substance use: the roles of racial discrimination and peer pressure. *Addictive Behaviors*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.106154>
55. Joseph, E.D. (2019). The influence of social capital on adolescent substance use treatment participation. TCU Digital Repository. <https://repository.tcu.edu/>
56. Kasore, V., Acheampong, E., Owusu-Ansah, F.E., Owusu, M., Worlanyo, A., & Nyabamah, A. (2021). Drivers of



- substance use and related disorders among young people in a peri-urban district of Ghana. *Research Square*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-989406/v1>
57. Kenny, P.D. (2019). Populism and the war on drugs in Southeast Asia. <https://www.researchgate.net>
 58. Kerr D., Russell A., & Smith, M. (2021). Ensuring effective human resource policies on substance use disorders. *Internal Auditing*, 36(5), 33-40. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3974068
 59. Khandelwal, A., Khandelwal, S., & Desousa, A. (2016). Unraveling the dynamic interplay between family functioning and substance use among adolescents: An Indian perspective. *International Journal of Medical Science and Public Health*. <https://www.bibliomed.org/mnnsfulltext/67/67-1480985835.pdf?1663656118>
 60. Khomolthiti, M. (2016). Leadership journeys: A narrative research study exploring women school superintendent's meaning-making of leadership development experiences. <http://hdl.handle.net/2047/D20222100>
 61. Kim, D. (2021). Powerlessness in the moral self: a social cognitive perspective on drug users. *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions*, 21(2), 162-178. doi:10.1080/1533256x.2021.1893967
 62. Kolowale, A.A. (2020). Investigating the effectiveness of health counseling in curbing drug abuse menace among secondary school students in Amac, Abuja Nigeria. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences*, 6(4). <https://www.ijhumas.com/ojs/index.php/kiujoss/article/view/1083>
 63. Krohn, M.D., & Lane, J. (2015). *The Handbook of Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice (Krohn/The Handbook of Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice) | | Social Control and Self-Control*, 274-290. doi:10.1002/9781118513217.ch18
 64. Kupka, P., Petruzelka, B., & Walach, V. (2020). Illicit drug use and exposure in disadvantaged neighborhoods in Czechia: policy representations and evidence. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse*, 21(1), 1-26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15332640.2020.1793866>
 65. Latkin, C., Gicquelais, R., Clyde, C., Dayton, L., Davey-Rothwell, M., German, D., Falade-Nwulia, S., Saleem, H., Fingerhood, M., & Tobin, K. (2019). Stigma and drug use settings as correlates of self-reported, nonfatal overdose among people who use drugs in Baltimore, Maryland. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 68, 86-92. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2019.03.012>
 66. Lautieri, A. (2021). Family roles in addiction recovery. <https://lagunatreatment.com/family-resources/addiction-and-family/>
 67. Lawphil. (2021). Republic Act 10173. <https://lawphil.net/>
 68. Lilja, M. (2021). Russian political discourse on illegal drugs: A thematic analysis of parliamentary debates, substance use & misuse. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 56(7), 1010-1017. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10826084.2021.1906275>
 69. Linbert, J., Neuendorf, U., Natan, M., & Schafer, I. (2021). Escaping the past and living in the present: A qualitative exploration of substance use among Syrian male refugees in Germany. *Conflict and Health*, 15(26). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13031-021-00352-x>
 70. Liu, L., & Visser, C. (2021). The roles of family, community, and services in the prevention of illicit drug use: Findings from a sample of released prisoners. *SAGE Journal*, 51(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022042620984770>
 71. Makati Medical Center. (2019). The scary facts about teenage drug abuse. <https://www.makatimed.net.ph/blogs/>
 72. Malibu, A. (2015). A changing society and its role to addiction. <https://www.avalonmalibu.com/blog/>
 73. Mallow, M.S. (2020). Drug abuse among youth in Malaysia. *Perdana*, 9(1), 36-44. <https://perdanajournal.com/index.php/perdanajournal/article/view/102>
 74. Martenelli, T.F., Mheen, D., Best, D., Wouter, V., & Nagelhout, G. (2020). Are members of mutual aid groups better equipped for addiction recovery? European cross-sectional study into recovery capital, social networks, and commitment to sobriety. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 28(5). <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687637.2020.1844638>
 75. McMillan, C., Felmlee, D., & Osgood, D.W. (2018). Peer influence, friend selection, and gender: How network processes shape adolescent smoking, drinking, and delinquency. *Social Networks*, 55, 86-96. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2018.05.008.
