

CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW IN CEBU:

PROFILE AND EXPERIENCE WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS

Felisa U. Etemadi
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Save the Children
UK

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AHRC	Ateneo Human Rights Center
BCPC	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
BBRC	Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center
BCYM-DSWD	Bureau of Children, Youth and Minors of the Department of Social Welfare and Development
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BP	Batas Pambansa (National Law)
CCCWPC	Cebu City Commission for the Welfare and Protection of Children
CCMC	Cebu City Medical Center
CCPO	Cebu City Police Office
CCSWS	Cebu City Social Welfare Services
CCTFSC	Cebu City Task Force on Street Children
CEDC	Children in Extremely Difficult Circumstances
CICL	Children in Conflict with the Law
CJC	Children's Justice Committee
CJP	Children's Justice Programme
CMJ	Consolacion Municipal Jail
CNN	Children's NGO Network
CO	City Ordinance
CPDRC	Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center
CS	Community Scouts
CSCST	Cebu State College of Science and Technology
CSWO	City Social Welfare Office
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
CYRO	Children and Youth Relations Officer
CYRS	Children and Youth Relations Section
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DRACC	Drug Rehabilitation and After Care Center
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FREELAVA	Free Rehabilitation, Economic, Education and Legal Assistance Volunteers Association, Inc.
GGI	Guided Group Interaction
IPI	International Pharmaceutical, Inc.
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
KI	Key Informant
LCJ	Lapulapu City Jail

LGU	Local Government Unit
LUBAS	Lungsod Batok Salaod (citizens volunteer organisation)
MCJ	Mandaue City Jail
MCWD	Metro Cebu Water District
MTC	Municipal Trial Court
NAPOLCOM	National Police Commission
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCR	National Capital Region
NCSD	National Council of Social Development
NGO	Non-government organisation
NSO	National Statistics Office
PAEC	Programme for Abused and Exploited Children
PAO	Public Attorney's Office
PAYO	Philippine Action for Youthful Offenders
PD	Presidential Decree
Php	Philippine Peso
PNP	Philippine National Police
RA	Republic Act
ROR	Released on Recognisance
RRCY	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth
RTC	Regional Trial Court
SACMI	Share-a-Child Movement
SC-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPWI	Social Protection Welfare and Inclusion
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
TCJ	Talisay City Jail
UN CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USJR	University of San Jose Recoletos
WCD	Women and Children's Desk
WCPD	Women and Children Protection Desk
VCR	Video Casette Recorder

Glossary of Local Terms Used

arangan	better off (referring to economic status)
amin	to plead guilty
arbor	a prison culture where a new entrant is made to undress down to his underwear
areglo	to settle as in fixing
baril	barrel
barangay	smallest political unit
barkada/bugoy-bugoy	close friends or the in-group among peers
bartolina	cell for solitary confinement
bisyo	vices (e.g. smoking, drinking, drugs)
biyaya	gifts given especially during Christmas
boreum	a prison culture where the inmates take a sliver of glass and inflict several cuts in their arms to signify sadness for not being visited in jail
brigada	prison cell
bugoy	naughty
bunalan	to whip or whipping
buyonero	toilet cleaner
buyon	toilet
carinderia	food stall or small eatery
dakpon	to arrest
dalaw	to visit; also refers to visitors or visiting hours or days
dukol	head
hantak	a kind of gambling played by means of tossing three identical coins (heads or tails)
hapak	slapping
hataw	to exercise
hupong	edema
ilado	well known by the police
kabo	inmate officer (i.e. inmates in-charge of peace and order; and cleanliness of the cell)
kalisod	hardship; poverty
karomatero	cart pusher
katarungang pambarangay	village justice
kasalo	a partner or sharer (i.e., sharing of food, beddings)
kasong	criminal case
kawos tubig	to fetch water
kulata	to maul or mauling
kubol	makeshift rooms inside the cell
kwelyo	collared
latigo	whipping

lingaw	to entertain oneself
lupong tagapamayapa	peace-and-order council
mamarok	an agent selling shabu or stolen items inside the cells
manglamas	to cut up spices and vegetables
manglitson	to work as a butcher's assistant
mayor/busyo	inmate officer (i.e. head of the inmates in a cell)
mingaw	a state of loneliness; quiet
nilayas	running away
Oplan Pakigsandurot	a community-based crime prevention programme that taps policemen living in the barangays to keep an eye on criminal elements
pagmahal	love
pagtagad	care
pangkat	A group of inmates
patakaran	rules inside the jail
pobre	poor
priso	Inmate
pulong-pulong	dialogue
punong barangay	barangay captain
puso	“hanging” rice; rice wrapped and cooked in coconut leaves which are then strung together and hung for display
rugby	a yellowish volatile substance inhaled for the purpose of inducing intoxication
sakto ra	just enough (referring to economic status)
sentensya	refers to court sentence
shabu	a white crystalline substance known as metamphetamine hydrochloride, a very common illegal drug
Sinulog	the annual fiesta celebration of Cebu's patron, Sr. Sto. Niño, held every 3rd Sunday of January
sulsol	to incite or tempt someone to commit offense
sumbag	punching
suroy-suroy	to stroll or roam around
takal	a sort of punishment by means of whipping using the rubber part of the wheel of a calesa/ tartanilla (horse-drawn carriage)
tambay	bystander or vagrant; to loiter
tanod	a community volunteer in-charge of peace and order who receives a monthly allowance
tansan	tin cap of a softdrink/soda bottle
trisikad	a word used by the Cebuanos to refer to a pedicab, (a bicycle with a side car), which is used for public transport. The word resulted from the combination of “tri” from tricycle and sikad, a Cebuano word for kick or pedal.

Executive Summary

The study provides a profile of children in conflict with the law (CICL) in Cebu and their experiences with the juvenile justice process based on empirical qualitative and quantitative data collected from January 1999 to mid-2002. The situational analysis of CICL in the cities of Cebu, Mandaue, Lapulapu, and Talisay, as well as the Municipality of Consolacion, is presented within the context of the Five Pillars of Justice in the Philippines--law enforcement, prosecution, correction, court and community. Information from multiple sources – CICL, the Five Pillars and the duty bearers – using different methodologies were triangulated and analysed. The highlights of the findings focus on the socio-demographic profile of CICL in the five localities, the gaps or snags in the prevailing juvenile justice process and the impact of these on CICL.

CICL PROFILE

Police intake records showed 5,951 CICL in Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapulapu City, Talisay City and Consolacion from 1999 to 2001. Of these five localities, the Cebu City Police Office had the highest incidence of children apprehended at 77% with an average intake of 128 per month. Against the estimated total population of children in 2000 by locality, the children arrested in Cebu City constituted 3.4% of the total; in Mandaue City, 1.1%; in Lapulapu City, 1.5%; in Talisay City, 0.2%; and in Consolacion, 0.9%.

Within 1999-2001, 1,821 CICL were detained in six detention centres in Cebu. Cebu City had the highest percentage of CICL at 71.2% followed by Mandaue City (10.9%) and Lapulapu City (3.6%). The percentage of detained children constituted 1.0% of the estimated total children's population in Cebu City in 2000, 0.4% in Mandaue City and Talisay City, and 0.2% in Lapulapu and Consolacion. Cebu Province had the lowest percentage of children in jail at 0.02% since data was limited to the Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center (CPDRC).

Basic Profile

Most of the CICL were males belonging to the 15-16 age bracket. Many have attained elementary level education but 8 out of 10 were out of school. They stopped schooling at about 14 years old either because of the lack of financial support or because of bad company. They come from big families with an average size of seven members and as many as 13 siblings.

The parents of majority of the CICL are alive, most of who live together. Almost half of the CICL in BBRC, however, have broken families. Six (6) out of 10 CICL were not living with their parents at the time of the arrest. Meanwhile, about a fifth of the fathers of the CICL were unemployed while the mothers were employed

either as vendors or laundry women. Many of the mothers, however, just worked at home. The average monthly family income was Php 5,530 with the lowest at Php 800.

A combination of factors — the family, social environment and the self — influenced the children to commit an offence. Foremost were parental neglect, the *barkada* (peer group or gang) and poverty. The environment does not provide adequate guidance and support to enable them to resist peer pressure and temptations. Six out of ten CICL violated the law because of personal reasons such as misconduct or temptation. For those who lived on the street, the struggle for survival was even more compelling.

Trends in Violations

The most common offences committed by CICL were theft, robbery and rugby¹ for the males, and theft and *shabu* (popular name for metamphetamine hydrochloride, an illegal drug) for the females. The arresting officer was usually the police except in Cebu City where six (6) out of ten (10) arrests were made by house detectives or security guards of establishments for shoplifting. Few arrests were made by the *barangay tanods* (village guards).

Most of the children were first-time offenders. Meanwhile, all of the recidivists were males except for one. Many of these repeat offenders have transgressed the law twice. The average duration of detention in jail was five months.

Diversion

The diversion rate was very high at the Children and Youth Relations Section (CYRS) of Cebu City primarily because of the dialogue and agreement between CYRS and the storeowners. Cases settled at the police level in other localities may be much lower, but the Children and Women's Desks have also referred many cases to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the *barangays* (villages) and the Balay Pasilungan, a shelter for CICL managed by FREELAVA,² a non-government organisation (NGO) working on the issue of children's justice. At the barangay level, Ermita registered 74 intakes or an average of 6.2 per month while San Roque had only eight intakes. In Ermita, one of FREELAVA's pilot barangays that has a functioning Children's Justice Committee (CJC), the relatively high

1 Rugby is a popular coined word for a type of commercial adhesive considered as dangerous habit-forming drug and often inhaled by children in the streets.

2 FREELAVA stands for Free Rehabilitation, Economic, Education and Legal Assistance Volunteers Association, Inc.

diversion took the form of amicable settlements through mediation, release upon stiff warning and community work such as cleaning the barangay *tanod* outpost.

Case Status in Court

Based on the 2001 court records of Regional Trial Court (RTC) Branches 22, 24 and 14, majority of the 447 CICL were detained pending arraignment or trial. A few were released on bail. Still fewer were those who were released on recognisance. Only very few were detained pending trial since most cases ended during arraignment as the accused opted to plead guilty.

Seven out of ten cases were sentenced. Half of the CICL whose cases have been decided were serving their terms in jail. Of these, more than half were meted out a prison term of up to three months. Very few were either dismissed or were serving suspended sentences. Still fewer were those who have overserved

Of the 85 CICL in custody as of March 2002, less than half have been arraigned, many of whom waited for a month and a half. There was still no news on the cases of the remaining who have already spent 30 days and over in jail.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN

The Context

Majority of the CICL's parents and family live below the poverty line. Since most of the parents were busy with earning a living, they had no time to supervise their children. Some of the parents even engaged in illegal activities because of their low educational attainment and unemployment. There was also a lack of communication among parents and children. Moreover, their parents did not act as role models.

The drug menace is seen as the “root cause of criminality” in the barangay. Community members found the police and barangay tanods ineffective in dealing with the drug problem. A local aphorism alludes that some police officers serve as the protector of drug suppliers and dealers, “*Way pusher kung way addict* [There are no pushers if there are no addicts],” instead of “*Way addict kung way pusher* [There are no addicts if there are no pushers].” In addition, there were very few community centres that provide alternative recreational and educational activities for children.

The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) does not function in most barangays. Moreover, many barangay officials do not seem to have a clear understanding of their role in governance. Disunity or the lack of understanding among barangay councillors tended to lead to arguments and debates over pro-

cedures and interpretation of the laws. Their performance was also hampered by partisan politics.

The *lupong tagapamayapa* (peace-keeping committee) in the barangay justice system may be strong on mediation but not on cases involving CICL. Some barangay officials reasoned that such cases are not covered in the 1991 Philippine Local Government Code. The tanods are in charge of the maintenance of peace and order in the community but a few are tagged as barangay *tagay* (drinking beer or alcohol) or *barangay sugay* (gambling) because of their drinking and gambling habits. The tanods are also not authorised to hold any suspect beyond the eight-hour reglamentary period.

Furthermore, no social worker was permanently assigned at the barangay level. A social worker was sent to the area only when there were requests from the local office. There was also a lack of co-ordination between the police and the tanods. In barangays where officials were inactive, community-based groups or people's organisations capacitated by NGOs tended to look for alternative means to address their problems.

There were attempts to divert CICL at the barangay level for first-time offenders. Children below 14 are brought to the barangay hall for investigation. The arresting tanod counsels the child while his/her parents are being contacted. He/she is then released upon signing a promissory note in the blotter following a stiff warning. A separate counselling session is then held with the parents.

Since the tanods cannot keep the children in the barangay hall beyond eight hours, they usually take them to nearby precincts and let the police handle the matter. Over time, it became a standard operating procedure. The child offender may also be referred to the Community Scouts upon recommendation of the police or the barangay captain who are mostly from Cebu City.

In the FREELAVA pilot barangays with a CJC, the procedure varied depending on the arresting officer, the offence committed and the place where the child comes from. For offences where there were no complainants (e.g. rugby), the barangay captain or the tanod has the discretion to file a complaint or not. Usually, first and second-time offenders were released with a stiff warning. In some tanod outposts, the child was also asked to clean the surroundings.

If the complainant insists on filing a case against a child below 14 years old, the tanod must attempt to settle the case amicably before filing a case. In most instances, however, private complainants opted to settle the case especially if the offender was a child. If the case is settled, the child is then turned over to the parents with a stiff

warning for both the parents and the child. Cases involving children who come from another barangay are usually referred to the police.

The barangay has no personnel to locate parents who cannot be contacted. Neither does it have any budget allocation for the subsistence of arrested children. Bound by the reglamentary period, the barangay captain has to decide whether to release or file a case against the child. In all instances, the tanod must first inform the CJC who are members of the lupon so that it can mediate and try to settle the case. Even if the police arrests a child, no case shall be filed unless an attempt is made to settle it first at the barangay level.

Moreover, children were left to themselves without parental supervision. In the absence of parents, children are very susceptible to the influence of their *barkada* (peer). In some instances, first-time CICL were compelled to commit an offence because of poverty. As children have no role models to look up to, they are deprived of proper guidance for their development. Since diversionary efforts are limited especially in urban barangays, many CICL have to go through the formal justice system. Without the presence of their parents and intervention of a social worker, an arrested child is left to fend for himself/herself.

Arrests

The Women and Children's Desk is open from 8 am to 5 pm only while the Community and Youth Relations (CYRS) in Cebu City is open until 10 pm. There are no separate precinct cells for children and no food provision for arrested children in the police stations.

House detectives or security guards of establishments do most of the arrests in Cebu City. In other localities, the police officers make the arrests. Majority of the male CICL were handcuffed upon arrest. Parents were contacted but there were complaints from the children that little effort was exerted to contact their parents/guardians. There was also no intervention at the instance of arrest except in a few barangays in Cebu City.

Many cases committed by CICL were, however, diverted at the Community Scouts because of the agreement between CS and the establishments. In other cities and municipalities, diversionary efforts took place at the police level in co-ordination with the local social workers.

Physical examination that children undergo before they are sent to jail is more of a formality. Some children, particularly in Cebu City, reported cases of police brutal-

ity but the conduct of arresting officers is not monitored. CICL were detained in the police precinct for an average of 2.5 days.

The basic needs of CICL were not met in the precinct cells. Some overstayed in the precinct cell when arrested on a weekend or holiday. Children also have to fend for themselves since few are visited by parents/relatives or guardian. In many cases, there was no intervention from the local social worker or the legal counsel. They were not aware of their rights except the right to contact their parents. Investigation proceeded without the presence of parents or a lawyer. Some children also alleged they were forced to admit to offences they did not commit. Those who were admitted to the Community Scouts underwent some values education and skills training while continuing their studies.

Filing of Cases

There are three family courts in Cebu City—Branches 22, 24 and 14 with two fiscals in each family court and three lawyers in the Public Attorney's Office (PAO). There are no family courts in the other local government units. The process of filing cases starts with the filing of an affidavit by the complainant and the police. The prosecutor then assesses the merit of the case. If the fiscal finds probable cause based on the evidence submitted during the inquest or preliminary investigation, a corresponding criminal complaint or information is filed against the child in court.

In principle, the PAO lawyers are supposed to serve as the defence counsel of CICL but this does not happen at the police precinct or at the inquest because PAO lawyers do not know that a child has been arrested. Pending trial, the child may be released on bail or recognisance except for capital offences. Bail is fixed upon recommendation of the prosecutor and may be reduced only by the court though parents often try to haggle with the judge. Still, majority could not post bail owing to financial difficulties.

If the child is unable to post bail, he/she may be released on recognisance to the custody of his/her parents or another suitable person who shall be responsible for his/her appearance in court whenever required. The child may also be released to the custody of the DSWD or committed to a detention centre. However, the DSWD acts only on cases involving first-time offenders. In most instances, CICL are committed to a detention centre.

Most CICL do not have the benefit of having a legal counsel except for very few whose family could hire a private lawyer. They do not understand the process other than whether the case is bailable or not. Most could not post bail and many are sent to jail upon commitment order.

Correction

All detention centres are under the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) except the CPDRC, which is under the Cebu Provincial Government.

These detention centres have separate cells for male and female CICL. In BBRC, male CICL can interact with adult inmates during daytime. Female CICL, however, are confined in the same cell with adult female inmates. In the Talisay City Jail, female inmates do not have privacy since their cell is right next to the cell of male CICL and separated only by bars. The newly inaugurated Operation Second Chance exclusively for CICL in Cebu City has a separate cell for male and female CICL. Meanwhile, only the Lapulapu City Jail has a reception area for visitors.

Aside from the rules set by jail authorities, CICL are governed by rules imposed by fellow inmates who have their own systems of initiation and punishment. Jail authorities are more concerned with security. Due to the lack of resources and personnel, they rely on NGOs or civic and religious groups to provide some rehabilitation to the inmates. Only a few of CICL are visited by PAO lawyers. Some are visited by the court social worker, who is tasked to prepare a background report or case study for the court.

Since jails operate on a limited budget, the basic needs of CICL are not adequately met. CICL learn vices from adults such as smoking, gambling, drinking and substance use. Some children in BBRC and CPDRC have scabies, which were not treated.

CICL also did not have a clear sense of how long they have stayed in jail or how long they have waited for trial. Except for those who were visited by private lawyers, majority do not know the status of their cases. They also tended to rely on adult inmates for information and advice.

Formal schooling of children was discontinued. CICL hardly undergo any effective rehabilitation. Many were hardened by their experiences in jail. Confinement was sobering for some first-time offenders. Despite this, CICL developed a sense of camaraderie among fellow inmates, which assuaged their need for belongingness. Their preference for staying in jail despite their condition provides some insight into their level of deprivation outside the jail. Their yearning for love, belongingness and security became more pronounced during their confinement.

Courts

As stated earlier, there are three family courts in Cebu City with two fiscals in each family court. In addition, there are three lawyers in the PAO with a workload of 15-20 CICL cases/lawyer/month. The city also has five RTC social workers, each with a workload of 10-12 cases/month. Cases in Mandaue are filed at the Mandaue RTC while those in Talisay at the Cebu City RTC. Consolacion is part of the Mandaue-Liloan-Consolacion district court.

Delays in the court process were caused by the following factors: no colour coding of children's case files; filing in the wrong court (MTC instead of RTC); random distribution of cases among the presiding judges, which happens only once a week; unavailability of the provincial prosecutor; and preparation of the background report or case study by the social worker, which takes 15 days and rescheduling of trial. Arraignment is set 10-15 days from receipt of information by the court. However, it takes time to deliver the notice to concerned parties.

CICL wait for an average of 58 days before their cases are set for arraignment. Only when the case goes beyond arraignment can a child expect a visit from a PAO lawyer. In practice, however, this seldom happens because the lawyer receives the calendar only a day before the scheduled arraignment. Trial is then postponed owing to the absence of the lawyer and re-scheduling takes two to three weeks and even a month away from the last hearing.

Upon deliberation, CICL may avail of a suspended sentence upon the recommendation of the social worker but this applies mostly to first-time offenders. In principle, the record of a child offender who has served his/her suspended sentence is kept confidential. However, the DSWD does not have a standard operating procedure to inform the police once the child is released upon court order.

Since most cases were pending, majority of those detained in jail usually had to wait for 60 days for their arraignment or trial. Because a PAO lawyer seldom visits them, children tended to rely on the advice of adult inmates. Pre-trial client-lawyer consultation was very rare.

CICL also did not seem to understand court proceedings as they had difficulty relating what happened in court. Most cases ended during the arraignment since the children opted to plead guilty. Some have availed of a suspended sentence and this was mostly among first-time offenders. Many may even have overserved because of the lack of follow-up and delays in court hearings.

GAPS IN REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION AND THEIR IMPACT ON CICL

The study also looked into the work of the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY) operated by DSWD-7 and the Balay Pasilungan run by FREELAVA. In RRCY, those admitted were male CICL who have been committed by the court to serve their suspended sentence in the centre. It provides education (elementary level), value and spiritual formation, counselling, skills training, sports and recreation, and livelihood opportunities such as farming. Female CICL, however, do not have the opportunity to undergo similar rehabilitation. Respect for elders and behaviour change are the main considerations for release but the criteria are not clearly spelled out.

The case file of a child who has fully served his suspended sentence and subsequently released upon court order is kept confidential. Since the DSWD does not have a standard procedure in informing the court once a case is terminated, the record of a few CICL still appears on the police clearance in connection with job applications. There is also a lack of follow-up on the children who have returned to the community because of the shortage of social workers in the area. In many cases, the family was not ready to accept the child. Some parents refused to take their children back. Behaviour change is a long process. Despite rehabilitation, CICL are not certain they could resist the temptations of their barkada.

Rehabilitation offers the children an opportunity to change. They have learned to respect their elders. Many expressed remorse over their misdeeds. Through counselling, CICL understood themselves better and can relate better with others; however, behaviour change was superficial and temporary. Some have tried to abscond because they were not used to the structured life in the rehabilitation centre. CICL also found it difficult to adjust upon returning to the community because of the prejudice of their neighbours. In the absence of monitoring and lack of family support, CICL who have undergone rehabilitation reverted to their old ways. They were anxious about applying for a job and apprehensive that they would be rejected because of the stigma of a criminal record.

The study concludes with an analysis of the implications of these findings on policies, institutional concerns, juvenile justice process, training, advocacy, information system and sustainability involving stakeholders at various levels.

I Introduction

The Save the Children (UK) Philippines Programme has evolved through its 10 years of operation in the Philippines from doing purely relief work during the Mt. Pinatubo eruption to adopting a more developmental approach in its programmes. Presently, it focuses on two major thrusts along its core programme theme of Social Protection Welfare and Inclusion (SPWI). These are the Programme for Abused and Exploited Children (PAEC) and the Children's Justice Programme (CJP), which have been implemented in partnership with local organisations both government and non-government.

Concerned with children in conflict with the law (CICL), the CJP is anchored primarily on the rights of children as embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) and the principles of restorative justice. The main focus of the CJP is to protect CICL through diversion at the community, police and prosecutor levels in the administration of justice. This would prevent children's entry into the criminal justice system.

As pointed out by advisers from the headquarters of SC-UK, the CJP needs sufficient database in the programme design stage. Hence, a formative research becomes necessary to provide factual basis for defining programme direction, thrusts and strategies involving key players and aimed at improving or reforming the juvenile justice system.

Cebu is one of the project sites of the CJP in the Philippines. It is the capital of Region VII or the Central Visayas Region and next to Manila, Cebu City is the second most important city in the country. The economic "boom" in the late 1980s has attracted an influx of inter- and intra-provincial migrants to the city. The increasing industrialisation and rapid urbanisation in the core cities of Cebu, Mandaue and Lapulapu, and the adjoining growth centres such as Talisay and Consolacion have generated far reaching social implica-

tions affecting the most vulnerable groups in society including children.

Advocacy for children's rights spearheaded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and local non-government organisations (NGOs) has generated public awareness on the UN CRC of which the Philippines is a signatory. National laws and local ordinances aimed at protecting children have been enacted in recent years but most interventions focused on children who are victims of abuse. An analysis of the situation of children in conflict with the law remains wanting and therefore deserves closer attention.

Review of Literature

Several studies that have been conducted on children and youth in conflict with the law look mainly into the profile of youth and CICL and their experiences as they go through the traditional criminal justice system.

The Ateneo Human Rights Center (AHRC) of the Ateneo Law School conceptualises the situation of CICL within the legal framework and processes and institutional framework in *Situational Analysis on Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile Justice System* in 1998. It then summarises the findings of four studies on CICL profile and their encounter during arrest, detention, adjudication and post adjudication. These studies include: (1) *Survey of Non-Institutional Offenders at the National Capital Region*, The National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) Technical Committee on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (1996); (2) *Youth in Detention: Issues and Challenges*, The Philippine Action for Youthful Offenders (PAYO; 1996); (3) *Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law: A Situational Analysis in Metro Manila, Cebu City, Olongapo City and Baguio City*, National Council of Social Development (NCSO) Foundation of the Philippines (1994); and (4) *Survey on Youth Offend-*

ers at Camp Sampaguita and Correctional Institute for Women, Bureau of Children, Youth and Minors of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (BCYM-DSWD) and NAPOLCOM Crime and Co-ordination Service (1993).

The NAPOLCOM survey focuses on the profile and needs of youth offenders in the DSWD Community-Based Rehabilitation Services in the Capital Region. Cebu City is included in the PAYO study that describes the situation and identifies the problems of youth offenders in 18 key cities in the country. The Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (BBRC) in Cebu City was among the six facilities included in the NCSD study that looks into the legal and socio-psychological status of CICL in order to propose measures to ensure availability, access and continuity of legal protection to street children in general and youthful offenders in particular. The BCYM-DSWD and NAPOLCOM survey assesses the management of cases among youth offenders in Camp Sampaguita in Muntinlupa and the Correctional Institute for Women in Mandaluyong City by the Five Pillars of the Juvenile Justice System (a term that refers to the five institutions or entities involved in the justice administration process, namely, law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, jails and the community). Under the auspices of the Working Group on the Legislative Agenda for Children under the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), the Ateneo study also conducted dialogues with some judges of designated courts for children, specifically the Regional Trial Courts (RTCs) in Manila, Quezon City, Pasig City, Kalookan City, Pasig City and Makati City.

Mallonga (2001) opined that delinquency and criminality are distinct. While delinquency refers to acts committed by juveniles, which do not necessarily constitute a serious offence, criminality involves deplorable behaviour threatening the safety and security of the community. He cited the innovative approach of

Scotland and other Scandinavian countries in dealing with youth offenders by bifurcating criminal offences into serious and non-serious. Crimes against chastity and crimes against persons fall under serious crimes. On the other hand, non-serious offences pertain to those that are property-related and such other non-violent offences that do not threaten personal security and safety. By referring youth offenders with non-serious offences to administrative panels and councils, UK and Scandinavian countries have been successful in diverting majority of youth offenders from the criminal justice system.

Based on the Visayas Consultation Workshop conducted in Cebu City on 16-18 July 1997, the Visayas Children's NGO Network's (CNN) "Report on CRC Monitoring" concludes that Philippine laws on juvenile justice are not child-sensitive. For one, youth in conflict with the law undergo the same processes and trials that adults undergo except that for the latter, sentences could be suspended. Although some courts have been designated as juvenile courts, they were not exclusively for juveniles. Moreover, the provision that a youth offender may be made to serve his/her sentence in an agricultural and forestry camp has not been implemented. The report also points out that there is no legal provision for physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of youth in conflict with the law who are under rehabilitation on suspended sentence.

The two-day forum on Juvenile Justice sponsored by SC-UK on 13-14 June 2001 in Cebu City, Philippines discussed the situation of CICL in relation to the justice system in the country, levelled off on concepts related to juvenile justice and analysed current programmes and strategies that address the situation of CICL. The participants pointed out the need for a research-based situational analysis of CICL.

Significance of the Study

While existing studies have been quite extensive, these are few and very limited in terms of looking more deeply into the situation and experiences of CICL, as well as in systematically generating a profile of CICL. Thus, this particular research on CICL in Cebu attempts to fill in these gaps in the literature by conducting the first systematic and in-depth study of CICL in Cebu. The situational analysis is anchored on qualitative and quantitative data gathered from six jails in five localities in Cebu; one diversion centre; two rehabilitation centres; RTC Branches 22, 24 and 14; and two urban *barangays* (villages)¹ in Cebu City from November 2001 to July 2002.

This research contributes to the emerging literature on CICL by taking a closer look at the following aspects:

- The profile and experiences of CICL through the eyes of children;
- The institutions and processes of the Five Pillars of Justice as defined by law and the juvenile justice process in actual practice by stage;
- Multi-stakeholder analysis, taking into consideration the roles and perspectives of duty-bearers in different institutions and at various levels, such as the Children and Youth Relation Offices (CYROs), barangay officials, barangay *tanods* (village or community police), local social workers, DSWD social workers, RTC social workers, prosecutors, jail wardens and administrators, and judges, as well as the observations of community members to balance children's views (inputs of

NGO [non-government organisation] workers enriched the analysis);

- Diversion at the barangay and police levels;
- Rehabilitation and reintegration of CICL; and
- Impact of CICL's experience with juvenile justice as perceived by children themselves.

The study presents an up-to-date trend analysis of juvenile offenders' profiles and experiences with the justice process in Cebu. Previous studies refer only to the 1991 and 1996 BBRC data.

It is hoped that the baseline data generated by this research could be used as a benchmark by concerned institutions, while implications drawn from the study serve as basis for SC-UK's programme thrust and interventions. The findings of the study are particularly useful for advocacy purposes by NGOs and CICL as well as the duty-bearers.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the research is to provide a situational analysis of CICL in Cebu based on qualitative and quantitative data.

Specifically, the study aims to:

- Generate a demographic profile of CICL in Cebu;
- Identify the factors or circumstances that influence children to commit offences;
- Establish the trend in violations committed by children from 1999 to 2001;

1 The barangay is the smallest political unit in the country.

- Pinpoint the areas where incidence of crime committed by CICL is high;
- Identify the processes in administering juvenile justice at the community, police and prosecutor levels;
- Trace the cases of children at the various stages of the justice system;
- Discuss the issues and problems encountered by children in the formal justice system;
- Understand the impact of the criminal justice system on directly affected children; and
- Recommend ways by which SC-UK can assist in sustaining efforts to divert children from the criminal justice system.

Research Methodology

The study provides a situational analysis of CICL in Cebu in the context of the Five Pillars of Justice in the Philippines – law enforcement, prosecution, correction, court and community. It covers four cities and one municipality, namely: Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapulapu City, Talisay City, and Consolacion. A highly urbanised metropolis, Cebu City is the economic, educational and cultural hub of Cebu Province and the Central Visayas Region or Region 7. Mandaue, known as an industrial city, has also attracted more investments in development projects in recent years. With the Mactan Export Processing Zone and its vibrant tourism industry, Lapulapu City is becoming more and more urbanised. Formerly a fast growing first class municipality in the south, Talisay attained cityhood last year. Consolacion remains a first class municipality in the north but the construction of the Coastal Road has widened its economic opportunities beyond subdivision development and agribusiness.

The Cebu study team was composed of eight members – five females and three males. A professional senior researcher, two experienced research associates, and four trained research assistants assisted the study team leader. An orientation was conducted among the team members to brief them on the objectives of the project, research thrusts, the basics of the criminal justice system, and the ethics of conducting research on children and youth. A common understanding of the interview and focus group discussion (FGD) guides was ensured among the researchers.

Data on CICL and the juvenile justice system were collected through several data gathering techniques, as follows:

REVIEW OF RECORDS, DOCUMENTS AND SECONDARY DATA

Records and reports on CICL (1999-2001) were gathered from the following primary sources:

- Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (BBRC), Cebu City
- Mandaue City Jail (MCJ)
- Lapulapu City Jail (LCJ)
- Talisay City Jail (TCJ)
- Consolacion Municipal Jail (CMJ)
- Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center (CPDRC)
- Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Region VII
- Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Cebu Province
- Children and Youth Relation Section (CYRS), Cebu City
- Community Scouts, Cebu City

- Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD), Mandaue City Police Station
- WCPD, Lapulapu City Police Station
- WCPD, Talisay City Police Station
- WCPD, Municipality of Consolacion Police Station
- DSWD, Region VII
- Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)
- Free Rehabilitation, Economic, Education and Legal Assistance Volunteers' Association (FREELAVA)²
- Balay Pasilungan³
- Branch 22, Regional Trial Court (RTC), Cebu City
- Branch 24, Regional Trial Court (RTC), Cebu City
- Branch 14, Regional Trial Court (RTC), Cebu City
- Tanod outposts, Barangay Hall and Zone IV, Barangay Ermita, Cebu City
- Tanod outpost, Barangay Hall, Barangay San Roque, Cebu City

Data gathered from court and barangay tanod outposts were limited to available records in 2001 that were accessible to the researchers. Aside from primary data gathered from the above-mentioned sources, the researchers also surveyed and reviewed laws that provide the legal framework for the juvenile justice system, as well as existing studies related to CICL in Region VII and in the Philippines (see Annex A for the available records and information on the five pillars).

OBSERVATION

The research team conducted ocular surveys during field visits in six jails and the RRCY. Community Scouts, police stations in the five localities, *tanod* (village police) outposts in Barangays Ermita and San Roque, the regional office of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD-7), local social welfare offices in local government units (LGUs), Balay Pasilungan, Bidlisiw Foundation, Inc., and Operation Second Chance in Kalunasan, Cebu City were also visited. Observations were also made on court proceedings involving child offenders⁴ in RTC Branches 22 and 24 in Cebu City and Branches 28 and 56 in Mandaue City.

2 FREELAVA is a local NGO based in Cebu City piloting a community-based diversion programme for children in conflict with the law.

3 Run by FREELAVA, Balay Pasilungan is a temporary shelter for CICL committed by the courts for custodial care, i.e., those released under recognisance and those under suspended sentence.

4 P.D. 603, Article 189 defines a *youthful* offender as a child or youth who is over nine years but less than eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offence. The study uses the term *child* instead of *youthful* because the stakeholders agreed to use this term for common understanding in a meeting of the Management Board for Operation Second Chance held in Cebu City on 15 March 2002.

INTERVIEWS WITH CICL

A total of 93 children were interviewed in the BBRC, MCJ, LCJ, TCJ, CMJ, CPDRC and the RRCY from December 2001 to April 2002 (See Table 1.1 in the Reference Tables annexed to this report).

All children who were in custody in the MCJ, LCJ, TCJ and CMJ were interviewed. A child in Mandaue City Jail, however, was excluded because he appeared to be “lost.” Key informants in BBRC represent 25% and in CPDRC, 35% of the children’s population in jail. With the exception of one child who was undergoing psychological treatment, all the children in RRCY were key informants in the interview. All female children who were confined in the institutions at the time of the study were also included.

An interview guide was developed and used by the interviewers (see Annex B for the interview schedules). Permission was obtained from concerned authorities for data gathering and conducting interviews. Four teams were fielded in the different jails for better focus. In most instances, male researchers were assigned to interview male CICL for practical reasons. Young or young-looking interviewers easily established rapport with CICL interviewees since they were not perceived as threatening.

Key informants (KIs) among the CICL were chosen from a master list of child offenders provided by jail authorities. In BBRC, however, the researchers did not have complete control over the selection of KIs since there were gatekeepers among the prisoners. Often-times, there were no tables and chairs in the counselling rooms where the interviews were conducted. In other jails, interviews were conducted by standing just outside the children’s cell except in Lapulapu City Jail, which has a spacious visitor’s lounge. The research team treated all information concerning CICL with utmost confidentiality.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Also interviewed were a total of 40 KIs from government agencies in Region VII, 11 from NGOs, 12 barangay officials, three prosecutors, 2 lawyers from the Public Attorney’s Office (PAO) and eight from the courts (See Table 1.2).

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

To better understand the community component of the Five Pillars of the Philippine Criminal Justice System, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in Barangays Ermita and San Roque in Cebu City. These two barangays were among the localities with very high incidence of child offenders as reflected in police and jail records. Two FGDs were conducted in each barangay between two groups of stakeholders. The first group included Barangay Councilors, members of the *Lupong Tagapamayapa* (peace-and-order council), and tanods. In Ermita, members of the Children’s Justice Committee also participated in the FGD since it is one of the three pilot barangays of the FREELAVA project known as the *Community-based Diversion Program for CICL*. The second group consisted of community members who were mostly parents of CICL or of families-at-risk. The FGDs were conducted in Ermita on 26 March 2002, and in San Roque on 29 May and 1 June 2002 (see FGD guide in Annex C).

CASE STUDIES

A total of nine case studies were conducted to highlight the experiences of CICL at different stages of the juvenile justice system. Three case studies exemplify CICL experience with arrest, detention and trial; three case studies on rehabilitation; two case studies on reintegration; and one on diversion. The case studies were chosen to reflect a diversity of first-time and repeat offenders or recidivists, sex, and offence committed. Those on diversion and reintegration were, however, limited to success stories owing to accessibility.

Preparatory groundwork for this research started in September through October of 2001. Data gathering lasted from November 2001 to July 2002. Networking facilitated the research work in the different institutions. Data from the institutions of the Five Pillars were pieced together by going through volumes of files and blotters and by shuttling from local to provincial and then regional offices of concerned agencies.

Concerned authorities have cautioned the research team regarding the tendency of children to make up stories. Hence, interviewers observed the body language and other non-verbal cues of children to filter out inconsistencies and possible exaggerations in the children's account. CICL views on the juvenile justice system were balanced by the perspectives of duty-bearers. Information provided by duty-bearers were triangulated to acquire a better picture of prevailing juvenile justice.

Debriefings were held regularly among team members. Consultations and co-ordination with SC-UK were undertaken periodically. In fact, the SC-UK office in Manila organised a consultative meeting in Cebu City on 8 March 2002. Representatives from the three re-

search teams of Cebu City, Manila and Davao levelled off on expectations and methodology, made progress reports, and shared their experiences and problems. Bangkok-based John Parry Williams, SC-UK Social Protection Adviser; Sandra Thompson, SC-UK (Philippines) Social Protection and Governance Adviser; and Rowena Cordero, SC-UK (Philippines) Programme Coordinator were consulted on 10 July 2002.

Qualitative and quantitative data were triangulated and validated. Data processing was done meticulously to avoid double counting of CICL and to flesh out inconsistencies. Initially, data processing was done by institution and by locality. Data were later on merged and analysed to delineate trends or patterns using descriptive statistics.

The draft report was presented to key informants and concerned agencies for validation on 22 August 2002 at the Eduardo Aboitiz Development Studies Centre, Cebu City. Comments from the review process were considered in the final report, which was presented to the public during the Cebu City Third Children's Summit held at the Grand Convention Center on 29 October 2002.

II Profile Of Children In Conflict With The Law In Cebu

This chapter presents the profile of CICL as reflected in data obtained from official records from the police, the barangay, the courts and the jails; and from interviews with key informants and the children themselves. The profile includes demographic information on CICL, their family background, social environment and types of offences.

CICL Profile Based on Official Records

POLICE RECORDS, 1999-2001

Based on estimates of the 1995 National Statistics Office (NSO) Census, the total population of children (aged 9-17) in the five localities in the year 2000 were: 135,857 in Cebu City; 48,829 in Mandaue City; 42,763 in Lapulapu City; 28,289 in Consolacion; and 682,368 in Cebu Province (see Table 2.1 in the Reference Tables annexed to this report).

Police intake records showed a total of 5,951 child offenders in Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapulapu City, Talisay City and Consolacion from 1999-2001. Of the five localities, the Cebu City Police Office had the highest incidence of children apprehended at 77% with an average intake of 128 per month (see Table 2.2). The percentage of children arrested constitutes 3.4% of the total population of children in Cebu City, 1.1 % in Mandaue City, 1.5 % in Lapulapu City, 0.2 in Talisay City and 0.9 in Consolacion.

Children arrested in Cebu City, Mandaue City and Lapulapu City constituted 97 % of the total arrests in the three-year period. Beginning the year 2000, child offenders have increased more than three times in Talisay City. This phenomenon coincided with the opening of the Gaisano Fiesta Mall, which used to be a supermarket. The majority of the 5,951 child offenders

(78.9%) were males (see Table 2.3) and the average age was 14.4 (see Table 2.4).

Almost 80 % of the crimes committed by first time offenders were crimes against property, the majority of which were incidences of shoplifting. While crimes against property committed by second time offenders were slightly lower (51.7%), the proportion of substance abuse cases among second timers was higher by almost three times compared with the first timers, 37.6 % against 14.1 % (see Table 2.5).

In Lapulapu City and Consolacion, the arresting officer was oftentimes the police followed by the barangay tanod (see Table 2.6). The same trend was reflected in Mandaue City and Talisay City based on key informants in the police stations. In Cebu City, however, as many as 60 % of the arrests were estimated to have been made by house detectives or security guards of establishments since majority of the cases involved shoplifting (63.7%).

In other localities, the most common offence committed by child offenders was also crime against property particularly theft followed by substance abuse (19.7%) as reflected in all localities (see Table 2.7).

In Cebu City, child offenders operated in the oldest shopping district in downtown Colon, uptown Ayala Mall and SM in the Mabolo-reclamation area (see Table 2.8). In Mandaue City, high incidence of crime is committed by children in Mantuyong, which has a big area of informal settlements and an influx of migrants from Mindanao; in Super Metro Gaisano, large shopping mall; and in Centro, where the city hall and public market are located (see Table 2.9).

In Lapulapu City, crime rate was high in Pusok, a heavily populated barangay with migrants; in Basak, which is known for its bars and restaurants surrounding the

area of the Mactan Export Processing Zone; and in Poblacion, a crowded area with a market and a church around its perimeter (see Table 2.10).

Meanwhile, Tabunok in Talisay City became a hang-out of child offenders because of the Gaisano Fiesta Mall and the public market. In Consolacion, crimes committed by children were mostly in the areas of Pulpogan, Poblacion Oriental and Nangka. Pulpogan and Nangka are resettlement areas for urban poor families coming from Cebu City while Poblacion Oriental is known to have many out-of-school youth (see Table 2.11).

Cebu City CYRS reflects a high diversion rate at 89.2 (see Table 2.12). Many child offenders arrested in the other localities had to face charges and be detained. While a few cases were settled, very few have been diverted by being referred to the barangay or to Balay Pasilungan or released with a stiff warning.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH RELATION SECTION, CEBU CITY, 2000-2001

Within the three-year period studied, majority of the arrests were observed to have been made in Cebu City, and the Cebu City Police displayed a high diversion rate. From 1999 to 2001, a total of 4,594 children were brought to the CYRS with an average intake of 130 per month (see Table 2.13). Most of the children (98.3%) referred to the centre in the last two years were arrested (see Table 2.14). Majority of the 4,594 child offenders (76.3%) were males (see Table 2.15) and the average age was 13.4 (see Table 2.16).