 76. MentalHelp, (2021). History and context of substance abuse. <https://www.mentalhelp.net/substance-abuse/history-and-context/>
 77. National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2018). *Principles of drug addiction treatment: A research-based guide (3rd ed.)*. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/>
 78. News in Health. (2017). Dealing with drug problems: Preventing and treating drug abuse. <https://newsinhealth.nih.gov/2017/06/dealing-drug-problems>
 79. Nguyen, R.L, Cope, C.E., Wiedbusch, E.K., Guerrero, M., & Jason L.A. (2021). This program helped save our lives so we all can bond over that: A preliminary study of the First Oxford House Colleague Recovery Home. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 39(4), 489-504. doi: 10.1080/07347324.2021.1898295.
 80. Nickerson, C. (2022). Impression management and self-presentation <https://www.simplypsychology.org/impression-management.html>
 81. NIDA. (2018). Understanding drug use and addiction. DrugFacts. <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/understanding-drug-use-addiction>
 82. Ogden, S.N., Dichter, M.E., & Bazzi, A.R. (2021). Intimate partner violence as a predictor of substance use outcomes among women: A systematic review. *Addictive Behaviors*, 127. doi: 10.1016/j.addbeh.2021.107214.
 83. Okafor, I. (2020). Causes and consequences of drug abuse among youth in Kwara state, Nigeria. *Canadian Journal of Family and Youth*, 12(1), 147-162. <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/cjfy>
 84. Open Society Foundations. (2021). Why we need drug policy reform. <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/explainers/why-we-need-drug-policy-reform>
 85. Pangilinan, M. K. A., Fernandez, M. C., Quijano, N., & Dizon, Jr., W. (2021). Examining the effects of drug-related



- killings on Philippine conditional cash transfer beneficiaries in Metro Manila, 2016–2017. *Journal of Illicit Economies and Development*, 2(2), 110–126.
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.31389/jied.50>
86. Paquette, C.E., Syvertsen, J.L., Pollini, R.A. (2018). Stigma at every turn: Health services experiences among people who inject drugs. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 57,104–110. doi: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.04.004.
 87. Pearl, J., & Mckenzie D. (2018). *The book of why: The new science of cause and effect*. <https://www.pdfdrive.com/>
 88. Philippine Visa. (2021). Philippine provinces and cities to travel with an eTA. <https://www.philippinesvisa.com/regions-and-provinces/>
 89. Pickard, H. (2020). *What we're not talking about when we talk about addiction*. <https://www.hannapickard.com/uploads>
 90. Piquero, A. R. (2015). *The Handbook of Criminological Theory (Piquero/The Handbook of Criminological Theory) || Developmental and Life-Course Theories of Crime*, 336–354. doi:10.1002/9781118512449.ch18
 91. Pomares, A., & Villanueva, L. (2020). The effect of adverse childhood experiences on deviant and altruistic behavior during emerging adulthood. *Psicothema*, 32(1), 33-39. doi: 10.7334/psicothema2019.142
 92. Questionpro. (2021). *Snowball sampling: Definition, method, advantages and disadvantages*. <https://www.questionpro.com/blog/snowball-sampling/>
 93. Rahman, N., Mulyana D., Dida, S., & Setianti, Y. (2021). The image of new substance users in the interpersonal communication context. *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 12(3), 159-165. doi:10.31838/srp.2021.3.27