About 90 % of the children reside in Cebu City (see Table 2.17). Some came from the provincial areas (4.5%) – Mandaue City (3.9%), Talisay City (1.8%), and Lapulapu City (0.8%) while a few originated from other parts of Visayas and Mindanao. Still fewer were those who did not have a permanent address. In Cebu City, child offenders living in the North District outnumbered those from the South by almost 20 %. In the North District, as many as 30 % of children came from Ermita, Mabolo and San Roque. Labangon, Mambaling and Pardo were home to some 44 % of these children in the South District.

About 40 % of the offences were committed along Colon St., the heart of downtown Cebu where three big shopping centres are located. CICL were also found in the SM Mall in the vicinity of Mabolo and the Reclamation Area as well as the upscale Ayala Center (see Table 2.8).

Shoplifting was the number one offence committed by children (see Table 2.18). Crimes against property (79.6%) was followed by substance abuse, which was committed by some 15 % of the children. Most of the children (92.1%) have committed the offence only once (see Table 2.19). It is interesting to note, however, that a male child has been arrested nine times – twice in 1999 for theft and violation of City Ordinance (CO) 1361 (anti-littering/garbage collection), three times in 2000 for violation of Presidential Decree (PD) 1619 (rugby-sniffing) and shoplifting, and four times in 2001 for violations of Batas Pambansa (BP) Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon), City Ordinance (CO) 1361⁵ and PD 1619 (possession and use of volatile substance).

5 CO 1361 is entitled “An Ordinance Establishing a System of Garbage Collection, Imposing Fees Therefore, and Expropriating Funds and for Other Related Purposes.”

Children committed over 65 % of the crimes with ages ranging from 13 to 17 years old (see Table 2.20). Children as young as eight years old, however, have already committed offences particularly crimes against property, substance abuse and violations of CO 1361. Two 11-year-old males have also been arrested individually for illegal possession of firearms and frustrated murder.

Considering that almost 90 % of the 3,267 intakes were closed or settled in the past two years, CYRS shows a high average diversion rate at 89.2 % (see Table 2.21). Otherwise, the actual number of CICL under custody in Cebu City could have been much higher by at least four times on the average (see Table 2.22).

TANOD RECORDS, BARANGAY ERMITA AND BARANGAY SAN ROQUE, 2001

Ermita has eight tanod outposts but San Roque near the Waterfront Police Station has only three. In 2001, Ermita registered a total of 74 intakes, or an average of 6.2 per month. San Roque had only eight intakes (see Table 2.23). Majority of the entries in Ermita did not specify the arresting officer.

In both barangays, arrests were often made by the tanod (see Table 2.24). All the child offenders apprehended were males except for two females in Ermita (see Table 2.25). The ages ranged from 14 to 16 years old (see Table 2.26).

In Ermita, half of the crimes committed were crimes against property primarily snatching and theft and about 30 % were substance abuse cases. In San Roque, there were four incidences of substance abuse, three crimes against property and one instance of physical injuries (see Table 2.27).

Most of the child offenders in Ermita were arrested for the first time while all those in San Roque were ar-

rested only once in 2001 (see Table 2.28). In Ermita, 14 were settled, 22 were released with stiff warning, 6 were released, 3 were turned over to CYRS, 2 were made to clean the tanod outpost and 1 was referred to the DSWD, indicating that some efforts at diversion took place at the barangay level (see Table 2.29).

BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY RECORDS, 1999-2001

Based on jail records from 1999 to 2001, a total of 1,821 CICL were detained in six detention centres in Cebu in the past three years. Of the six localities—Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapulapu City, Talisay City, the Municipality of Consolacion, and the Cebu provincial areas—Cebu City had the highest number of CICL at 71.2 % while Consolacion had the lowest (see Table 2.30). CICL in the three cities of Cebu, Mandaue, and Lapulapu constituted 85.7 % of the total number of sample of detained CICL in Cebu. The same trend is reflected by year.

Against the estimated total child population in 2000 by locality, those detained in Cebu City constituted 1.0 %, those in Mandaue City and Talisay City both at 0.4 %, and those in Lapulapu City and Consolacion both at 0.2 % (see Table 2.31). Apparently, Cebu Province had the lowest percentage of children in jail at 0.02 % since data was limited to CPDRC.

As of December 2001, there were 225 CICL detained in the six jails (see Table 2.32). Aside from the BBRC in Cebu City, which housed the most number of CICL, the Talisay City Jail had the highest number of CICL. Furthermore, most of the CICL were males. In fact, there were no female CICL in the Mandaue City Jail and the CPDRC. Comparatively, the three-year data showed the same pattern (see Table 2.33), with Consolacion not having any female CICL in 2000 (see Table 2.34).

By locality, Mandaue City posted the highest increase of CICL from 30 in 1999 to 104 in 2001, followed by Talisay City from 23 to 58, and Cebu City from 350 to 565 within the same period. By age, most of the CICL belonged to the 14-17 age range (see Table 2.35). The average age was 15.4 years old. There were two 18-year-old CICL in Lapulapu City who were children when they were brought to the jail.

In terms of offences committed by CICL (see Table 2.36), more than half (52%) were primarily crimes against property, theft and robbery. About a third pertains to abuse of regulated and prohibited drugs as well as rugby. Although crimes against persons constituted a small percentage, it must be noted that most were cases of homicide and murder (see Table 2.37). It is also significant to note that about 15 % of crimes committed by CICL in CPDRC were rape and crimes against chastity.

By locality, the incidence of crimes against property has increased dramatically in Talisay and Mandaue within the three-year interim (see Tables 2.38-2.41). Over 90 % of the total crimes against property occurred in the four cities of Cebu, Mandaue, Lapulapu and Talisay (see Table 2.36). Oftentimes, female CICL were charged with crimes against property (see Table 2.42). Almost all female cases of substance abuse are in the cities of Cebu and Mandaue.

Based on yearly records, most of the CICL were detained in jail for the first time (see Table 2.43). All CICL in CPDRC were first-time offenders. Those who were jailed for the third and fourth time belonged to BBRC. Nevertheless, within the three-year interval, a few more CICL have been jailed twice or three times (see Table 2.43). Nine recidivists in BBRC were jailed for the fifth time.

The average duration of CICL detention was 4.9 months (see Table 2.44). About 70 % of the CICL were detained for a period of 1-3 months. Less than 15 % were detained between four to six months. 16 % of the CICL in CPDRC, however, have been detained for over two years. Of those in custody, 91.1 % were detained pending arraignment or trial. Very few were serving their sentences (8.4%).

In the cross tabulation of age against offence committed, crimes against property were committed by CICL of all ages even as early as eight years old (one case). The same applies to substance abuse with the youngest offenders being two nine-year-old males. Minors as young as 12 have also been charged with illegal possession of firearms (one case) and murder (one case) while three 11 year-old children have been detained in connection with rape (see Tables 2.45-2.50).

With regards to age and frequency of detention, CICL as young as nine has been detained twice. The 52 CICL who have been detained for three times or more were aged 14 to 17. Of these, seven were 14-year-olds, 15 were 15-year-olds, 22 were 16-year-olds, and eight were 17-year-olds (see Tables 2.51-2.55). It should also be noted that two 13-year-old males have been detained four times.

Looking at offences committed against frequency of detention, one child has been in and out of jail for as many as six times for crimes against property and substance abuse (see Table 2.56). On the other hand, nine CICL have been detained for as many as five times for crimes against property, substance abuse, illegal possession of firearms, crimes against public morals and crimes against persons.

In terms of offences committed by currently detained CICL vs. duration of detention, five CICL have been detained beyond two years for charges of crimes against property, with one child languishing in detention for as long as six years (see Table 2.57). Two CICL who have been serving sentences for rape and murder had been in jail for five years.

COURT RECORDS, 2001

RTC Branches 22, 24 and 14 have been designated as family courts in Cebu. In 2001, 96.4 % of the 447 cases in the three courts (see Table 2.58) involved male children as offenders. Half of the crimes committed were crimes against property particularly theft while a third pertained to substance abuse (see Table 2.59).

The majority (75.1%) of the children were detained pending arraignment and trial (see Table 2.60). A few were released on bail (10.2%). Still fewer were those released on recognisance (4.5%). Very few were detained pending trial (4.7%).

Almost 70 % of the cases were sentenced (see Table 2.61). Of these, 51.9 % have been serving their sentences in jail, 3.6 % were dismissed, less than 1 % was released on recognisance or on suspended sentence and 2.2 % have over-served their sentences. Branch 22 showed a high disposition rate at 92.3 % in 2001. About 30 % of the children were sentenced for up to three months, 4.0 % for 3-6 months and 2.5 % for over 6 months (see Table 2.62).

CICL Profile Based on Interviews

PROFILE OF CICL UNDER DIVERSION AT THE COMMUNITY SCOUTS REHABILITATION AND YOUTH GUIDANCE CENTER, 2002

Commonly known as the Community Scouts (CS), the Community Scouts Rehabilitation and Youth Guidance Center is a centre-based diversion project for CICL in Cebu City under the auspices of the CYRS of the Philippine National Police (PNP) in Cebu City. Originally, it was organised by the Cebu City Police Office (CCPO) in 1981 to cater to juvenile delinquents. When the New Police Act of 1998 called for the creation of a Women and Children's Protection Desk (WCPD), the CCPO decided to retain the CS to handle children's issues. At the same time, it also established a separate desk to attend to women's concerns since Cebu City has a wide area of coverage.

The main objective of the CS is to prevent CICL from entering the formal justice system. The target groups are children and youth in conflict with the law referred to the centre by the Cebu City Police Stations, government and NGOs, business groups, private citizens and the community in general. Although the centre attends to female CICL referrals, it only accommodates male residents in its 45-bed capacity dormitory. A committed staff of 10 including two volunteers runs the centre.

CICL Profile

There were a total of 28 residents at the time of the interview. Of these, only six were child offenders, 12 were runaways, nine were voluntarily committed and one was referred by a social worker from another centre (see Table 2.63). The length of stay of the child offenders at CS ranged from two months to as long as three years. On the other hand, most of the runaways and those voluntarily committed have been in CS for

a period of less than one month to a year. The shortest stay lasted for a day while the longest was five years.

The majority (24 out of 28) of the residents were between the ages 13 and 16. The youngest was 10 while the oldest was 19. The average age for all is 15.2 (see Table 2.64). Two out of the six child offenders were 13 years old. The average age among the offenders was 13.8--the youngest was 12 while the oldest was 16.

More than half (60.7%) came from a family with five to eight household members, while half of the child offenders came from a family with 1-4 members. The average number of siblings was 3.9. Around one third (35.7%) said they were the eldest in the family (see Table 2.64). On the other hand, 4 out of 6 child offenders have one to four siblings. Three of them were the youngest in the family.

Less than half (11 of the 28) of the residents came from Cebu City. The rest were from other cities and municipalities in Cebu province (8) or from other provinces in the Visayas (6), Mindanao (2) and Luzon (1). Most of the child offenders, however, came from Cebu City.

All but one of the six child offenders were not enrolled at the time of the arrest. The main reason for not going to school was financial or lack of money (given by half). Other reasons included running away (*nilayas*), having to work or helping mother to support the family, and peer group influence (*barkada/bugoy-bugoy*). Most (4 out of 6) only reached grade school level. Two of the six child offenders were high school students before they were arrested.

Three out of ten of those who have dropped out of school said they had a job. Among the jobs mentioned were vending, working as labourer/cart pusher (*karo-matero*), delivery boy and being a *shabu*⁶ courier. The rest either spent their time taking care of the family or strolling or just hanging out with friends. Only a few revealed that they spent their time snatching/stealing or sniffing glue (locally called *rugby*).

A child who was abandoned by both his parents and lived on the streets sold mineral water on a commission basis. The job did not pay well and his earnings were barely enough to buy food. Sometimes he miscalculated the change and had to pay the balance out of his commission. Thus, there were times when he had no commission and no money to buy food. He would steal food just to appease his hunger. For instance, he would ladle soup on a plastic when the owner of the *carinderia* (food stall or small eatery) was not watching. If he had some coins, he would buy rugby and sniff it to forget his problems. Another child admitted having worked as a shabu courier earning 30 to 50 pesos for the errand.

Nature of offences. Four out of the six who were brought to CS for having committed an offence claimed that it was their first. Only one child admitted that it was not his first time although this was his first apprehension. He has shoplifted on several occasions with his barkada. Another child has not committed any offence but was arrested during Operation *Sagip Bata* (Save a Child) just before the Sinulog⁷ Festival. Another one said he was selling fruits upon his aunt's instruction when the police arrested him.

6 Shabu is a street name for methamphetamine hydrochloride, a very popular drug of abuse.

7 The Sinulog is a very popular religious festivity in Cebu that is also a major tourist attraction.

Circumstances of entry into the CS. All of those arrested for shoplifting were brought to CS by the security personnel of the store or mall where they were caught stealing. The respondents did not report any incidence of manhandling but they claimed that they were a little afraid especially when they realised that they were brought to the CYRS of the Cebu City Police or to the CS. The investigators in the CS merely asked them their names, the names of their parents and where they can be contacted and why they committed the offence. The lone child who was arrested for sniffing rugby said that the police and tanods were set to file charges against him when his sponsor intervened. The NGO sponsor prevailed upon the tanods not to file the case and instead convinced the tanods to bring him to the CS.

Half of those arrested said that a CS staff was able to contact their mothers or guardians. Their mothers came to CS but decided not to take them home. “*Di ha na lang ka Dong para mabag-o ang imong batasan* (You stay here so that your behaviour will change),” was the comment made by the mother of a respondent. A child said that his aunt, who was informed of his arrest, did not pick him up, that is why he is still in the CS.

Of those who were voluntarily committed, the majority (6 out of 9) reported that their mothers, aunts or guardians brought them to the CS because they were incorrigible. Some other reasons given by the children were their being unruly, stubborn and heedless to advice from either the parents or the guardians and their being easily embroiled in a fight (*Badlongon ug gahi sa ulo, dili patuo sa tambag ug dali makakita away*). On the other hand, two children were sent by their mothers to the CS because it gives them the opportunity to go to school. The children had stopped schooling because of financial constraints. A child who was abandoned by both parents and who was living on the streets heard about the CS from a friend. He badgered his friend

to accompany him to the CS after he learned that the CS would provide him not only with a roof over his head but also a chance to go to school.

Experience of abuse or neglect. Majority of the runaways claimed they were victims of abuse or neglect. One of the children said he ran away from home because he and his siblings would often go hungry because their mother would forget to buy food and would rather spend the money on her lover. Another child ran away from home because he got tired of being asked by his mother and stepfather to buy foil for their shabu sessions. He was also ashamed because the neighbours would often tease him about it. Besides, his mother would sometimes forget to feed him and would not allow him to play. Two of the runaway children came from another centre. One claimed that the house parent of the centre would not allow them to go to sleep unless they have completed their tasks while another said there was not enough food for the residents ever since the centre came under new management.

Family profile

Majority of the respondents indicated that both of their parents were alive. Two out of the six child offenders have a deceased parent (see Table 2.65), while only one said that he was living with both parents at the time of the arrest. Two were living with the mother or with the grandparents and other relatives while one was living on the street at the time of arrest.

Some of the residents (5 out of 28) were not sure about their fathers' occupations because they had no contact with their fathers since childhood. Other respondents had fathers who were carpenters/construction workers, drivers, farmers/fisherfolk, labourers/utility workers and vendors. A respondent who was a child offender admitted that his father was also in prison because of selling shabu.

One-fifth of the respondents said their mothers were unemployed. Of those whose mothers were employed, five said their mothers were vendors while six indicated that their mothers either worked as laundry women or as maids/househelps.

Only less than half of the respondents provided an estimate of their family income. The average monthly family income was Php 4,431.82 (around US\$ 81).⁸ The lowest income was estimated at Php 2,000 (US\$ 37) a month by a respondent whose mother works as a househelp while the highest income was Php 10,000 (US\$ 183) according to a respondent whose parents were both working (father as driver and mother as vendor).

Almost half (12 out of 28) considered their family to be poor while nine regarded their economic status as *sakto ra* (just enough). On the other hand, six considered their situation as *arangan* (better off). The indicators defining each income category are found in Table 2.66.

A child offender considered their condition as *arangan* even though his father was deceased and his mother had no visible means of support. His mother's lover, a foreigner, was supporting them. The foreigner even paid for his schooling in one of the private schools in the city.

History of domestic violence

Half (15 out of 28) of the residents said they were victims of abuse from family members. The most common form of abuse was mauling or beating (*kulata*; 8 out of 15) or whipping (*bunalan*; 6 out of 15). One respondent also shared that his mother would often leave him and his siblings without food even

though their father had sent her money for household expenses. She would rather spend time with her lover (see Table 2.67). Admittedly, half of the runaways and voluntarily committed have also been subjected to domestic abuse.

Of 15 respondents who admitted to being victims of abuse, five said it was their fathers who inflicted the abuse. Another three said their stepfathers inflicted harm. In fact, one child narrated that his stepfather used to maul him and his sister almost everyday especially when his stepfather was drunk. Just after he was admitted to the CS, social workers went to their house to pick up his sister and brought her to a centre where she continues to stay as of the interview. Another said that his father was very mean and used to beat him, his siblings and his mother until one day his mother ran away and left them behind. A few months after his mother left, he also ran away to join his mother. After he was brought to the CS, his mother picked up his youngest sister upon the advice of the CS staff and brought her to a centre for safekeeping since the mother still did not have a stable job.

Twenty eight percent (28%) said their parents have vices such as drinking and gambling. Only one respondent revealed that his mother and stepfather were using shabu.

Social environment

Two out of the six child offenders admitted to having a barkada while one admitted that he was a member of a gang named HKD, a member of a federation of gangs that had around 94 members, mostly children. The gang engages in shoplifting and rugby sniffing. The child preferred to stay out with the gang rather than

8 Php1 = US\$54.68

go home where he would most likely be beaten by his stepfather (see Table 2.68).

The rest were not part of a barkada or of any gang. While half of the child offenders have used or tried one substance or another, only five of the other respondents admitted the same. Among the substances used, cigarette was the most popular, followed by rugby and beer/liquor.

CICL CURRENTLY CONFINED IN DETENTION CENTRES AND THE REGIONAL REHABILITATION CENTER FOR YOUTH, MAY 2002

CICL Profile

A total of 93 CICL were interviewed between December 2001 through March 2002 in six detention centres and one rehabilitation centre. These include the BBRC in Cebu City, the MCJ, the LCJ, the TCJ, the CMJ, the CPDRC and the Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth (RRCY). Of the 93, nine were females, who constituted the total female child population in the centres included in the study (see Table 2.69).

About half (45.2%) of the total respondents were within the 14-16 age bracket. Nearly 40% were 17 years old. The average age was 16.1. The number of male child offenders aged 12 and 13 were below 5% (see Table 2.69).

Female child offenders tended to be older than the males. The average age of male child offenders was 15.8 while that of the female child offenders was 16.4. Except for CPDRC where the youngest female child offender was 13, all the other jails that had a female population showed that the youngest female child offender was 16 years old. On the other hand, the youngest male child offender was only 12 years of age.

Of the total CICL, seven were already 18 years old or older. They were included in the interview since they committed the offence while they were still children. Most of them (56.6%) came from a family with 5-8 household members. The average number of siblings was 6.8.

Minors often tend to commit the offence in the city or municipality where they grew up as indicated by 70% of the respondents. Only one out of ten child offenders originated from areas outside Cebu province.

Since BBRC has the highest number of child inmates, it is important to know where some of these children grew up. Quite a few of the male respondents from BBRC grew up in urban poor barangays. Most of them came from Ermita (17.1%), San Roque (14.3%), Mambaling (11.4%) and Pasil Area (11.4%). It must be noted that offenders coming from the Pasil area seemed to know each other very well and were even aware of each other's histories.

The majority (75%) of the male child offenders have only reached or completed the elementary level. In contrast, the majority of the female child offenders have at least attained high school level with one female child offender having finished first year college.

Eight out of ten have dropped out of school at the time of the arrest. Only CPDRC had the highest number of children (50%) who were enrolled at the time of the arrest. Among the reasons given for being out of school were gang membership (barkada/bugoy-bugoy; 32.1%), financial/lack of money (26.2%), working to help support the family, being abandoned by parents, having problems in school, vices, health reasons or having left the family.

For BBRC, most male children tended to drop out from school when they were between ages 12 to 14 (45.7%) while the females dropped out within the 15-17 age bracket. On the average, male child offenders tended to drop out earlier than the females (at about 13 years old vs. 15 years old).

Some male children who were out of school spent their time in a positive way by working (28.7%), helping take care of other siblings (8.3 %) or playing games like basketball and billiards. Among the jobs they engaged in were driving *trisikads*⁹; fetching water for a fee (*kawos tubig*); helping vendors cut up spices and vegetables (*manglamas*); working as a butcher's assistant (*manglitson*); dispatcher; househelp; labourer; construction worker or as an assistant to a hollow blocks maker; fishing; and vending. In Talisay City, two children were engaged in hazardous occupations such as firecracker making and shabu packing. Others admitted they spent their days hanging out or strolling (24.1%). Some male respondents from BBRC and RRCY revealed they usually spent most of their days snatching (or engaging in petty theft), robbing someone of their valuables or sniffing rugby. A child from BBRC who was living on the street at the time of the arrest disclosed that he spent his time begging so that he can buy some food.

On the other hand, the females had jobs that kept them preoccupied. Two admitted to having been prostituted in a *casa* (prostitution den) to support themselves in the city. One of them, however, said that she got out of the *casa* when she met her boyfriend and they decided to live together. Nevertheless, her life did not improve since her boyfriend was into selling shabu. Of the remaining two, one worked as a househelp

while the other used to work in a factory and at the same time sold shabu to have extra income. Those who were not employed spent their days hanging out or strolling (33.3%) or helping their mothers take care of the family.

Family Profile

Thirty percent (30%) of the child offenders came from a single parent family. Around one-fourth (23.7%) had a deceased parent, either a father or a mother. Of those who still have both parents, three out of ten had parents who were separated, with most of the children living with the mother (see Table 2.70).

In some instances, the parent who was still alive has remarried and the child felt left out especially when there were children from the second marriage. A few of the CICL admitted that their stepfathers were often abusive or were unemployed and dependent on their mothers for support.

More children were living with either or both parents at the time of the arrest than those not living with their parents (63.4 % vs. 36.6 %). Those who were not living with their parents were living either with their grandparents, relatives, some friends or with their employers. Others married young and had a live-in partner. Some of those who ran away lived on the streets and tried to survive on a day-to-day basis either by begging or snatching.

One out of ten children from BBRC has a father who is now detained in Muntinlupa¹⁰ for committing some offences. Others have a brother or an uncle who was

9 A trisikad is a word used by the Cebuanos to refer to a pedicab, (a bicycle with a side car), which is used for public transport. The word resulted from the combination of “tri” from tricycle and sikad, a Cebuano word for kick or pedal.

10 This refers to the New Bilibid Prison in Muntinlupa City in Metro Manila. This prison is considered the largest in the country.

detained either in BBRC or in Muntinlupa. A respondent stated that his parents were both in BBRC and it seemed that they were having a reunion. With both parents inside, jail seemed like home even though his mother was detained in the female cell, which was separated by a wall.

Almost one-sixth (16.1%) of the fathers were unemployed. Of those who had jobs, most were engaged in driving, carpentry, or working as labourer, butcher or security guard. One out of ten said their fathers were engaged in either fishing or farming. Two children from Talisay even admitted that their fathers were involved in shabu/drug distribution.

Oftentimes, the mothers were the breadwinners of the family. Most of them worked as vendors, laundry-women, and househelp or were engaged in agricultural work such as soil cultivation or broom-making (*pang-guna* or *magbagos ug silhig*). A respondent from BBRC said his mother worked as a scavenger to support the family while another respondent from RRCY revealed that his mother dealt shabu or drugs to help support the family.

More than half of the CICL provided an estimate of their monthly family income. The average family income was Php 5,530.85 (US\$ 101). The lowest family income was Php 800 (US\$ 15) as indicated by a respondent whose mother worked as a laundry-woman. The mother of a respondent from Mandaue who supplies fish to a first class restaurant earned the highest at Php 40,000 (US\$ 731).

Forty five percent (45%) considered their family as either very poor or poor with 20.4% stating that their economic status is very poor. Only 37.6% said the economic status of their family was just enough (*sakto ra*) while a mere 2.2% said they were better off (*arangan*). The indicators used by CICL in their self-assessment are presented in Table 2.71.

History of domestic violence

Three out of ten have suffered physical abuses in the hands of some family members (see Table 2.72). The most common form of abuse was mauling (*kulata*) or whipping (*bunalan*). The father was usually identified as the tormentor and the abuse was said to usually happen when the father gets drunk. A respondent admitted that his father used to hang him upside down whenever he committed a mistake and even hit him with a crowbar. Only one respondent from Mandaue admitted to being a victim of sexual abuse. He refused, however, to elaborate on the incident and on the identity of the perpetrator.

Around half of the CICL admitted their parents have vices, which included shabu, drinking and gambling. A respondent admitted that both his parents were drunkards and most of their income goes to purchasing *tuba* (native wine). “*Mag-inom ang papa ug mama nga mag-atubang* (My mother and father usually engage in a drinking spree together).” When one of the parents, particularly the father, gets drunk, then the children had to watch out because they would be mauled. He added that he broke his arm when he jumped from a window after his father tried to maul him. Another revealed that his mother and brothers would often hold shabu sessions together.

Social environment

Almost all (90.5%) of the male child offenders admitted they either had a barkada (65.5%) or were members of a gang (25.0%; see Table 2.73). Only CICL from Cebu City, Mandaue City and RRCY admitted they were members of gangs. In contrast, 55.6% of the female child offenders neither belonged to a barkada nor were they members of any gang.

For male child offenders, the barkada or the gang members usually engaged in such activities as stroll-

ing (*suroy*) or hanging out (*tambay*), drinking alcohol, holding shabu sessions, snatching, or sniffing rugby. With the exception of snatching and rugby sniffing, the same is true for female child offenders. Male child offenders who belonged to a gang indicated that the gang usually spent some of their time in meetings where they had to decide whom to target (*kinsay ilang birahan*) or what they are going to do. The gang also spent some time engaging other gangs in rumbles or *sugat-bagay*.

BBRC respondents have also identified the following as some of the names of the gangs of which they were members: Trese Hudus (2), Doce Malas, Tahimik Boys, Bigwas, Rugby Boys, Attos, GTB (2), Siete Hudus, Acid Punk, YOMS, Adakrab and Alpha Sex Fucking.

Majority have tried one substance or another. Among the substances they tried, the most popular was shabu (27.5%) followed by liquor (27.0%), rugby (20.1%) and cigarettes (13.2%). Only one out of ten have tried marijuana while a few have taken cough syrup (2.1%). Since one small deck (one gram) of shabu was sold for Php 100 (US\$ 2), the children would often share it. Rugby was much easier to purchase since there are some vendors who retail rugby at Php 5 (about 10 cents) per *tanzan* (softdrink bottle cap). In Cebu City, vendors in Carbon market and Colon St. have been known to sell rugby openly during the night. Those children who were gang members would often contribute money so they could buy a bottle of rugby.

Offences committed

The most common offences committed by male CICL were theft, robbery and violation of PD 1619 (rugby-sniffing) while theft and violation of RA 6425 (shabu/marijuana use) were committed by females (see Table 2.74). The male children used some of the money they earned from snatching and robbery to buy food

and clothing but mostly the money was used to support their drug habit. It must be noted that child offenders from urban centres like Cebu City, Mandaue and Talisay tended to commit child offences such as theft and rugby sniffing. In contrast, those from relatively rural areas like Lapulapu and the municipalities of Cebu province (children from CPDRC) were often charged with serious offences like rape and homicide/murder. Half of the male CICL in CPDRC have been arrested owing to rape charges. In fact, a child from CPDRC admitted that he was indicted for rape because he kept on watching pornographic movies.

Almost half (47.6%) of the male offenders were recidivists or repeat offenders. On the other hand, only one out of nine female children admitted to being a repeat offender. By facility, BBRC and RRCY had the highest number of repeat offenders at 68.6 and 50 % respectively. On the other hand, all male offenders from Lapulapu and 70 % of male offenders from CPDRC were first time offenders.

More than half (56.1%) of the repeat offenders have been in and out of jail at least twice. Two male offenders from BBRC admitted they have been in and out of jail for at least five and six times. The average number of times that a child offender has been in jail was 2.3. Yet, some of the children particularly those from BBRC admitted they had been in and out of the precinct or police station more than twice. Some of them have been in the precincts or police stations even more than ten times. In some instances, however, the complainant did not file any case or the case was settled at the precinct level.

CICL, particularly the males, tended to commit offences in the company of other children (groups of two or three children) at 61 % and with adults at 30.5 %. Female child offenders, however, were more likely to commit offences alone and with adults only if

they have an accomplice. For example, a male offender who has been arrested repeatedly for snatching was very small in physical stature. When asked how he was able to reach the earrings of his victim, he admitted that somebody would hoist him up so that he could reach the object. He even boasted that he once snatched the necklace of a foreigner.

Most of the repeat offenders had been in and out of jail either for theft, rugby, robbery, shabu or concealing/illegal possession of firearms or a combination of these offences.

Factors contributing to commission of offences

Immediate Cause. About four out of ten CICL (36.1%) indicated that the problem was with oneself. “*Bugoy man gud o nagbinuang o dunay bisyo* (We are naughty or we follow the wrong path or we have vices),” they elaborated. Temptation was the next factor (27.8%). The children would often say that they are tempted to sniff rugby or use shabu. Even the repeat offenders who considered the condition in jail as deplorable often said that it was impossible to resist temptation. They committed theft and robbery primarily because they had to support their vices (see Table 2.74). Family or family problems (17.5%) was also cited as a factor why they committed offences while 13.4% claimed they had been wrongfully accused.

Other Factors. The most common factor cited by the children was the barkada. They committed the offences because of the barkada, which initiated them into different vices. Instead of helping, the barkada tempts children to commit an offence.

CICL also pointed out lack of love, care and attention from their parents as other reasons why they were in jail (*kulang sa pagmahal ug pagtagad*). Some of the children admitted that the break-up of their parents or the death of one parent was a contributing factor. The mother

remarried and the stepfather was sometimes abusive. That is why they preferred to stay outside where they were accepted by their friends. Some of the parents had vices and would often become abusive when drunk or high with illegal substances.

Another factor mentioned by the children was poverty (*kalisod*). The income of the single parent (mostly mothers) was hardly enough to support the family. A child admitted that he has to help put food on the table while another clarified that he just wanted his siblings to enjoy life a little. He wanted to buy some nice things for his siblings and take them out once in a while.

Poverty was the main reason given by a thirteen-year-old female offender in CPDRC who was detained for possession of three kilograms of marijuana (violation of RA 6425, or the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972). She knew what she did was wrong but she agreed to act as courier since she needed the money. In fact, her parents even consented to her job and her father usually handed her the marijuana and collected her pay.

While 24% of the CICL outrightly referred to the barkada as the primary reason for their being in jail, combination of family factors account for about half (43.2%) of their responses.

The police was also a contributing factor. “*Dakpon bisan ug walay sala, ilang planteran* (They would arrest us even if we are innocent and then plant some evidence just to incriminate us).” A few children alleged that the police would pick up those children who have previous records whenever there is a complaint even though they have not done anything wrong.

The environment in which they live also influences their behaviour. For those living in urban centres, the children pointed out that most of their neighbours were very poor and were engaged in different vices. These neighbours were the ones who taught them how to

commit the crime. Meanwhile, 6 % of the CICL admitted that they committed the offence either because they were bored or it was a personal decision.

Moreover, the children often found it difficult to reintegrate into the community once they get out of jail. There is prejudice as the child offenders were often branded as criminals. Even if they have committed a child offence, the children lamented that they were dirty in the eyes of society (*hugaw na sa panan-aw sa katilingban*), people were afraid of them (*kahadlukan na sa gawas*) and no one would trust them anymore

(*dili kasaligan*). Two first time offenders said it would be difficult for them to find a job because of their record and they would probably not go back to school because they were ashamed. A child revealed that he finally dropped out of school because whenever his neighbours saw him passing by, they would shout, “*Atik-atik ra na siya adto ug eskwela, unahan gamay naa nay mosinggit nga gi-snatch akong bag*” (He is just pretending to go to school but watch out when he reaches the next corner, you will hear someone shouting, ‘Help! My bag has been snatched’).”

III Experience of CICL in the Juvenile Justice Process

This chapter describes what the CICL covered by the study experienced while going through the juvenile justice process, from the time of their arrest up to the point where they undergo rehabilitation, including some experiences in mediation and deviation at the community (see also Annex D).

Apprehension

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The first stage of the juvenile process is the apprehension or arrest of the child. The PNP, through its statutory power to arrest, investigate and detain child offenders, is usually the first point of contact of the child (AKAP 1998:45 and 58).

Memorandum Circular No 92-010 issued on 22 October 1992 directed all police stations in the National Capital Region (NCR) and highly urbanised cities to establish a CYRS and all other police stations to designate a CYRO (National Project on Street Children 1993:16). A separate functional unit within the police station, the CYRS is responsible for all matters relating to children in especially difficult circumstances. It is guided by the principle that children should be handled differently from adults.

In Cebu City, all the 11 police stations have a CYRS. Mandaue City has five police precincts each with a Women and Children's Desk (WCD). In each of the other localities, there is only one police station with a WCD.

CICL EXPERIENCE DURING APPREHENSION/ARREST

About one-fifth (20.4%) of the CICL have been caught in the act. Presumably, they knew exactly why they had been arrested. Some have been apprehended while

trying to pawn or sell the things they have stolen to some disreputable dealers. In Cebu City, the children mentioned Carbon market as the place where they often do their transactions. The majority (74.2%) have been apprehended after the act has been committed. According to the child offenders, the police or barangay tanods would just collar the child most of the time and say that he or she has committed this or that offence (see Table 3.1).

For BBRC, about 15 % of those who were not caught in the act claimed they were arrested merely on the description of the complainants. Some of the children admitted they were already *ilado* or well known by the police. It was thus easy for the police to pick them up since they knew their hangout. The problem was that the police would pick them up even if they were not the ones who committed the offence as long as they were perceived to fit the description. Two male children who had been arrested at home alleged that the police did not have a warrant for their arrest. They were arrested at home upon the testimony of a witness who accompanied the police to their respective homes and pointed to them as the culprits. In one instance, the father of the child was at home but he was unable to do anything because he himself had a previous criminal record. He did not file a complaint against his son's illegal arrest because the police threatened his son that they would file a case against the father. The police told him they would arrest his father for shabu possession (*"Niingon ang police nga dakpon nila ang papa for shabu"*). In fact, the father was so wary about what the police might do to him that he did not follow nor visited his son in the precinct.

There were also instances when the police conducted raids or operations. Minors from Pasil, Cebu City admitted there were constant raids in their area since it is known as a drug haven. Sometimes the raid extends to adjoining houses as claimed by a female child. Ac-

According to her, the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) had a warrant to search for shabu in only one house in their area but extended the operation to the next house where she was watching TV. She was then arrested.

In five out of ten cases, the child was arrested by the police. Sometimes, barangay tanods (14%) or security guards at the malls/subdivisions (8.6%) made the arrest. In other cases, the child was arrested by both the police and tanods or officers from other agencies like the NBI, SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics team) or Lubas (a citizens' volunteer organization). There were also instances when the complainants themselves brought the child to the precinct or police station.

When a child was arrested by barangay tanods, they were immediately turned over to the nearest precinct. Apparently, most of the children had no idea why their cases were not heard at the barangay level. The lone respondent from Consolacion answered that he was not brought to the barangay because the complainant insisted that a case be filed against him to teach him a lesson and to deter him from committing the same offence. He added that the police in Consolacion were even reluctant to file a case against him and to detain him since he was a child.

In Cebu City, only in one instance was a child offender brought to the attention of the barangay captain. The latter merely asked him why he did it and then requested the barangay tanods to bring the child to the precinct. There was no attempt to settle the case at the barangay level. Only the CICL in CPDRC affirmed that there were attempts to settle the case at the barangay level. Six out of ten of the male respondents said their cases underwent the barangay settlement process before being elevated to the police. In fact, there were attempts to settle three of the five rape cases.

Only in cases where the child fears for his/her safety or his/her parents fear for their child's safety does the child voluntarily surrender to the police. Two male child offenders from BBRC who were charged with homicide/murder voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police for fear that the family of their victims might retaliate. As to the female offender from BBRC, she was the one who asked her employer to bring her to the precinct after the latter alleged that she stole some money. "*Mahadlok ko kung unsaon unya ko sa akong amo* (I feared that my employer might harm me)," she said.

Of those arrested, only 20 % were brought to the barangay hall after the arrest. The majority (75%) were immediately brought to the police station following their arrest. About 75 % of the children claimed that the arresting officers used handcuffs. Others said the arresting officers held their hands so they could not escape. One child recalled that a judge who was present during the filing of the case ordered the police officer to remove the handcuffs.

Most of the CICL in BBRC identified Carbon (Precinct 5) and Waterfront (Precinct 1) precincts as those with the most arrests. These were also the same precincts that had the highest incidence of alleged violations in terms of physical abuses inflicted on child offenders. During the arrest, the children experienced being knocked on the head (*dukol*) or being collared (*kwelyo*) in most instances. Police brutality often occurs when a child is brought to the precinct. More than half (61.3%) of the male respondents said they experienced physical abuses in the hands of the police when they were brought to the precincts. The most common forms of abuse were mauling, (*kulata/bokbok*) punching (*sumbag*) followed by whipping (*latigo*), slapping (*hapak*) usually with a logbook, and dunking the head in water. Barangay tanods and security guards seldom inflicted harm on

the children. In fact, only one respondent said he was mauled by the security guard who arrested him. On the other hand, only two female child offenders said they experienced physical abuse during the arrest. A female respondent said a police officer rapped her ears (*gilabtikan ang dunggan*) while another said the complainant inflicted the same abuse.

Verbal abuse was very seldom. Only 19.4% said they were subjected to verbal abuse during the arrest. The most that the police or tanods would say was *peste* or *atay* (swears). If the child was a repeat offender the police would say, “*Nadakpan na gyud ang mga idlas* (The scamps are finally apprehended)” or “*Atay baya ninyo sige mo balikbalik diri* (Damn you for always coming back here).”

Seventy-five percent of the CICL admitted they have committed the offence. A little more than one-fifth denied the allegations. Some of the children who denied the allegation said that the police or tanod planted some evidence. Others argued that their friends were the ones who committed the offence and not them. They were picked up and arrested by the police or barangay tanods simply because they were well-known in the area for their previous offences. Around 2% clarified that while it was true that they have committed an offence, they were arrested for something they have not committed. Most of these children admitted they were guilty of snatching but since the complainants did not file cases in these instances, the police would often plant other evidences such as rugby or a knife just to detain them. In the children’s account, the most common thing that a police would tell a child is “*Planteran lang ka nako dong* (I will plant evidence)” so that he can continue detaining him.

Only 39% said the police informed them of their rights. The children, however, have difficulty citing some examples of their rights. Some BBRC respon-

dents were able to give examples but they too had a hard time citing specific rights. All they can say was they were asked about the names and addresses of their parents (78.3%) or they were informed of their right to contact their parents so they can be present during the investigation. They also mentioned the right to bail (17.4%) and a female child said the police told her she has the right to have a lawyer present.

In some instances, some police officers would allegedly tell the child or the parents that they would release the offender if they would post bail. Some of the CICL, however, implied that the bail mentioned by the police was not bail in the real sense. The word that the children used was *areglo* (to settle). Thus, for snatching and petty theft the case was settled if the child would pay the complainant and the police. In other cases like sniffing-rugby and concealing of deadly weapons (BP Blg. 6), *areglo* would mean bribing the police so that the officer would not file a case.

While the police asked the children about the names and addresses of their parents, the children said the police exerted little effort to contact their parents so they can attend the investigation. Of the 40 key informants from BBRC, only two confirmed that the police contacted their parents by telephone but they did not arrive immediately. A child said he was the one who requested the police if he could call his parents and inform them of his situation. Unless the parents or guardians can be contacted through the phone, the police made no attempts to locate them even if the parents live or work just in the vicinity of the precinct. When a child turns himself in to the police, which seldom happens, he is usually accompanied by his parents. Otherwise, the parents or guardians were not present during investigation. In most instances, the interrogation or investigation proceeds despite their absence.

Not only were the parents not contacted during the investigation, the children were also interrogated by the police without the presence of a counsel. Moreover, there were no efforts to secure legal assistance for the child prior to the investigation.

Almost half (47.3%) of the children alleged that they were forced by the police to admit to the crime even if they were innocent. “*Amina na lang gud na para madali* (Just admit it so that we can proceed faster),” was the common remark heard by most of them while they were in the precincts. Some would admit to the offence just to avoid being mauled further. In one instance, a female child was told by the police to admit the offence but she adamantly refused. The policewoman who was interrogating her even cried but still advised her to admit. “*Ngano man akong aminon nga dili man tinuod?* (Why would I admit to something that I did not do?),” was her reply. All of the children contended that the investigations proceeded without the presence of their parents or of lawyers. The children were also forced to divulge the names of their accomplices and of other dealers and users in the case of shabu.

Three out of ten BBRC CICL spent a few hours inside the cell of the precinct before they were brought to court for the filing of cases. Half of them spent two or three days in the cell before they were moved to BBRC while almost 20 % spent as long as four or five days in the precinct. When a child is caught during the night, on a Friday night or over the weekend, he usually stays more than the allowable eight hours. During the holidays when most offices are closed, the child is detained for four or five days. For example, some of the children had to be detained for six to seven days in the precinct during the long Christmas break. The longest that a child had been detained in the precinct was 17 days before he was transferred to BBRC. This is an exceptional incident, however, for a case was already filed before his arrest. He was arrested in Mindanao and had to be transported to Cebu City.

Majority (72.9%) of the respondents themselves were able to inform their families about their arrest. Others learned about the arrest through friends and neighbours (38.7%). Only one-fourth of the respondents said their families were informed either by the police who contacted them by phone upon the request of the accused or by the accused himself. Half of the respondents from CPDRC reported that upon their arrest, the police immediately contacted their parents. A respondent from Consolacion, however, complained that the police did not make any effort to inform his parents. His mother only found out about his detention a week after his arrest. Concerned about his whereabouts, she finally inquired from the authorities and only then did she learn about his arrest.