 94. Rathore, B.S., Joshi, U., & Pareek, A. (2017). Substance abuse among children: A rising problem in India. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 5(1). DOI: 10.25215/0501.020 <http://www.ijip.in>
 95. Redwine, E. (2022). *How drug addiction affects entire family*. <https://www.peacevalleyrecovery.com/blog/how-drug-addiction-affects-the-entire-family/>
 96. Rege, M., Skardhamar, T., Telle, K., & Votruba, M. (2019). Job displacement and crime: Evidence from Norwegian register data. *Labour Economics*, 61(C). <https://econpapers.repec.org/>
 97. Rengifo, A.F. (2017). *Social disorganization*. DOI: 10.1093/OBO/9780195396607-0008
 98. Renzoni, C. (2021). *Where teens get illicit drugs*. <https://www.therecoveryvillage.com/>
 99. Rolles, S., Nutt, D. J., & Schlag, A. K. (2021). Some contributions on how to formulate drug policies and provide evidence-based regulation. *The American Journal of Bioethics*, 21(4), 28-31. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15265161.2021.1892869>
 100. Samson, R.J. & Laub, J. (2014). *Age-graded theory of informal social control*. SAGE Publications, *Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory*, pp. 806-813. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412959193.n221>
 101. Sanni, M.M., Bolu, F., Durosaro, I., & Adigun, A. (2021). Prevalence of drug relapse among clients in rehabilitation centers in north central Nigeria: Implications for school counselors. *Canadian Journal of Family and Youth*, 13(2), 14-25. <http://ejournals%2Clibrary%2Cualberta.ca/index/php/cjfy>
 102. Scheepers, D., & Ellemers, N. (2019). *Social identity theory. Social Psychology in Action: Evidence-Based Interventions from Theory to Practice* (pp.129-143). https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-030-13788-5_9
 103. Shetty, S. (2022). *Determining sample size for qualitative research: What is the magical number?* <https://interq-research.com/>
 104. Simbulan, N., Estacio, L., Dioquino-Maligaso, C., Herbosa, T., & Withers, M. (2019). The Manila declaration on the drug problem in the Philippines. *Annals of Global Health*, 85(1), 26. doi: 10.5334/aogh.28
 105. Sin-Ying, L., Fried, E., & Eaton, N. (2019). The association of life stress with substance use symptoms: A network analysis and replication. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/abn0000485>
 106. Siraj, R., Najam, B., & Ghazal, S. (2021). *Sensation seeking, peer influence, and risk-taking behavior in adolescents*. Hindawi Education Research International. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/8403024>
 107. Statistics Solution. (2021). *What is confirming ability in qualitative research and how do we establish it?* <https://www.statisticssolutions.com/>
 108. Statistics Solution. (2021). *What is dependability in qualitative research and how do we establish it?* <https://www.statisticssolutions.com/>
 109. Statistics Solution. (2021). *What is transferability in qualitative research and how do we establish it?* <https://www.statisticssolutions.com/>
 110. Steenberghe, T.V., Vanderplasschen, W., Bellaert, L., & De Maeyer, J. (2021). Photovoicing interconnected sources of recovery capital of women with a drug use history. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 28(5), 411-425. DOI: 10.1080/09687637.2021.1931033
 111. Sy, M.P., Reyes, R.C.D., Roraldo, M.P.N.R., & Ohshima, N. (2021). *Uncovering the lived experiences of Filipino drug recoverees towards occupational participation and justice through an interpretative phenomenological analysis*. *Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 6, 457-470. doi: 10.1080/11038128.2019.1642380.