Half of the respondents from BBRC were visited by family members and friends while detained at the precincts. Most of those who had visitors said their family or friends learned of their detention from other friends and neighbours. Only four children from BBRC said they were able to contact their parents or guardians by phone. Since the police do not provide food or other necessities during detention, the child usually relies on the mercy of other inmates who have *dalaw* or visits from their family so they can eat. In some stations, the police would sometimes pay for the food of the child. The female offender who was accused by her employer of theft was provided with food by her employer.

Precincts and police stations do not have a separate holding cell for children. One of the female child offenders related that she was detained for a few days at the NBI detention cell. Since there was only one cell, she stayed in the same cell with the male offenders who were caught in the same raid. Because her offence involved possession of more than 200 grams of shabu, which is a non-bailable offence, she was presented to the media along with her co-defendants.

Cells at the precincts and police stations were cramped and dirty, and the inmates could hardly move around. There was a toilet inside the cell where the inmates could take a bath.

One case worth mentioning is that of a female offender who was caught by store security guards in Cebu City for stealing a hairclip worth Php 200 (around US\$ 3). After interrogation at the store, the guards brought her to the city hospital for check-up and to the Waterfront precinct thereafter. There the police entered the case in the blotter and asked the child where her parents or guardians were and where they could be contacted. Since she was from the province of Negros, she gave the police the mobile phone number of her uncle who lives in Cebu City, so they could contact him. The police and the security guards assured her that no case would be filed if her uncle pays an amount, which was way above the original price of the stolen clip. It was store policy to multiply the real amount ten times so that the child would learn his/her lesson and not repeat the offense (*para motagam ang bata*). The police tried to text the uncle several times but he did not respond. Since it was close to 5 p.m. and the precinct has only one cell, the police suggested that she be transferred to the care of the DSWD.

The security guards of the store brought her to DSWD where she was interviewed by a social worker. The social worker promised to help her and asked the child where her parents could be contacted. As the parents were in Negros (one of the major islands in the Visayas), the child once again gave the mobile phone number

of her uncle and brother who both live in the city as well as the addresses of her relatives. The social worker said that if her relatives would pay the amount, then she would be free to leave and no charges would be filed. The social worker also asked the security guards to give her some time to find the child's relative. The security guards told the social worker they would have to file charges the next day. The child waited for the social worker to arrive in the morning so they could try to contact her relatives but the social worker's duty starts at 12 noon. When the social worker arrived, they immediately tried to contact the relatives of the child but to no avail. The security guards arrived shortly to pick up the child on their way to court so they could file charges. The social worker tried to hold the child at the centre but the security guards insisted that they had to take her so that they could file the proper charges and then turn her over to BBRC. The security guards prevailed and the child was then taken to court and later to BBRC.¹¹

Another interesting case was that of a 13-year-old female offender from CPDRC who was caught carrying three kilograms of marijuana. The child became a courier of illegal drugs with the knowledge and consent of her parents. In fact, it was her father who handed her the marijuana and directed her where to deliver the goods. He instructed her to drop the package in a jeepney, which was waiting in a corner, and that he would follow her later. He was unaware though that he was under police surveillance. When the child was on her way to the drop off point, the police picked her up. The police were not able to arrest the father since

11 The social worker from the DSWD had a different view of the situation. She said the child was arrested not for stealing a hairclip but for stealing pails. She maintained that all efforts were done by the DSWD to help the offender. The social worker managed to contact the relative in Cebu City but the relative claimed that he did not know the offender. The DSWD could not do anything more since the store insisted on filing criminal charges against the girl. Besides, the offender did not look like a child to the social worker but more of a 19-year-old. Her hunch was correct because when the mother of the offender arrived from Negros and visited the DSWD office to seek assistance for the release of her daughter, she disclosed that the offender was 18 years old and will turn 19 in the next few months.

they had no evidence against him and he was nowhere near the drugs. Apparently, the child was left holding the bag and took the rap for her father.¹²

Filing of Case

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Prosecution is the process or method whereby accusations are brought before a court of justice to determine the innocence or guilt of the accused (AKAP 1998:62). In the juvenile justice process, the role of fiscals is: (1) to prosecute and ensure that justice is served; (2) to determine if the offender is a child; and (3) to determine the extent of reparation or civil liability.

In Cebu, RTC Branches 22 and 24, which served earlier as special courts for youthful offenders, have been designated by the Supreme Court as family courts in year 2000. Branch 14 also became a family court in the fourth quarter of 2001. There are two fiscals in each family court. Three lawyers in the PAO provide legal counsel to children, each with an average workload of 15-20 cases per month. Five RTC social workers prepare background information reports on the concerned children or case studies upon court order. Each social worker has an average workload of 10-12 cases per month relating to children as victims and the accused.

CICL EXPERIENCE DURING THE FILING OF A CASE

After detention at the precinct level, the child is supposed to be brought to the hospital for a physical check-up. However, only one-third of the CICL,

those from BBRC and MCJ, said they have undergone this procedure (see Table 3.2). A doctor who makes a cursory examination on the child usually conducts the check-up. Asked to describe the process, the children said the doctor would just listen to their chests (*“Paminawon lang ang dughan”*). Nevertheless, there were some doctors who really cared and would ask the child if the police mauled him especially if he noticed some marks on the body. The child, however, is usually too afraid to tell them what really happened. In some instances, the police would threaten the child before reaching the hospital—“Don’t tell the doctor or else... (*Ayaw tug-ani ang doctor kay kung mutog-an makati-law ka*),” The threat was enough to silence the child, who was afraid that he might be mauled again or that another case might be filed against him. A guardian told a child that she would file a case against the police who mauled him but the child urged her not to do so because he was afraid of retaliation from the police.

After the investigation at the police station and the medical examination, if any, the child is then taken to court for the filing of a case. The CICL had difficulty describing what happened at this stage. They gave conflicting accounts regarding whom they met at the courthouse. Some said there were fiscals and judges but many reported that they only saw a clerk. The clerk or fiscal would often ask the child why he/she committed the offence.

Around one-third of the respondents from BBRC said they were informed of their rights. The most common right they could identify was the right to bail (52.4%). At this stage, children were often informed whether the offence was bailable and how much it would cost.

12 The social worker from the DSWD pointed out that the police could have waited until the father showed up so they could arrest him instead of the child. The police had put the father under surveillance and hence were aware of his illegal activities. The child was merely following her father’s instructions. Had the police really wanted to catch the real culprit, they would have waited until there was sufficient evidence against the father.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) were asked concerning the whereabouts of their parents. Only two respondents, who were charged with homicide and murder, said their parents were present during the filing of the case and 10% said a lawyer represented them.

Half (49.4%) said their cases were bailable while three out of ten had no idea whether their cases were bailable or not since they were not informed (see *Table 3.2*). For those whose cases were bailable, the amount of bail ranged from as low as Php 500 (around US\$ 9; for rugby sniffing and theft) to as high as Php 120,000 (around US\$ 2,000; attempted murder) depending on the offence committed. Of those whose offence was bailable, about 70 % could not post bail due to lack of money. A child revealed that he has given his mother the money, which he obtained from robbing a house. The amount would have been more than enough to pay for his bail but he asked his mother not to do so since the family needed the money more than he did. He said that the Php 10,000 (US\$ 183) bail bond that the court was asking for could be used to buy many sacks of rice (*“Mapalit pa ug pila ka sako nga bugas”*) that would sustain his siblings for many months.

The other children said they did not do anything during this stage. Most of the CICL commented that nobody told them anything or asked them any question (*“Basta wala mi pangutan-a ug wala say ni-istorya namo”*). The accompanying police would just ask the children to sit down and wait for them. Once the clerk has typed the information, the children were then asked to sign their names and they are then taken to the designated jails.

Correction

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The BJMP of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) is primarily responsible for the correction and rehabilitation of child offenders. BJMP (1996:18) identifies four main classes of prisoners in the Philippines (see *Table 3.3*).

City and municipal prisoners are committed to city or municipal jails managed by the BJMP. The BJMP Manual of Operations guides jail authorities in BBRC, MCJ, LCJ, TCJ and CMJ. The BJMP only allots Php 30/day (55 cents) for each inmate. Some local government units (LGU), however, provide financial support to augment this meagre budget. The Cebu City government provides rice subsidy to BBRC amounting to Php 2.4 million (around US\$ 44,000) a year while the Mandaue City government and the Lapulapu City government contribute Php 7 (13 cents) and Php 8 (15 cents), respectively, per inmate per day.

A child who has committed an offence within the municipality of Cebu and whose imposable penalty is more than six months shall serve his/her sentence in the CPDRC, which is under the Office of the Governor of Cebu.

The treatment programme of inmates focuses on the following (BJMP 1996:54):

- Provision for basic needs of inmates;
- Health services;
- Education and skills training;
- Religious services, guidance and counselling services;
- Recreation, sports and entertainment;
- Work programmes such as livelihood projects;
- Visitation services; and
- Mail services.

CICL EXPERIENCE IN DETENTION

Upon Entry

BBRC. A child who was a recidivist recounted his first experience upon entering the Cebu City jail. He had no idea what BBRC meant at that time. When the police took him out of the cell at the precinct, the police told him, “*Tana Dong, adto ta sa ilang Baby manginom ta ug RC*”¹³ (Let’s go, we will go to Baby’s so that we can drink RC).” The child thought they were going to Baby’s store so they could have something to eat. The next thing he knew, they were on their way to BBRC.

Upon entering BBRC, the children were first taken to the BJMP administration for official turnover of custody from the police to the BJMP. They were then escorted to the gate of the detention cell. Upon entering, new entrants often experience what the inmates tagged as *arbor*¹⁴ or stripping of clothes as experienced by 65.7 % of the males (see Table 3.4). His clothes were then taken by the *dako-dako* or *mayor* (inmates inside the cell who hold position) and exchanged with worn and shabby ones. His clothes were then sold to other inmates. This way, prisoners, especially the officers among them who do not have dalaw, can earn some money. If the clothes were too small, they were given to the younger brother or relative of other inmates who visited them during dalaw.

Two respondents revealed they were mauled upon entering the detention cell because their clothes were worn and shabby (“*Gisi man gud among sinina*”). Three out of ten male respondents reported they were not harmed at all upon entering the jail. Among the reasons was they either had an uncle, brother, friends or neighbours inside the detention cell (“*Naay uyoan o naay igsoon sa sulod o dunay silingan o kaila sa sulod*”). About three or four children who were repeat offenders admitted they were members of the Batang Cebu 45 Gang (BC 45),¹⁵ which provided them protection upon entering the detention cell. The children have the BC 45 mark tattooed somewhere in their body.

New entrants to the male wards were also requested to give Php 250 (about US\$ 5) to the mayor. The money is used as a form of sinking fund for the inmates and used to buy medicines, floor wax and brooms, and for other activities of the *brigada* (cell).

The situation in the female ward is very different. The five female offenders said the other inmates did not harm them at all when they entered the detention cell. They were, however, threatened with bodily harm such as their ears being cut off (*putlan og dunggan*) but these remained only as verbal threats. The mayor or assistant mayor of the cell interviewed and instructed them what they should do. They also questioned them about their cases and gave them advice.

13 A softdrinks brand.

14 Arbor is a prison culture where a new entrant is made to undress down to his underwear.

15 The Batang Cebu 45 Gang is a gang organised inside BBRC. All the members are ensured protection while they are inside the detention cell. If a member who was already released returns to BBRC after committing another offence, the BC 45 tattoo would spare him from other inmates. Each jail, however, has its own gang. Thus, if a BC 45 gang member is arrested in another town or city, the tattoo will not protect him. In fact, the tattoo might even bring him harm since the existing gang in other jails will not tolerate the presence of other gangs in their turf.

Most of them (65%) have received dalaw from family members or friends but the visits were often intermittent. A child would be considered lucky if someone visits him/her at least once a week. In most cases, the children only received one or two visits within a month. The visitors would often bring food (e.g., rice, bread and fruits), some money and clean clothes. Some parents could not visit the children because they were busy with their livelihood or BBRC was too far from home. Around one-third of the children never received any visit at all. Usually, these children ran away from home or their parents did not know they had been arrested. In some cases, the parents only learned that their children were already in BBRC after some neighbours or friends told them they have seen the child when they visited their husbands or sons in BBRC. Some parents were simply too busy or did not care enough to visit their children inside the detention cell. Some of them merely sent food and money to the child when they learned that he or she was in BBRC.

Asked whether they missed their parents or felt lonely when there were no visits, a child answered that if a chick would look for the mother hen, how much more would a child look for his mother (*"Kung piso man gani mangita sa inahan kami pod mangita"*). Most of them, particularly those between 12 to 14 years old, revealed that they often missed their mothers and longed for their visits. Some of them in fact missed being visited by their families so much that they would commit *boreum*.¹⁶ Around three to four male respondents had such cuts on their arms at the time of the interview.

They admitted though that the only thing they got from cutting themselves is pain.

Except for arbor on the first day of jail, the adults do not harm the children unless they break the rules set down by the BJMP and the mayor/officers. Two respondents (12 and 14 years of age) who were small in stature were in fact adopted by the adults and were called *bunso* (youngest).¹⁷ Whether the bunso who sleeps with the adults is sexually abused is a very sensitive question. The children who were made as bunso denied this and added that the mayor would punish anyone who would do so. Another child, however, countered that there have been instances of sexual abuse where anal sex was done on the child (*nga gilubot ang bunso*). This allegation has not been substantiated, however, since the children insisted that having sex with another man is *bawal* (prohibited) unless one is a gay.

Other Jails. Unlike BBRC, children in other jails were not harmed nor threatened. The MCJ and CPDRC have their own form of arbor but it is not the same as in BBRC, where adult inmates would force a child to strip down. In MCJ, for instance, the mayor (who happens to be a child) would jokingly ask (*parayeg*) the newcomer to give him the clothes he is wearing but it was up to the child if he would give his clothes or not. The child, however, would often give the clothes for fear that something might happen to him even though the request did not seem threatening. In LCJ, male child offenders were made to exercise (jogging, push ups) by the BJMP personnel before they were

16 Boreum is another prison culture where an inmate takes a sliver of glass and inflicts several cuts in his arms to signify his sadness for not being visited in the jail. It is usually done by the inmates during the holiday seasons like Christmas and New Year when their longing for the family is at its peak.

17 Adoption of a bunso is another prison culture where the adults would adopt a child who is physically small in order to entertain the adults or used as errand boy (*para himoong kalingawan or sugu-sugoon*). The adults would then provide food and protection to the child

locked up in the cell so that their blood can circulate better for health reasons. They were also informed of the *patakaran* (rules) upon entrance. The male child offenders in MCJ were also asked to pay Php 10 (18 cents) to the mayor for their sinking fund. The money is supposed to be used for emergency purposes and to buy medicines. Female offenders from the other jails were not harmed at all.

The majority (80%) of the respondents reported they were visited in jail by their parents, guardians, relatives and friends. The visitors would often bring with them food and some toiletries. Others would give the children some money to buy whatever they needed inside. The frequency of visits varies. Some parents would visit the child at least once a week but in the case of those detained in CPDRC, their parents were not able to visit often due to financial constraints. CPDRC is located in Cebu City but the parents usually come from distant municipalities in the province.

Condition of the Jails

BBRC. For over three decades, the Cebu City Jail accommodated both adult and child offenders. Originally built to accommodate 250 inmates in the 1970s, the BBRC houses about 1,800 inmates by the end of 2001. The male child offenders have a separate cell inside the male ward¹⁸ but the cell or brigada as they called it, was very small considering that it has to house around 157 inmates. The cell has an estimated area of only 72 square meters and used to be the infirmary of the jail.

During the day, the brigada is open and the children are free to mingle with the adults. At night, however, the children have to be squeezed like sardines inside the cell. They have to sleep shoulder to shoulder with each other. Some new entrants even have to sleep while squatting (*nga magtuk-ong*) since no space was available. Because the cell is very cramped, some children had to share the same cell with the adults. Aside from the two children who had been adopted as bunso, around seven children had to share the same cell with the adults. These children had adult relatives/friends inside the jail or had connections like being members of BC 45. Along with other adults, around four children slept in the basketball court. According to the children, some adults also slept in their cell that was why their area was congested. Some of the adults who have “enemies” in the other cells preferred to sleep in the cell for children because they can easily intimidate the latter (“*Dali ra nila madaugdaug ang mga child*”). According to some of the respondents, some of those who called themselves children were already adults (“*Mga dagko na ang uban*”). Perhaps this is because some offenders may have been children when they were arrested but reached 18 while inside the jail.

Meanwhile, female child offenders were mixed with the female adult offenders in the female ward. Since they were very few, a separate cell was not assigned to them. There were two brigada inside the female ward. Two of the female child offenders sleep in Brigada 1 and the other three sleep in Brigada 2. Each brigada has around 60 inmates and has a floor area of 60 square meters.

18 On 10 August 2002, the child offenders were finally transferred to Operation Second Chance, a separate detention centre exclusively for children that is located in Kalunasan, Cebu City. The female child offenders were also transferred to their separate cell in the new facility.

In the male ward, new inmates were not provided with sleeping materials. The children had to look for a *kasalo* (someone to share with) who has been detained ahead of them and who can procure sleeping materials like mats and bed sheets either because someone has visited him or someone who has been released has given him the materials. Some children who have a little money would buy *karton* (cardboard box) and use it as mats. Otherwise, the children have to sleep on the floor. As a result, some children contracted *hupong* (edema) because they have to sleep on the cold cement.

On the other hand, the assistant mayor assigned the female new entrants their respective sleeping areas and they were given mats, which they must share with the other inmates. Inmates who were already serving sentences were given *kubol* or bunk beds. The *kubol* provides a little privacy since curtains were hung around it. If the mayor or assistant mayor likes the inmate, she provides her with a *kutson* (mattress).

At present, water is no longer a problem in the detention cells but until recently, the male ward had a water problem. Since water pressure is very low, only trickles drip from the tap of the Metro Cebu Water District (MCWD). The inmates could only take a bath once a week and they have to pay Php 2 (4 cents) for a pail of water. A few of the children who were in and out of BBRC even remembered that they had to pay for a glass of water. Sometimes the BJMP would request water from the fire department so the other inmates could take a shower. The fire truck would extend its hose through the basketball court to hose down the inmates “like pigs” according to them (“*Mura mi og baboy*”) but the new warden has instituted changes in the jail. He has installed a new pump last October 2001 with the help of the International Pharmaceutical, Inc. (IPI). He has also prohibited other prisoners from collecting money from those who needed water. Now that water is no longer a problem, the children can take a bath daily. The only problem is that some children who have

no visitors do not have any soap for bathing. In fact, one of the respondents jokingly told the interviewer at the start of the interview, “*Swerte mo kay bag-o kong kaligo kay naay sabon* (You are lucky because I have just taken a bath as soap was available).”

There is a toilet inside the cell for the male children but the toilet, which they call *buyon*, has no toilet bowl. It only has a barrel (*baril*) with planks of wood on top. The *baril*, which serves as the toilet bowl, is covered with a sack but the smell still filters through. The *baril* is removed twice a day and its contents thrown into the canal. The person in charge of throwing out the waste is called *buyonero* and the children have to pay the *buyonero* at least Php 1 (2 cents) weekly. If a child has no money, he just looks for a leeway and promises to pay the *buyonero* when he has the money. Beside the toilet is the bathroom that has running water installed through the effort of the warden. The place, however, is very dirty since water pools around the floor area before it drains. Because of this, some children have scabies on their feet.

In the female ward, each cell has its own toilet, which they clean twice a day. Unlike the male ward where the toilet bowl is out of order, the toilet bowl in the female ward is in working condition. The inmates, particularly the new entrants, take turns in cleaning the toilet. The toilet also serves as the bathroom where the inmates can take a bath. There is no running water, however, so the inmates have to carry water from outside the cell. Each inmate takes turns in carrying 16 pails of water, which is then stored in containers inside the bathroom. Some inmates who do not like to carry the heavy pails of water pay others to do the job for them at Php 10 (18 cents) per week.

Minors who do not have dalaw do not have any personal effects. Some of the male offenders do not have extra clothes. While they may be able to wash their clothes, the problem was what to wear while their

clothes were still wet. Some children who have *kasalo* simply borrow from their friends and return the clothes as soon as their own clothes dry up. The new entrants simply wash their clothes piece by piece. For example, the shirt is washed today and the shorts the following day. There is a clothesline inside the jail for the inmates to hang their wet clothes. Those children who do not have *dalaw* do not have soap for washing their clothes. Again, they use the soap of their *kasalo* or simply wash the clothes without soap. The result is that they still smell bad even after changing their clothes.

Personal effects of male offenders are stored in plastic bags and hung on nails attached to the wall. A child usually has two or three pairs of clothes for changing. Those who have been there for a while and may have befriended the mayor or other officers of the *brigada* may be allowed to store their clothing inside the *kubol*. The female offenders store theirs inside boxes, which they bought from the canteen at Php 5 (9 cents) each. Those who have *kubols* store their clothes there.

The building where the male ward is located has an infirmary on the second floor for those who need medical attention. Only a resident nurse is stationed there while a doctor comes once a week. Sick children are taken to the infirmary and the nurse would dispense the necessary medicine. If the illness needs hospitalisation, the child is taken to the Cebu City Medical Center (CCMC). During the night, however, they are padlocked inside the *brigada*. Thus, if any of the children gets sick during the night and needs medication, the mayor is the one who usually provides the medicines, which were bought from the sinking fund. Some of the children complained that the medicines at the infirmary were not effective or have already expired.