 112. Tam, C.H., Kwok, S., Lo, T., Lam, S., & Lee, G. (2018). Hidden drug abuse in Hong Kong: From social acquaintance to social isolation. *Frontier Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2018.00457>
 113. Tam, C.H., & Foo, Y.C. (2022). *Contributory factors of drug abuse and the accessibility of drugs*. <https://internalmedicine.imedpub.com/archive.php>
 114. Tangog, F.M.D., & Bayod, R.P. (2021). *Defending moral obligation: Duterte's dauntless war against drugs*. *Philosophy Study*, 11(10), 785-796. doi: 10.17265/2159-5313/2021.10.007
 115. Teoh L., McCullough, M.J., & Moses, G. (2021). *Oral manifestations of illicit drug use*. *Australian Dental Journal*, 64(3), 213-222. <https://doi.org/10.1111/adj.12709>
 116. Thornberry, T. (1997). *Developmental theories of crime and delinquency: Advances in criminological theory* (Vol. 7) (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203793350>
 117. Tows, B. (2019). *Life course theory*. <https://medium.com/@BigTows/life-course-theory->



- 5adb5c1ccc9e
118. Turkuvaz, H. (2019). *Survey: Curiosity main reason for drug use*. <https://www.dailysabah.com>
 119. Turning. (2019). *Environmental factors and their role in addiction*. <https://www.tpoftampa.com/environmental-factors-and-their-role-in-addiction/>
 120. Tweed, E.J., Miller, R., Schofield, J., Barnsdale, L., & Matheson, C. (2020). *Why are drug-related deaths among women increasing in Scotland? A mixed-methods analysis of possible explanations*. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 29(1), 62-75.
DOI: 10.1080/09687637.2020.1856786
 121. UNDP. (2022). *About the Philippines*. <https://www.ph.undp.org>
 122. United Nation. (2020). *UNODC world drug report 2020: Global drug use rising while COVID-19 has far reaching impact on global markets*. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/press/releases/>
 123. University of Texas. (2021). *What is qualitative research?*. <https://libguides.uta.edu/>
 124. UNODC. (2021). *Economic and social consequence of drug abuse and illicit trafficking*. <https://www.unodc.org/>
 125. UNODC. (2021). *UNODC World Drug Report 2021*. <https://reliefweb.int/>
 126. Walusimbi, E. (2019). *Unemployment, attitudes and drug abuse among youth in Kisenyi I parish of Kampala district*. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12281/7940>
 127. Weymouth, B.B., Fosco, G.M., & Feinberg, M.E. (2019). *Nurturant-involved parenting and adolescent substance use: Examining an internalizing pathway through adolescent social anxiety symptoms and substance refusal efficacy*. *Development and Psychopathology*, 31(1), 247-260.
doi: 10.1017/S0954579417001766.
 128. Wilkhu, P. (2022). *Illicit drug use in English adolescent students—result of cumulative mediation analyses*. *Journal of Substance Use*, 27(5), 487-496.
DOI: 10.1080/14659891.2021.1961890
 129. Windle, J., Moyle, L., & Coomber, R. (2020). *Vulnerable kids going country: Children and young people's involvement in county lines drug dealing*. *SAGE Perspective*, 20(1-2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473225420902840>
 130. Wu, Q., Slesnick, N., Zhang, J. (2018). *Understanding the role of emotion-oriented coping in women's motivation for change*. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 86, 1-8.
doi: 10.1016/j.jsat.2017.12.006.
 131. Xinmu, H., Xiaogin, M. (2021). *Social value orientation modulates fairness processing during social decision-making: evidence from behavior and brain potentials*, *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, 16(7), 670-682,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/scan/nsab032>
 132. Yadav, P.K., & Parajuli, R. (2021). *Knowledge regarding drug abuse among school students*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-226710/v1>
 133. Yamada, C., Tsutsumi, A., Izutsu, T., Tuliao, M., Matsuo, H., & Tanaka, E. (2020). *Quality of life among people who use drugs living in poor urban communities in the Philippines*. *Drug Policy*, 93
. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2021.103160>
 134. Yusuf, R., Bahri, S. & Maimum. (2020). *Drug abuse causes and the prevention strategy in Aceh*. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(2), 6815-6825.
https://ejmcm.com/article_4042.html
 135. Yusuf, S. A., Daud, M. N., Arshat, Z., & Sakiru, O. K. (2021). *The role of peer influence on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the Government Remand Homes, Lagos State Nigeria*. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 11(11), 2530-2545.
<https://www.researchgate.net/>