Since the infirmary is located in the male ward, the female child offenders on the other side of the compound usually do not have the benefit of consulting the nurse or the doctor. If they are sick, they would have to ask

for medicines from the mayor, who would in turn ask the BJMP guard. The medicines are kept in the office of the BJMP guards, and the inmates are not allowed to ask them directly for these. If they violate this rule, they are punished by doing 30 to 50 knee-bends. If the illness requires the attention of a nurse, the BJMP guard then informs the BBRC administration and requests that the child be taken to the infirmary.

All of the children particularly the male offenders complained about the quantity and quality of the food served inside the jail. (The usual menu is shown in Table 3.5.)

In the male ward, each child is entitled to only one cup of rice per meal, which is similar in quantity to a one-peso (two-cent) *puso* (steamed rice wrapped in coconut leaves in the shape of a fist). According to the respondents, “*Kulang gyud kaayo ug gutom lang gihapon*” (The rice is not enough and we are still hungry).” Though the viands were usually enough, these were usually half-cooked and there was no variety, thus the children just get tired of it (“*Balik-balik ug sumo kaayo*”). Though they enjoy the *humba* or *nilagang baka* (braised pork or boiled beef) during Sundays, the children complained that the meat was usually half-cooked and tough like bubble gum (“*Murag bubble gum mountol inig kaon*”). Besides, they claimed that the meat used especially for *humba* was usually stale (*kadaghan na gipatay*).

The children laughed as they described the meat used on Sundays. They said that even if the meat was cooked, one can still see the tattoo on the skin of the pig (“*Naay mga tattoo ang giluto nga karne ug daghan pa kaayong balahibo, walay atuli*”), which was probably from the pig’s head. Because the food was not enough, the children had to find ways to supplement their diet. To earn some money to buy more rice, some children especially those with no *dalaw* would trade their hard-boiled egg for one *kumkum* (fistful) of rice at the kitchen. The cooks usually had more than enough

rations and they sold the excess to the other inmates. A child who sleeps in another brigada said that he was fortunate since his cellmates were adults and they usually cooked their own food. They get their rice from their dalaw or exchange their unused meal tickets in the kitchen for uncooked rice.

New entrants in the male ward were not provided with utensils. A child has to look for a kasalo so that he can share the plate and bowl of the kasalo during ration time. Some of the children said it is important to have a kasalo, otherwise one might have rice but no viand or vice versa. If a child has a kasalo, the kasalo lines up for rice while he queues for the viand. Sometimes there were as many as four children sharing a bowl and a plate. “*Kinahanglan paspas ka mokaon kay kaonon man sa imong kasalo ang imong ration* (One has to eat fast otherwise his share is eaten by the kasalo)” said one child. Those who do not have a kasalo and do not have dalaw have to scrounge for plastics/cellophane (they sometimes ask for cellophane from the canteen), which they use as plates and bowls.

On the other hand, female offenders were provided with utensils by the assistant mayor upon entrance. A female offender even said that she was given food upon arrival because it was past mealtime. The female offenders cook their own rice and get their viands from the male ward because the male inmates prepare the viands. Each day, they are given a ration of four small cups of uncooked rice but they only get three cups since one cup is given to the mayor for their sinking fund. To the female inmates, the ration is just enough. Just like their male counterpart, they have a kasalo system inside. A female child usually cooks her ration of rice with her kasalo. One child said that she has no kasalo because she does not like the way the other

inmates backbite against each other especially if one does not volunteer to cook. The female offenders also complained that they starved during the last New Year since there was no ration.

Apart from hunger, the most common problem inside the detention cell is petty theft. This is especially true in the male wards. Though stealing the belongings of others is prohibited by house rules and is punishable by *takal* (whipping using rubber from the wheel of the *tartanilla*, a horse-drawn carriage), the problem persists. Thus, the children have to be careful where they leave their personal effects. Otherwise, some of their shirts or shorts are gone when they return. Some of the children recognised their stolen shirts or shorts, which were sold to other inmates but they could not do anything to reclaim their property. Theft is a problem since some of the inmates have no visits and were hungry because of the small ration of food (“*Walay dalaw, unya gutom kaayo sa sulod kay gamay ra ang ration*”). A child admitted that he was engaged as *mamarok*¹⁹ (agent) by some of the adult inmates just to earn some money inside the jail. A child who sells hot water to the other inmates shares the proceeds with the adult who constructed the heating device.

The case of CD provides a glimpse of how personal connections can ease the life of a child inmate. CD was convicted of rape but enjoys the privilege of being a jail aide because his aunt knows the former warden. Jail aides have certain privileges like sleeping in the offices of the BJMP officers. They can also roam around the offices and the vicinity of the jail. The BJMP guards also provide them food.

None of the children have received any mails from family or friends, not even those who came from other

¹⁹ Mamarok entails finding customers for the goods that an adult is selling. This includes selling stolen goods and illegal substances such as shabu

provinces. The female ward has a telephone in the canteen that can be used by the inmates but they have to pay Php 5 (9 cents) per call, incoming or outgoing. A child said that even if she receives a call, she could not accept it because she has no money to pay for it.

MCJ. The male child offenders have a cell separate from the adult inmates. The cell is approximately 20 square meters and is estimated to house 30 inmates, but at the time of the interview, there were only 18 inmates. There were eight wooden double deck bunks provided by the authorities, each deck wide enough to accommodate three sleeping children. Aside from the bunks, no other sleeping facilities have been provided. Children who have dalaw have sleeping gears like mats and bed sheets brought in by their families and relatives. Children who do not have dalaw but had been in jail for a long time were lucky enough to have inherited beddings from those who have already been released. New entrants usually share the sleeping gears of those who were confined earlier.

A toilet cum bathroom can be found inside the cell. Water is not a problem since the inmates can store water in a baril. The water comes from a hose attached to a tap outside the cell. Whenever the children needed water, they would just inform the guard so he can open the tap. Thus, the children can take a bath more than once as they wished. They also have a plastic gallon for storing drinking water. They wash their clothes at night and hang these near the comfort room/bathroom or they could request someone from the outside to hang them on the sun deck. Since most of them have dalaw, the visitors would often bring soap and other toiletries. Those who do not have visitors simply have to rely on the generosity of their fellow inmates.

There is no medical clinic inside the jail. If the children get sick, they would just ask for medicine from the guards. If the case is serious, the child is brought to the

hospital for treatment. A child, however, complained that he has been suffering from a skin disease yet the authorities have not given him any medication despite his asking for treatment.

Fifty-five percent (55%) of the child inmates complained that the food is not enough. Each child is entitled to a cup of rice and a cup of viand. The quantity of rice is similar to a two-peso (four-cent) puso. For breakfast, they usually have an egg, dried fish or *chorizo* (native sausage), while for lunch and supper they would either have *chopsuey* (Chinese-style sautéed vegetables), mongo or vegetable soup. There is little variety in the viand but sometimes the inmates could try something different if the jail guards are generous enough to share their food. Whenever they agree to clean the surroundings of the building, they are treated to snacks usually consisting of bread.

LCJ. There is a separate cell for male children but the jail authority has placed three adult inmates in their cell since there were only three children and there were three extra beds. The cell was quite small, measuring approximately six square meters. The BJMP has provided them with two triple decks but no sleeping gears like mattresses and bed sheets. Concrete walls separate the cell from the other cells. During the day, the child inmates can mingle with other adult and female inmates along the corridor. A television that provides entertainment to the inmates is located outside the corridor.

The male cell has its own comfort room/bathroom inside the cell. Water for bathing and washing is available since there is a faucet installed inside the comfort room/bathroom. The water, however, is not potable so they have to fetch drinking water from outside the cell and pay Php 1 (2 cents) for every five-gallon container or 50 centavos (1 cent) for every six-litre container. “*Walay imnon kung walay kwarta, mangayo*

na lang sa kauban (We will not be able to drink water if we have no money, we usually have to ask from our fellow inmates),” said one inmate.

The lone female child inmate in Lapulapu was lumped with the adult female inmates. The female detention cells are located in front of the male inmates’ cells, sharing the same corridor. The male and female inmates can mingle along the corridor during daytime. There is an infirmary inside the jail compound and a nurse who attends to the needs of the inmates. Medicines were also available if they get sick.

Food was sufficient. Breakfast was served before 8am consisting of sardines with *odong* (egg noodle), hotdog or egg as viand. Lunch was at 11am with beef, fish or vegetables as viand while supper at 6pm consisted of pork, fish or *pansit* (rice noodles). Rice was more than enough as the inmates get a ration of one pint each.

TCJ. A separate cell is provided for male child inmates. The cell measures approximately 12 square meters. The BJMP has provided them with two beds and a few mats. There is a toilet and bathroom inside the jail cell with running water. The inmates can take a bath as many times as they wish in a day. The water from the faucet is also potable.

There is no separate cell for female child inmates in TCJ. The only female inmate at the time of the interview had to stay in the adult female cell and share a bed with one of them. A health officer has also been assigned to take care of the medical problems of the inmates. Medicine is available but only for child illnesses. If the illness is serious, the inmate is then taken to the district hospital.

CMJ. Since there is only one child inmate in CMJ, he has not been segregated from the adults. There are three to five inmates in the cell, which is approximately

24 square meters. Prison authorities did not provide him with any sleeping facility. A wooden platform spreads across the floor serving as his bed. Each cell is equipped with a toilet and bath. A faucet has been installed inside the toilet/bath so the inmates can take a bath everyday. There is no infirmary and inmates have to ask for medicines from jail personnel if they get sick. Food was described as meagre and barely enough.

CPDRC. The male child inmates’ cell in CPDRC measures approximately 28 square meters. They have been completely segregated from the adult population. The cell is congested considering that 34 inmates were detained in the cell at the time of interview. The layout of the cell is similar to a small house. It has rooms or cubicles, a very tiny living room, a kitchen, a toilet and a bathroom. About three to four inmates shared one cubicle or room and the jail authority has provided them with mattresses. If there were new entrants and the jail authority has run out of mattresses, then the new entrant had to make use of the benches or lie down on the floor without a mat. Water for drinking and washing is abundant. There is a faucet inside the bathroom where inmates bathed and washed their clothes whenever they wanted to. The jail also has an electric pump, which provides water in case of water service interruption from the MCWD. While water is abundant, some child inmates have difficulty getting hold of toiletries like soap and shampoo. An inmate said, “*Kung kompleto pa ang sabon maligo ta na mi, shampoo pod pang chicks* (If only soap was available, then we would take a bath. Just include shampoo so that we can attract some girls).”

The female child inmates on the other hand shared the quarters of 36 female adult inmates. The jail authority has provided them with folding beds and mats. A toilet and a bathroom can be found inside the cell. Water for drinking and washing is not a problem.

There is also a clinic inside the CPDRC compound and the inmates can ask for medicines if they need medication. If the condition is serious, then the inmate is taken to a government hospital.

Both the male and female child offenders have no complaints about the quantity and quality of the food. Unlike in other jails where the food is served cooked, in CPDRC the inmates are given fresh or canned goods. They are responsible for cooking the food and are given a free hand in coming up with the menu. Each inmate is provided with one cup of uncooked rice for lunch and supper. For lunch, the entire cell is usually provided with at least one kilogram of pork, which is given daily at around 10am. For supper, the inmates are provided with fresh vegetables, which they cook. Sometimes they only have dried fish for supper. A male child remarked that if there are no dried fish, they would have to make do with salt as viand. The menu only varies during Fridays and Saturdays. On Fridays, they are given sardines while on Saturdays they are given egg or chicken instead of the pork ration. For breakfast, they usually have bread and coffee. Some inmates, however, reported that there are some days during the week when there are no rations for breakfast. “*Diretso na sa paniudto* (We just go straight for lunch),” he said.

Rules inside the Jail

Rules Imposed by the Jail Authorities. Some of the rules imposed were as follows:

1. Respect jail officials, visitors and co-inmates.
2. Stealing is prohibited. (Jail authorities have emphasised this rule since stealing the property of other inmates is very common in jails; see Table 3.4.)

3. Rumbles or fights are prohibited.
4. Inflicting injuries on a co-inmate is prohibited.

The most common sanctions for breaking the rules are reprimand and solitary confinement (*bartolina*). In BBRC, however, some of the child inmates alleged that if they break the rules, they would usually receive takal from the *kabo* (inmate officer) but the takal is with the implied consent of the jail guard.

Rules Imposed by the Mayor/Busyo. Stealing seems to be the main problem in all jails. Thus, stealing is prohibited not only by the jail authorities but also by the mayor/busyo or inmates’ government unit inside the jail.²⁰ The inmate officials also emphasise the need to respect the visitors and not to bother those who have dalaw. This is necessary since some children are playful (*makulit*).

According to some of the male child offenders in BBRC, they have a Magna Carta that states the house rules. The Magna Carta is posted on the wall of each brigade. The rules also prohibit knocking on the kubol or buyon during visiting days as the wife or girlfriend would come to visit some of the adult inmates. The inmates are also prohibited from bothering the visitors. This was instituted since some inmates who do not have dalaw would pester the visitors of other inmates to give them some money or food. The usual sanctions are reprimands or takal. In some jails, the mayor/busyo would often recommend the bartolina.

Activities inside the Jail. Aside from doing chores, listening to the radio or watching TV, bible sharing seemed to be the main activity in all the jails. Different religious groups seem to proliferate in detention centres. In fact, there are too many that the children

20 This is ironic considering that arbor is usually done by the mayor or busyo or other inmate officials.

have difficulty identifying the groups except the main religious sector such as the Catholics. A male child who claims to be a born-again Christian still prays the rosary and the *angelus* in the evening just like any Catholic (see Table 3.4.).

In some jails, the inmates are allowed to play sports like basketball and volleyball. Female child offenders have also identified *hataw*, or exercise, as one of their main activities. Only the BBRC has some educational activities for children usually on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Share a Child Movement (SACMI) sponsors the schooling of 15 to 20 male students. While the intention was to enable the child inmates to continue their education, some children complained that the lesson was repetitive and good only for Grade 1 pupils. Nevertheless, some still attended the sessions just to get out of the brigade, while others looked forward to the free food, which is sometimes distributed by Ma'am Baring. Only a few of the older children ever attended the classes. One of the female child inmates recalled that there used to be some classes for the female inmates but these were discontinued. She attended only two sessions and could not tell who was the sponsor or organiser. Some of the male child offenders reported that the University of San Jose Recoletos (USJR) and other academic institutions would host scouting activities but these were very seldom.

During the holiday season, some organisations like the Cebu Jaycees and some academic institutions would often go to the jail to bring *biyaya* (gifts). The *biyaya* included bread, noodles, toothbrush, toothpaste and soap, but not all of the children would receive the goodies.

The BJMP in BBRC organised a Sinulog competition for all the brigada (male and female) in celebration of the Feast of Sto. Niño last January. The male children had their own contingent and they practised daily.

Since the female children were very few, they did not have their own contingent but joined the contingent of the female adult inmates instead.

Life Affected by Jail Experience

Majority (69.4%) admitted that jail has certainly affected their lives. Most of those who said their lives have been affected were first time offenders. "*Nagmahay sa kaugalingon pero tinoyuan man* (We blame ourselves but we have to face it because we did it intentionally)," and "*May sad napriso para ma-realise ang sayop ug nakapaminsar sa kahimtang sa sulod* (It is good we are in jail; at least we are able to realise and reflect on our mistakes while inside the prison)," were the comments of some respondents. A few also said their parents have not been remiss in their duties. They always had ready advice but the children just would not listen (see Table 3.6).

Some of the repeat offenders who said that jail have certainly affected their lives bewailed the bitterness of being imprisoned (*pait kaayo ang mapriso*). Apparently, their incarceration did not deter them from committing another offence because they were tempted by the devil (*matental man gud sa yawa*).

Others expressed apprehensions about not being able to find a job because they already have a record. A few regretted that they had to stop schooling and believed that it would be difficult for them to go back to school since they were afraid their classmates would tease them about their past. Others said they would have to contend with the prejudice of society.

Around one-fifth (23.5%) also said they are used to life in jail and can easily adjust to the environment. One child said that life in jail is entertaining since they have radio sets, TV sets, and video cassette recorders (VCRs) and do not have to do anything.

On the other hand, 15% said that jail has not affected their lives because they are still naughty and they have become hardened (*kay bugoy gihapon, nisamot kaisug*). Some even added that now that they have experienced what jail is, they are no longer afraid to commit another offence.

To those whose experiences in jail had not affected their lives, it is unlikely they would not commit an offence considering the temptations outside. Besides, the police would often pick on them because they already have a record. According to one child, “*Dakpon gihapon bisan ug walay sala* (The police would arrest us even if we have not done anything).” Given this scenario, one child said, “*Maayo pa tinud-on na lang* (It would be better to just do it anyway since we are already their suspects).”

Perhaps the most poignant comment came from a first-time male offender who has been convicted of homicide. He stated, “*Sa una nagmahay pero nadugay ko diri naanad na lang* (At first, I blamed myself but as time went by, I got used to the conditions here).” “*Nagkadugay wala na makaapekto kay nisamot kaisog ug bugoy gihapon*” (It has not affected me. The longer I stay here, the more I become unruly).”

Future Plans

Of the total respondents, only one child offender from BBRC said that he has no plans at all. He was convicted of homicide and was given a three-year sentence to be served in RRCY in the municipality of Argao, 66 kilometres from Cebu. Two months later, he escaped together with other children because he found RRCY lonely/quiet (*mingaw*). He tried to head home but was arrested and brought to BBRC instead. Because he has to serve two more years of the three-year sentence, he had a hard time thinking about the future. He pointed out that life outside would be very difficult when he

gets out since he already has a criminal record. He would not be able to find a decent job and it would be difficult to go back to school because he would feel ashamed in the presence of classmates (*mauwaw na sa mga classmate*).

All the others have plans for the future. They promised to try to change once they get out. Repeat offenders, however, were constrained to make promises. “*Panahon ra ang agdon o Ginoo ra ang mahibalo nga dili itukmod sa dautan* (Only time will tell or only God knows what will happen),” were their answers. “*Ambot mausab pa kaha* (We do not know if we will ever change),” said another one. Still most of them said they are willing to give it a try (see Table 3.7.).

Some of the children would like to go back to school while others wanted to look for jobs. Some of the children who ran away from home promised they would go back to their families. Others would go to the province and live with their relatives because there are fewer temptations in the province. A few said they would try to stay away from their barkada and to stop their vices.

Some children from RRCY hoped they could go home and live peacefully while others wished they could go back to school. The majority were apprehensive that they would be discriminated once they go back to the community. They reasoned that while they may be willing to change, society might not accept their efforts. “*Hugaw lang gihapon sa mata sa mga tawo* (We are still eyesores as far as society is concerned),” said one respondent. This stigma would prevent them from full transformation. According to a child, “*Dili makausab kay sa mga mata sa mga tawo naa nay record* (It would be very difficult to change because in the eyes of the people, we already have a bad record).” Due to their past records, it would be difficult for them to find a decent job since nobody would accept them.

The Courts

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The jurisdiction of the court is invoked upon the filing of an appropriate case. The court has the final authority to determine the innocence or guilt of a person accused of having violated the penal laws. Courts have the power to grant bail or recognisance to a youth who is alleged to have committed an offence (AKAP 1998:63).

In principle, all cases involving juveniles in Cebu are supposed to be forwarded to the RTC. In practice, however, a few cases concerning children are still inadvertently filed at the municipal trial court (MTC). Except for Cebu City, which has three family courts (Branches 22, 24 and 14), other localities do not have a family court. Mandaue and Lapulapu have three RTC branches each while Consolacion and Talisay have one MTC. Consolacion does not have a permanent judge and has to avail of the services of the judge of the Liloan-Compostela circuit. The prosecutor of Talisay comes only once a week since he is not permanently based in the city.

CICL EXPERIENCES IN THE COURT

Access to Legal Assistance

Only eight out of the 85 CICL key informants, all from BBRC, stated that a lawyer had visited them in jail. Five out of the eight legal counsels were private lawyers who visited their respective clients at least once to get their story and to give them advice on what to do (i.e. to plea guilty or not guilty). A child revealed that the lawyer told him to just tell the truth and everything would be all right. The other three children were vis-

ited by lawyers from the PAO. A child said that the lawyer merely asked him about his family background while another stated that the lawyer visited him during Christmas just to give him *biyaya* or gifts and to tell him he would visit again to help him regarding the case. As of the interview in mid-January, however, he has not yet heard from the lawyer (see Table 3.8.).

Only 18 % of the CICL have received other assistance during detention. Of these, 11 were visited by a social worker who merely asked about the child's family background and informed him/her that he/she would be brought later to RRCY in Argao. A child stated that he had categorically declined the social worker's suggestion that he be brought to Argao since it is very far and he had heard that it is quite lonesome there (*"mingaw kaayo didto"*). A female child inmate in CP-DRC said that a social worker had visited them once. The social worker came to observe their conditions but never came back afterwards. Three mentioned that FREELAVA promised to follow up their cases but there has been no update as of the interview.

Around 18 % of the children were uncertain whether their cases had been arraigned or not. These children were often first time offenders and had no idea what arraignment, trial or hearing means. Forty-one percent (41%) said their cases have been arraigned while another 40 % indicated otherwise. Ten of those whose cases have been heard are already serving their sentences.

Of the 35 whose cases have been arraigned, 10 waited for a month, 12 waited for two months and 11 waited for over two months and beyond. One child had to wait for nearly five months before his case was arraigned even though he was only charged with shoplifting for stealing three packs of candy in the supermarket.²¹

21 While the child alleged that his case was only shoplifting, the BBRC masterlist showed that the case filed was robbery.

The average number of days before a case is arraigned is 58.2 days, the shortest at 10 days and the longest at 180 days.

Of the 35 children whose cases have not been arraigned, 22 have been waiting for a month, 3 for two months and 10 for over two months. In fact, an inmate from CPDRC who was detained for robbery has been in jail for almost three years. He claimed that his case has not been set for hearing and he has no idea when it would be arraigned. He was 17 when he committed the offence and was already 20 years old at the time of the interview but still staying at the cell for children. He remarked that if his mother were rich, he would have already gotten out of jail (*“Kung datu pa akong mama laya na unta ko karon”*). Forty-two percent (42%) of the children opined that the prosecution of their cases has been delayed. They have been detained for some time before their cases were brought to court. The foremost reason why their cases were not arraigned immediately was because of the lack of follow-up or *wala maukayi* (77.1%). Some of the parents or guardians were simply too busy to follow up on the cases of their children or simply did not care what happened to them. In fact, a parent whose son has been in and out of jail told him, “You stay there since I can no longer do anything for you (*Diha na lang ka Dong kay wala na koy mahimo nimo*).” One child alleged that even if someone followed-up, the case would still be delayed. Another opined that the hearing is often delayed because the case has to be raffled off among the judges.

Regarding what the children did to follow-up on their cases, those from BBRC said they wrote or requested

someone to write to the BBRC administration to ask for the status of their cases. A female offender even called up the BBRC administration to inquire on the schedule of the court hearing but was merely told to listen to the paging system (“When your name is called, then you are already scheduled for hearing on that day”).²²

There were some children, however, who thought that a month or over in jail is not long. These were mostly the repeat offenders who have adjusted to life in jail and might have even considered it as their second home. To clarify why they do not consider the waiting period before court hearing as long, a child revealed that it is entertaining inside (*“Lingaw man sa sulod”*) or they have barkadas (friends) inside. A child confessed that he liked being in BBRC because that is the only time he is sober (*“Diri ra ko makatugpa”*; see Table 3.8.).

Arraignment/Trial

On the way to court, children are handcuffed together. They meet the lawyers assigned to them by PAO for the first time on arraignment. There is no time for client-attorney conferences. The lawyer would just ask the name of the child and the offence committed. He would then advise the child what to plea. Most often, the lawyer would tell the child to just plead guilty since the case is child (*“Amina lang na Dong kay gamay ra ang kaso”*). The lawyer would then tell the child that if he decides to defend his case, he would end up much longer in jail. Aside from discussing the plea, the lawyer has nothing more to say to the child. Thus, majority of the children ended up admitting to

22 During the interviews, the researchers would request the administration to page the children. When the children heard their name on the speaker, they thought that the researchers were there to inform them of the schedule of their court hearing. The first thing they would ask was, “When is the schedule of our hearing? (*Kanus-a man ang among hearing, ma’am?*)”. While the first-time offenders were mostly the ones who said they have been detained long enough and that their cases did not progress, the second-time offenders were the ones who asked for the schedule of hearings.

the offence. Besides, majority of the children pointed out that is actually true that they have committed an offence so they should be punished (“*Tinuod man sab nga nakasala mi*”).

Once a child has been in and out of the system and is already familiar with what happens, he/she would usually ask the lawyer or the judge, “How many months would I serve if I admit? (*Pila may sentensya Sir kung akong aminon?*)”. If the answer given by the lawyer or the judge seemed reasonable to the child, he/she would then admit to the offence even if he did not commit it. If the sentence, however, is long (e.g. more than a year) the child would not plead guilty (“*Ako lang ilaban*”) even if the offence is true. Some of them are also aware who of the judges is lenient. A child said, “*Si Abarintos kay but-an* (Judge Abarintos is all right).” Thus, if they knew to which branches of the court their cases had been assigned, they also had a good idea what to do.

Most cases involving child offenders reach only the arraignment stage since majority would often plead guilty. If a child pleads guilty on arraignment, the judge would mete out the sentence there and then. If the child does not plead guilty, the case is scheduled for trial. During the trial stage, some cases drag on because of postponement. A child complained that his hearing has been postponed three times.

A few children alleged that they did not even have a lawyer during the trial. They only saw the judge who asked them whether they committed the crime or not. Still fewer were those who said that the social workers assisted them during the trial.

For those who decided to defend their cases, many discovered that the case would drag on for months

until they have grown weary and would simply admit to the offence just to get it over with. A case in point is the child from BBRC who was arrested for robbery. He decided not to plead guilty upon knowing that his sentence would last from six months to a year. After the arraignment, his case was scheduled for the actual trial but this was postponed due to the absence of the prosecutor and was rescheduled. His case was postponed for four or five times while he has been detained for almost eight months. Finally, he decided to plead guilty in the next hearing just to get it over with and was given a one-year sentence.

Even the repeat offenders had difficulty describing what really happens during a trial. The children also gave conflicting accounts regarding the language used during the trial proper. According to some of the repeat offenders, particularly those who pleaded guilty for a child offence, the trial was in *Cebuano*.²³ Some of the children, particularly those who had undergone several hearings, however, said that the trial was in English though an interpreter was provided by the court to translate the proceedings. Nevertheless, even if the proceedings were in *Cebuano*, the children still claimed they did not really understand what happened. Apparently, their lawyers did not take the time to explain to the children what would happen during the trial. The only thing they understood was guilty or not guilty (*nakasala ug wala makasala*). Neither did the lawyers take the time to ascertain what really happened nor at least ask the children their versions of the story. They merely relied on the affidavit prepared by the police. It appeared that they did not even bother to explain to the children the implications of pleading guilty to the offence, as long as the case can be disposed of in one sitting.

23 A language widely spoken and understood in Southern Philippines.

Very few of the parents (about 10%) attended the trials and those who attended were the parents of children who were first-time offenders. Majority of the repeat offenders said their parents did not at all bother to come during the hearings. Besides, their parents did not really know when their cases were set for hearing.

Some of the judges spent time talking to the children and counselled them not to commit the offence again. The judges also recognised who among the children were the repeat offenders and have established some rapport with them. A recidivist described his encounter with a judge who recognised him as a repeat offender. The judge jokingly told him, “Hey kid, you are back again. I will slaughter you. (*Hoy! Kuting mibalik na man sab ka ako unya kang ihawon*),” to which the child answered, “Have pity on me, Judge, please forgive me (*Malooy tawon ka Judge. Pasayloa tawon ko*).”

A female offender gave an account of her one-time encounter with a private lawyer provided by her co-defendants. The case has been heard four or five times but so far, she has not been able to talk to her lawyer. The only time she was able to talk to him was during the trial when she took the witness stand. Prior to the incident, the lawyer neither visited nor asked her what really happened. A few days before the hearing, however, he sent her a paper with questions and instructions. She was supposed to memorise the content of the paper to prepare herself for the witness stand. She has not heard from the lawyer since the last hearing.

Even if a case is dismissed or the child is to be released because he/she has over served his/her sentence, processing the release papers takes time. In fact, a child said that his case was dismissed sometime in December but at the time of the interview (one month after), he was still waiting for his release papers.

The Community

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

As an integral part of the criminal justice system, the community plays an even greater role in the juvenile justice process. The fifth pillar has multiple responsibilities. It is tasked to look after the intellectual, physical and moral growth of children and youth to prepare them to become useful citizens. Community members are also expected to participate in the promotion of peace and order. Should the social institutions in the community such as the family, neighbourhood, and social welfare institutions fall short in realising the development of those entrusted to their care, the community is also responsible for rehabilitating child offenders and reintegrating them into the society. The key institutional players include the social workers at the local and regional levels, the barangay officials, and the NGOs.

The DSWD Region 7 (DSWD-7) is in the frontline, promoting the best interests of children and youth by providing protective and rehabilitative services. It provides services to child offenders in the following instances.

- **Mediation or diversion.** The social worker can still refer the child to the barangay even if he is brought to the police station so that the case can be settled amicably at the barangay level.
- **Released on Recognisance (ROR).** The social worker facilitates the release of children to the custody of parents, relatives or any responsible person in the community while the trial is pending.

- **Custody supervision.** The social worker, upon satisfactory assessment of the child, recommends to the court that he/she qualifies for suspended sentence and that he/she can be released to the custody of the parents, relatives or any responsible person in the community.
- **After care service.** The social workers follow up on children who are on ROR or under custody supervision.
- **Referrals.** The social worker refers the child to Balay Pasilungan since he/she cannot be released to the custody of the parents while the case is being heard because either the parents are not capable of taking care of him/her or because a risk is involved, as in the case of an accused whose victim is a neighbour.

In relation to the social welfare services or office at the local level, DSWD-7 assumes responsibility over the case management and disposal of court-related cases of child offenders.

In general, the local social welfare office is charged with the responsibility of assisting the child upon his/her apprehension. If a complainant insists on filing a case, the local social worker refers the child to the regional DSWD. If no case is filed, the local social worker counsels the child and his/her parents and releases the child to them. In either case, the local social worker is responsible for contacting the parents of the child.

There are two rehabilitation centres for child offenders in Cebu. The RRCY, operated by DSWD-7, accommodates first-time male child offenders who qualify for suspended sentence based on court decision upon recommendation of the social worker. The Balay Pasilungan, run by FREELAVA, offers rehabilitation to children who are either on ROR but are momentarily at risk to return to the community and to the parents/persons responsible, or who are committed on

suspended sentence by the court. Balay Pasilungan also accepts voluntary commitment.

Under the 1991 Philippine Local Government Code, the *Katarungang Pambarangay* (barangay or community justice) provides an alternative mechanism through which local disputes can be settled amicably at the barangay level to prevent unnecessary filing of cases in court. These disputes can be resolved through mediation, conciliation or arbitration by the *Lupong Tagapamayapa* chaired by the *Punong Barangay* (barangay captain).

A Children's Justice Committee (CJC) was organised in three pilot barangays of Ermita, Carreta, and Duljo-Fatima. This is part of the "Community-based Diversion/Mediation Program for CICL" implemented by FREELAVA through initial funding from SC-UK (Japan) and targeting six barangays in Cebu City within the October 2001-22 July 2002 timeframe. FREELAVA is a non-stock, non-profit NGO founded and based in Cebu City since 1983. It is an umbrella of community-based organisations working together to fulfil the common mission of helping the oppressed and the underprivileged. Its present programme thrusts are free legal aid, rehabilitation of offenders and crime prevention programmes.

CICL EXPERIENCE DURING REHABILITATION

The majority of the children had difficulty describing how they ended up in the RRCY. They would just say that they are in RRCY because they have committed an offence and that the judge ordered them to serve their sentences there. Others would say that it was what the judge wanted. As they had no idea why they were sent to RRCY, they could hardly describe the admission process. Only two respondents said they were interviewed by a social worker prior to the arraignment and that the social worker asked them whether they

were first-time or repeat offenders. When the social worker learned they were repeat offenders, he told them they might not qualify for RRCY. Nevertheless, they pleaded with the social worker since they have heard good things about the centre. Two out of the eight respondents pointed out that they were sent to RRCY to reform themselves and acquire good behaviour (*para mag-usab sa kaugalingon ug makakat-on sa maayong pamatasan*).

The majority of those on suspended sentence (75%) said they had to stay in BBRC for at least two months after the promulgation of judgement before they were brought to RRCY. At the time of the interview, 38 % of the respondents have been in RRCY for five months (see Table 3.9.).

Some of the respondents, particularly the newcomers, reported that they were not allowed to sleep in the regular quarters of the centre upon arrival. They were made to sleep in the isolation room for a period of one week before they were given regular room assignments. They can, however, mingle with the other children during daytime.

While the centre has an elementary school inside the compound with two teachers, none of those interviewed were enrolled in the school. This might be because the school year has started when they entered the centre. Since the respondent from the province was already a high school student, he could no longer enrol in grade school. Apparently, there were no attempts to introduce non-formal schooling for children who were not or could not be enrolled.

The staff in RRCY, however, have initiated skills trainings for the children who were not in school. Among the trainings were hollow blocks making, hog raising, cooking and farming or gardening. A child receives Php 5 (9 cents) per hour if he participates in the skills training activities.

There are counselling sessions in the centre for new entrants. If fighting among the children breaks out, those involved are usually asked to report to the social worker or psychologist for a counselling session. The staff also provides counselling to those who seek advice or are depressed.

For their spiritual needs, the staff organises the holding of *Kasaulugan sa Pulong* (bible sharing) every Sunday with a lay minister from a nearby barangay. There are also regular bible sharing and seminars on moral values. The children are asked to pray every morning as part of their daily routine. Mass is held once a month. The children are also allowed to play games like basketball, volleyball and table tennis. Sometimes the staff would allow them to organise sportsfests among themselves.

Nevertheless, everyone complained of loneliness. Most of them (80%) miss their families while a few said they are lonely because RRCY is very far (*“Gimingaw kami kay layo ang RRCY”*). Half of the respondents complained that their families have not written to them nor visited them, while one worried that his family might not be able to visit since they did not know that he had been transferred to RRCY. A respondent said he does not like RRCY because he could not roam around since it is very far (*“Dili kasuroy-suroy kay layo”*). Another complained that he does not like RRCY because of the fights that ensue between or among the children (*“Kapoy kaayo ang RRCY kay awayon sa laing bata unya kontrahan”*).

In general, they all agreed that RRCY is much better than BBRC. According to a respondent, he liked RRCY because it is not a jail. Since it has no grills, it felt like home. The children have enough food and they even have milk during breakfast. They have clean beddings and they can play basketball and volleyball during designated hours. The staff are also attentive to their needs.

Despite the relatively wholesome environment of RRCY, a few children have tried to abscond. Loneliness is the main reason for this, according to most of the respondents. Two of the respondents also observed that some of the children would attempt to abscond because they have not yet adjusted to life in the centre. A respondent said they would escape because they had a hard time changing their old ways. At the centre, they cannot smoke and they do not have money (“*Moeskapo kay wala pa kabiya sa daan nilang binuhatan, diri dili ka-sigarilyo ug di kakupot ug kwarta*”). A respondent who had attempted to escape twice (otherwise, he would have been released a long time ago) revealed that he did it the first time because his grandmother did not visit him. The second time was when he quarrelled with one of the staff.

There are rules in RRCY, such as the following:

- No smoking
- No picking of fruits
- Walking around the centre without a shirt is prohibited
- Entering the rooms of the other children is prohibited unless one secures prior permission to enter
- Raiding the kitchen for food is prohibited
- No fighting
- Treat each other and others in the centre with respect

Usual punishments for attempting to escape or for breaking the rules (e.g. fighting or quarrelling with other children) are being placed in the isolation room for a few hours or even days depending on the gravity of the offence and working in the farm or other livelihood activities without compensation.

None of the respondents knew when they would be released from RRCY. They are aware though that behaviour change or good behaviour while inside the centre is the basis for an early release (*batasan ra ang agdon* or *kung mausab ang batasan*). The respondents are also not familiar with the exact process of release or how the staff would evaluate and assess their performance.

Majority (87.5%) agreed that their stay in RRCY has prepared them to go back to their communities. They were optimistic about their behaviour change. At the centre, they have learned to be respectful toward their elders and to be responsible. Under the supervision of the staff and the house parents, they seemed to have given up their vices. A respondent pointed out that he was able to reflect during his stay in the centre and realised that what he did was wrong (*Nga sayop diay to ang iyang gibuhay*).

Majority agreed that their experience had in one way or another affected their lives. Their arrest has made them reflect on what they have done. Most of the respondents particularly the first-time offenders were remorseful. They described their first foray into BBRC as filled with fear and loneliness, which has eased gradually as they adjusted to life inside. The second-time offenders admitted that putting them in BBRC did not change them at all. In effect, it had made them more incorrigible (*bugoy*) and recalcitrant (*salbahe*) since they have learned more dirty tricks from the adult prisoners. Besides, they were able to continue their vices while inside the jail. RRCY, however, has given them a chance to change themselves. It was in RRCY that they learned about values, respect and new ways of relating with others (*nakat-on og batasan nga wala pa makat-uni*).

A repeat offender noted that he had changed in some ways while in RRCY (*Medyo nabu-otan ko sa RRCY*) but he cannot promise that the change will last once

he goes back to the community. *“Naa may mga tintal diha sa kilid, siguro magbantay lang, pero lisod mosaad* (There are always temptations that are difficult to resist. Perhaps I could watch out but it would still be difficult to make promises),” he said. Another repeat offender, however, swore not to commit the same mistake. To him, there is no comparison between RRCY and BBRC. He noted that life is very easy and comfortable in RRCY and he has learned traits that he did not learn outside. Besides, the social workers have explained to him that his previous records would be erased when he reaches 18 if he performs well while on suspended sentence and does not commit another offence after his release from the centre.

EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITY SCOUTS REHABILITATION AND YOUTH GUIDANCE CENTER

As discussed earlier, the Community Scouts Rehabilitation and Youth Guidance Center (CS) is a facility primarily for male CICL, although it also offers services to female CICL. The CS is primarily geared towards diverting children from the formal justice system by providing alternative activities that would facilitate the children’s reintegration into their respective families and communities. Its programmes and services include temporary shelter, counselling, back-to-school programme, value formation, skills and livelihood training, sports and recreation, scouting, and outreach programmes for male and female children within the neighbouring slum areas.

Mediation and dialogue are the main strategies employed by the CS to ensure that CICL, especially first-time offenders, are not charged or prosecuted. It has initiated a dialogue with storeowners and security guards so that children caught shoplifting are brought directly to the centre and not to the police station. Over the years, it has established good linkages with the barangays in the city to facilitate its effort in locating the parents of the children. It also co-ordinates pro-

actively with other government agencies and NGOs to implement its programmes and activities. The Cebu City government has been supporting the centre by providing a monthly budget of Php 22,500 (around US\$ 400).

Children who are admitted to the CS go through the following process.

- A child is brought to the CS by an arresting officer or private citizen; if he is high on drugs, he is temporarily placed in the bunkhouse.
- A CS staff gathers background information on the child.
- The staff contacts and locates the parents through networking with barangay tanods and the CYROs in other police stations.
- When the parents arrive at the CS, they are informed about the situation.
- The staff hands a note to the parent so that he/she can settle with the store management on the stolen item.
- The child is then housed in the conference room while waiting for his parents.
- Once the case is settled at the store level, the management gives a note to the parent to be forwarded to the CS.
- The child is released upon presentation of the note.
- If a case is filed, the CS staff tries to co-ordinate with the other agencies.

It was observed that the CS does not have a child-friendly room where a child can stay while waiting for his/her parents. The city government does not have an alternative rehabilitation centre for those who have a substance abuse problem.

CONDITIONS WITHIN THE CS

All respondents were interviewed by the staff upon admission to the CS. The usual questions included name of parents, their whereabouts and reasons for committing the offence or for running away from home. Those who have been arrested for committing an offence claimed they were padlocked in a holding room for three days before they were released and allowed to join the other children.

The centre has a one-room dormitory. Minors sleep in the same quarter on wooden beds. The staff provide them with mattresses and beddings upon admission. There is a toilet and bathroom inside the room and three more outside. Water is not a problem since the centre has running water supplied by the MCWD. The children can take a bath any time they wish. Toiletries like soap and shampoo are provided by the house parent once a week.

Most of them arrive in the CS with no other clothing aside from what they are wearing. The staff provide them with second-hand clothing usually donated by the other children who have been staying at the centre for sometime. Residents are provided with their own lockers where they can store their belongings. Each locker has a key to prevent stealing from fellow residents. The children have access to the locker only at certain schedules (6am to 9am, 11am to 12:30pm, 4pm to 7pm).

When they get sick, they would usually ask for medicines from the house parent or from any of the staff. If the illness is a little serious, the social worker would usually take the child to a doctor at a nearby health centre for examination. Otherwise, the child is taken to the hospital.

Food is rationed and placed in lunchboxes. Only a few of the respondents complained that the food was not enough. One of the older respondents clarified

that his fellow residents would only complain about rice rations when the viand is delicious (“*Kung lami gani ang pagkaon moreklamo na sila nga kulang ang kan-on*”). Otherwise, everything is just enough and there are times when they are even allowed a second helping. They also have afternoon snacks usually with two pieces of bread. The usual breakfast consists of beef loaf, noodles, macaroni, *buwad* (dried fish), hotdog or fish. The menu for lunch is usually chopsuey and other vegetables, fish, or meat (usually soup bones). Fried fish or meat is served at supper.

Only about half of the respondents admitted they received visits from their mothers or relatives. At most, their mothers or relatives have visited them only once. Usually the children themselves pay their parents a visit instead. The children are allowed to go home at least once a month or during the summer and holidays. They would usually pay for their fare out of what they have saved from their allowance. Those who come from neighbouring provinces had difficulty in visiting their parents or relatives since they could not afford the fare, which is considered expensive.

Rules, Infraction and Sanctions. The following are some of the rules in the CS.

- Wake up at 5am, then say the morning prayer.
- Do all the assigned chores.
- Conserve water.
- Fighting is prohibited.
- Stealing is prohibited.
- Sniffing rugby is prohibited.
- Gambling is prohibited.
- Cigarette and liquors are prohibited.
- *Dili magbugalbugal* (Be respectful to each other, the staff and visitors).
- *Di molakaw nga walay pananghid* (Inform the

staff if you wish to go out).

- Do not entertain girls/girlfriends inside the centre.

Wake up call is at 5am. All residents are then asked to pray. Those who miss the prayer have to pray alone. The children then proceed to do their assigned chores.

One of the most common problems inside the centre is stealing, which is why each child is given a locker for his belongings. Their access to the locker is regulated to minimise stealing. A few of the respondents admitted that some of their co-residents would sometimes go over the adjacent lot occupied by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) to steal aluminium, which they then sell at the junk yards. Moreover, some children who are addicted to rugby would often find ways to sneak rugby inside the centre. If a child was caught sniffing rugby, the staff would then place the child in the isolation room. Some children also managed to sneak out of the centre without permission and would often go to the neighbouring areas to play video *karela* (race).²⁴

The respondents, however, are not clear as to the sanctions for each infraction. Some would say that the staff would just warn the offender while others said that the offender would be placed in the isolation room. Other sanctions mentioned are doing push-ups and bendings. Stealing, sniffing rugby and gambling are also reasons for being sent to the isolation room. The respondents were not clear, however, regarding the number of hours that an offender would have to spend in the isolation room for each infraction. All agreed, however, that the staff records each infraction. The record is used to assess whether the child can avail of privileges such as participation in activities outside the centre or whether

he can leave the centre and return home.

A few of the children confided that their complaints against being placed in the isolation room was not very well taken by the staff. The staff allegedly told them that if they could not discipline them in a manner they think fit, then they would rather send them home even with only one infraction. A child said that he has to watch out, otherwise he might be sent home.

Programmes and Services. Except for the new entrants, all residents in the CS are enrolled at either the nearby public elementary or high school. A new entrant who is admitted when the school year has started cannot be enrolled. School supplies are provided by the centre. Minors attending school are also given a daily allowance of Php 16 (29 cents). Skills training (e.g. welding and painting) is provided by one of the staff to all children.

Other activities include the following.

- Tutorials conducted by teachers from the Cebu State College of Science and Technology (CSC-ST); children are, however, not clear about the frequency and duration of tutorials.
- Scouting, which takes place once a month, is also organised by one of the staff.
- Bible studies initiated by born-again Christians are conducted every Saturday.
- Once-a-month outing usually to the beach is initiated by the staff.
- Value formation
- Sports activities, like basketball and volleyball

24 A very popular but illegal form of gambling that involves betting on horses in a horse race on video.

The residents are also included in seminars and workshops usually conducted by UNICEF and the Cebu City Task Force on Street Children (CCTFSC). Some children have attended seminars on drug awareness, children's congress, cool alternative camp and children's workshop. The staff usually call the residents to a meeting to discuss issues and problems.

Grounds for Release from the CS. The respondents are not quite clear as to the grounds for release from the CS. In some instances, a child decides whether he would like to return home or not. Others clarified that the staff were the ones who make the decisions. If a child wishes to go home but the staff feel that he or his family is not ready, then the child would not be released. A respondent said that a child has been begging to go home but the staff would not allow him since he does not have a clear idea where he would go—to his biological or to his adoptive mother. The respondents, however, agreed that if a child committed several infractions and refused to heed the warnings of the staff, they would usually decide to send him home.

Effect on the Child's Life. All of the child offenders in the centre said their lives were affected by being in the CS. One of the child offenders stated that if it were not for the CS, he would have been in BBRC. "*Luoy unta kaayo ang akong kahintang kung tua pa sa BBRC, walay sakto kaon unya sugo-sugoon sa convict* (My life would have been hell. I would have gone hungry and would have been doing errands for the adult inmates)," he said. Another opined that God has ways of helping someone like him ("*Naa gyod paagi ang Ginoo para ko mausab*"; see Table 3.10).

Majority of the runaways and those voluntarily committed also said their lives were affected by being in the CS. "*Nalipay ko nga nakasulod sa CS* (I am happy that I am in the CS)," was the statement of a child. Another respondent said he is glad that he is in the CS because they are well-attended and cared for there ("*kay maayo*

mi pagkaatiman ug pagkagam"). Perhaps the most telling tale on how hard their life outside the CS was the comment made by one of the children who said, "*Maayo na lang dinhe kay makakaon ug makapahulay ko ug sakto unya makadula kung gusto* (At least, I am able to eat and rest properly here and even have time to play if I want to)." A child who has been in the centre for a few days at the time of the interview, however, revealed that he is having a hard time adjusting to his new life in the centre. He said, "*Naanad man ko nga naay trabaho unya karon walay trabaho nabag-ohan gyod* (I am used to working and suddenly I have no job, I have a hard time adjusting to this condition)."

When asked to describe what their lives would have been if they had not entered the CS, three out of the six child offenders said they probably would have been in prison or *bugoy na kaayo* (incorrigible and uncontrollable). The runaways and the voluntarily committed said they would probably have vices and would have spent their time as *tambays* (vagrants).

According to the children's own assessment, their stay has produced positive outcomes: *nagbag-o* (change in behaviour), *nawala ang bisyo* (able to stop the vices), *nadisiplina* (becoming disciplined) and learning about many things such as respect and skills.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Most of the children have plans for the future (see Table 3.11), the most common of which was to finish or complete high school in CS. Some of the respondents said if only the centre would allow them, they would like to stay in the CS even after high school so they could proceed to college or at least finish a vocational course. Three respondents even signified their desire to become police officers. A child explained that he would like to help other children like himself ("*Gusto makatabang sa mga bata nga sama kanako*"). Other plans include going home after graduation and seek-

ing employment to help one's family. A child who has been abandoned by his parents said that he intends to look for his parents upon finishing school.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CICL

Minor inmates from BBRC offered the following recommendations to minimize the number of children going to jail (see Table 3.12 below).

- Foremost among their recommendations was for parents to shower their children with love, care and attention. Constant supervision is also necessary. Children should be disciplined but the discipline should not be too harsh to the extent that it becomes abusive. Children from broken families opined that families should be united.
- Friends and neighbours can give the children what they need most, which is good advice. As it is, the peer group and neighbours are the ones who lead the children astray (*"Ang barkada ug silingan mao pay mosulsul"*). They should show the children the right examples. Neighbours could also help CICL by not making fun of those who have experienced life in jail. They should not be judgmental of those who have been in prison. Instead, they should give the children another chance and provide them employment.
- The government could provide extra-curricular activities like sports fests and make sure that all children are in school. Since poverty is one of the main reasons why some children are in jail, the government should provide the family with livelihood or at least provide for the basic needs of the poor. Tambays should be given jobs so that they would not engage in vices. Curfews should be instituted so that children would not roam the streets at night. Rounding up of street children and placing them in orphanages would also help minimize the number of children in jail. Minors from RRCY added, however, that child offenders should not be placed in jail. Rather, they should be committed to RRCY and similar centres so they will change their behaviour.
- NGOs could help by initiating activities that divert the attention of children from unwholesome activities or bad influence.

IV Juvenile Justice Process: Trends, Gaps, Duty Bearers' Perspectives and Impact

This section summarises the trends and gaps in juvenile justice based on the children's experiences in Cebu. The views of the duty bearers clarify some of the issues raised and enrich our understanding of juvenile justice in actual practice. The impact of the process on the children is assessed by stages in the justice administration process.

Apprehension

TRENDS

- Not all arrests were made by the police. In some instances, the complainant himself/herself or the security guards of establishments were the ones who brought the child offender to police custody. At times, the arrest was done by a police officer accompanied by a tanod.
- Seldom were the complaints brought to the barangay. In cases where these were brought to the barangay, the barangay authorities or the tanod would still send the child to the police since the barangay has no holding centre.
- Most of the children claimed they were handcuffed when they were arrested.
- Most of them were allegedly arrested without the proper warrant. Some were arrested on mere suspicions or for having a previous record. Others alleged that the evidence against them was planted.
- Some experienced verbal or physical abuse by the arresting officer.
- Most of them did not undergo physical check-up. If they did, the check-up was a formality. According to the children, they were threatened, not to mention the physical abuse inflicted upon them; otherwise, they would suffer again.

- Most children said they were informed of the reason of their arrest. However, few were informed of the rights of the accused. Of those informed, the most common right is the right to contact parents.
- CICL in Cebu City claimed that the police did not exert enough effort to contact their parents. The police would usually ask for the names and addresses of the parents. Only in instances when the parents can be contacted by phone did the police try to locate them.
- In other cities, most of the child offenders were able to contact their families. Some called up their parents or guardians personally. Others made contact through neighbours and friends who happened to witness the arrest.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- Being arrested on a Friday or a weekend, which meant detention in the police precinct
- Police brutality reportedly experienced by many children
- Minors being forced to admit the offence
- Spending more than one day in the precinct cell
- No separate cell for children at the precinct level
- Extremely cramped and unsanitary precinct cells
- Non-provision of food at the precinct
- Apprehended children not visited by parents or family members

PLEASANT EXPERIENCE

- Receiving *dalaw* (visit) from parents, relatives and friends

GAPS

- The WCD is open only until 5pm.
- The police did not try hard enough to locate parents or guardians before the investigation. Some parents knew about the arrest through information provided by friends. Others learned about the apprehension when the child is already detained in jail.
- Children were not informed of the rights of the accused.
- There is no strict monitoring of the conduct of arresting officers.
- There are no separate cells for child offenders at the precincts.
- The basic needs of children are not provided.
- There is no intervention from the local social worker at the instance of arrest particularly in Cebu City.
- There is a lack of information dissemination among children regarding the consequences of shoplifting.
- There is a lack of co-ordination among the different agencies concerned.

DUTY BEARERS' PERSPECTIVES

The PNP regularly conducts basic training among its new recruits for six months. Training includes Rights of Prisoner, Gender Sensitivity, and Women and Child Protection. Only in recent years have the training covered such topics as the UN CRC, Children in Extremely Difficult Circumstances (CEDC), and the Proper Handling of Children As a Victim, Accused and Witness. Older recruits have not undergone this kind of training. Problems arise when trained police personnel are transferred post. As observed by a CYRO, the treatment of children depends on whether or not

she/he knows the parents of the child. Maltreatment of children by some police officers has been confirmed in Cebu City.

The CYRS or the WCDs are open from 8am to 5pm with the exception of the CYRS in Cebu City based in the Community Scouts, which is open until 10pm. When a child is apprehended beyond the regular office hours or during weekends or holidays, he/she is detained in the police precinct. The barangay tanod has no authority to hold the child beyond the required period of eight hours following his/her arrest. Besides, the barangay does not have a holding centre and no appropriation for food. The child is handcuffed on one wrist upon apprehension to prevent him/her from escaping. Otherwise, he/she can make a fast run and the arresting officer has to chase him/her around. Community members observed that children are handcuffed because some resist arrest.

There is a shortage of social workers in the Cebu City Social Welfare Services (CCSWS). A social worker is sent to the area in response to the call of a concerned citizen. Since most cases are referred to the CYRO or the Community Scouts, the DSWD focuses on preventive programmes. Other than the social worker assigned to the Community Scouts, local social workers in Cebu City do not play a visible role at the barangay level at the instance of arrest of child offenders.

In Mandaue City, Lapulapu City, Talisay City and Consolacion, diversionary efforts take place at the police level in co-ordination with the local social welfare office. The City Social Welfare Office (CSWO) tries to settle the case so that no case would be filed against the child. He/she is given a warning and or is required to do community service such as cleaning the surroundings. In Mandaue City, the CSWO has initiated mother's classes and information drives to make

parents more aware of their responsibilities. Among the services provided by the CSWO to child offenders in Lapulapu City are as follows:

- Contacting and locating the parents;
- Counselling both parents and the child;
- Providing food to the child detained at the police station;
- Food assistance (such as rice) to parents who cannot work because they have to attend a hearing;
- Transportation allowance to parents who do not have money to attend their child's hearing; and
- Encouraging children to go back to school by providing them with school supplies.

It is relatively easier for the WCD in the four localities outside Cebu City to co-ordinate with the local social welfare office, which is adjacent or located a block away from the police station. Cases involving children are easier to mediate in the rural areas than the cities because people in the former are more open to amicable settlement.

In all cities, the police pointed out that the police stations do not have a proper waiting area while the parents of the child are being located.

IMPACT

When the complaint against the child is not referred to the barangay, the child loses the opportunity for his/her case to be settled amicably. Without the assistance of a social worker and in the absence of the parents or guardian, the child is left to his own device. Such a situation increases his/her vulnerability. Yet, intervention at the very instance of apprehension is limited. As a result, many have to go through the formal judicial process.

Prosecution

TRENDS

- Most complaints against child offenders were not brought to the barangay for conciliation.
- The children could not explain what happened at this stage. All they could say was they were brought to the Capitol (Palace of Justice) and then to BBRC or other jails.
- Majority of the children claimed they were not informed of their rights, and their parents were not present during the filing of the case.
- Majority maintained that there were no questions asked. They were merely told to sit or stand and wait. "*Patindugon ra man mi, unya mao ra dayon* (We were made to stand and that was it)." Thereafter, they were asked to sign "something," which they claimed they did not know exactly what.
- Some children were informed of whether or not their case was bailable, including the amount of the bail.
- Many could not post bail because it was beyond their means.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE

- Not having their parents around during the filing of the case

PLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- Anticipation of the hearing: "*Maghulat ra sa hearing* (Waiting for the hearing)"
- One instance when a judge asked the police to remove the handcuff since the offender was just a child

GAPS

- At present, the barangay justice system (*katarungang pambarangay*) does not seem to cover cases involving CICL.
- The Council for the Protection and Welfare of Children is functional only in very few barangays. Barangay authorities are not equipped to handle cases involving child offenders.
- The cases of some children were referred to the prosecutor beyond the eight-hour period prescribed under Art. 125 of the Revised Penal Code as amended by Executive Order No. 272.
- Children were not aware of what is happening to them at this stage.
- Investigation proceeded despite the absence of the parents or guardian.
- Apparently, no legal counsel was assigned to assist the children at the stage of prosecution.

DUTY BEARERS' PERSPECTIVES

In MTCs, there are no prosecutors specifically assigned to attend to children and youth since these are not family courts. In RTC Branches 22, 24 and 14 in Cebu City, the prosecutors handle all cases pertinent to family matters. There are no prosecutors exclusively for child offenders. The Mandaue and Lapulapu RTCs also have no prosecutors specifically assigned to children.

In principle, lawyers from the PAO are supposed to serve as the defence counsel of CICL. However, this is not realised at the police precinct or at the inquest or preliminary investigation because PAO lawyers are not usually informed when a child is arrested.

IMPACT

CICL have difficulty recounting their experiences at this stage. In the absence of proper guidance or counsel, they did not understand the process except

whether the case is bailable or not. Since the majority could not post bail, many were sent to jail pending arraignment and trial.

Correction

TRENDS

- Upon entering the jail, majority of male CICL experienced arbor from fellow inmates, while females received verbal threats from other inmates.
- Bodily harm was not inflicted upon new entrants.
- There were no beddings. If there were, sleeping facilities were shared.
- Food ration was not enough; rice was insufficient.
- The cell in the BBRC was overcrowded and unsanitary.
- Female children were accommodated in the same cell as female adult inmates in all detention centres.
- Toilets were unsanitary and proper hygiene was not observed.
- Medicines were in short supply; expired medicines were reportedly given to inmates.
- Male offenders learned vices inside the jail.
- Except for very few children who were visited by private lawyers, majority did not seem to have a lawyer assigned to handle their cases.
- Minors were detained for at least a month before their cases were arraigned. Delay was caused partly by the lack of follow-up.
- The schooling of CICL who were enrolled at the time of the arrest was disrupted. The mental

development of CICL inside the jail was very limited.

- Majority were visited by family and friends.
- Constructive activities to pre-occupy the children inside the jail were either very limited or practically absent. Activities frequently mentioned by CICL were Bible studies, which they admitted did not interest them.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- The experience of arbor, which was very common
- As experienced by a few, being subjected to takal by fellow inmates for violations committed inside the jail
- Constant hunger since food ration was limited
- Contracting skin diseases due to the dirty water supply in the BBRC; many suffering from scabies were not treated
- Experience of hupong since the children slept on concrete flooring owing to lack of sleeping facilities
- Awaiting news regarding their court cases that took a long time because of the processing
- Resorting to boreum when they felt sad or lonely especially when they did not have visitors

PLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- Being visited by family, relatives or friends
- Getting entertainment: “*Lingaw man sa sulod*” (Various forms of entertainment are available at the BBRC, such as *betamax* [video] viewing and sing-along)
- Being overwhelmed by new experiences: “*Naay daghan makita* (There are many things to see)”
- The sobering effect of confinement: “*Dinhi ra makatugpa*” (The only time the child is sober)

- Feeling of remorse by first-time offenders for the offence they have committed
- Sense of camaraderie developed by child offenders among themselves while inside the jail
- Acceptance of being inside the jail. To some, they have a place to eat and sleep. In the BBRC, children partake of the food brought by the visitors of adult inmates.
- Ample supply of water in the Talisay City Jail for bath, doing the laundry and for drinking

GAPS

- Supper served too early at 4pm
- Children did not have a clear sense of how long they have stayed in jail or how long they have waited for their trial.
- Vices were present inside the jails, as well as illegal substances such as metamphetamine hydrochloride (popularly known as shabu), marijuana and rugby.
- A few complained about the lack of transparency regarding the sinking fund collected from inmates inside the jail.
- In Talisay, the children' cell is located just along the street and is not fenced at all. It has a very big side window where shabu could easily be slipped through, as one CICL jokingly remarked.

DUTY BEARERS' PERSPECTIVES

Security is the top priority of jail authorities. Owing to the lack of resources, the basic needs of CICL inside the jail were barely met. Jail authorities were very open to outside intervention initiated by the NGOs, civic and religious groups and practicum students.

The Mandaue City Jail has initiated an early release programme for inmates who show good behaviour. Early release of prisoners including children meant a savings

of Php 200,000 for the city government in 2001. The Mandaue City government recognised its effort during the City Charter Day celebration in 2002.

The two-hectare Lapulapu City Reformatory Center was chosen as the “BJMP City Jail of the Year, 2000-2001” for its beautification and livelihood programme for the inmates and good management by instilling respect and discipline among both the jail staff and the inmates.

Jail wardens in all detention centres interviewed expressed the need to clarify the procedure concerning child offenders who have reached 18 while in custody. In the meantime, the usual practice is to allow them to continue their confinement in the children’s cell. A few were allowed to transfer to the adult cell upon their own volition. In the absence of a manual of operation for the Cebu provincial jail, the jail authority is at a loss as to how to treat a child who tries to escape.

To address the problems of congestion and segregation from adult prisoners, CCTFSC spearheaded the construction of Operation Second Chance, a detention centre for child offenders in Cebu City. On 10 August 2002, the CICL in the BBRC were transferred to the new facility located in Kalunasan, Cebu City with separate quarters for male and female. It is managed by the BJMP, which donated the lot, and administered by the Management Board. A memorandum of agreement spelled out the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board members, which include the Family Court, the BJMP, the City of Cebu, the CCTFSC, DSWD Region 7, the DILG and the Cebu City Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children (CCCPWC).

Originally built as a drug rehabilitation centre, the facility, located in a six-hectare lot in Maghaway, Talisay City, was converted to be the new Talisay City Jail. Of the six cottages or buildings, one is intended for the children and another for female adult inmates. The new jail started operation in the third quarter of 2002.

IMPACT

Rehabilitation programmes inside the detention centres remain wanting. A few NGOs try to fill the gaps, but educational opportunities are limited. Deprivation of continuous schooling particularly among CICL at the high school level puts them at a great disadvantage.

CICL find solace among fellow inmates. Some become members of gangs inside the detention centres. Their yearning for love, belongingness and security is telling. The preference to stay in jail despite its conditions, as expressed by a few children, sheds some light into their level of deprivation outside prison.

Confinement exposes CICL to negative influences. Some have learned vices such as smoking, gambling, drinking and using narcotics. Others have become hardened. As observed by a jail warden, “*Ang uban inig sulod itoy pa kaayo, pero abtan ug pila ka adlaw, makitan nimo pwerte nang patinga* (Some children were like puppies when they first entered the jail; a few days later they have become rough).” A parent also revealed, “*Misamot kasalbahi paggawas sa BBRC* (He has become even more incorrigible upon his release from the BBRC).” Though sexual abuse of children by adult inmates in BBRC cannot be substantiated nor admitted publicly, an outreach worker commented, “*Himoong asawa-asawa ang mga bata* (Children are treated like spouses).”

Courts

TRENDS

- Most male child offenders were handcuffed on their way to the court.
- Only a handful were visited by lawyers. It is very rare that children are visited by PAO lawyers.
- Majority met their lawyers for the first time on the day of the hearing itself.
- Since they did not have prior counsel, children tended to depend on the advice of their fellow inmates.
- CICL did not have a clear sense of how long it took for their cases to progress.
- CICL usually had to wait for a month and a half before they were arraigned.
- Very few were visited by a social worker before arraignment.
- Even the repeat offenders had difficulty describing what really happened during the trial.
- Very few parents attended the trials and those who did were usually the parents of first-time offenders.
- English was the language used by the bench with an interpreter provided by the court.
- Children narrated that the lawyer would just ask their names and the offence committed. Often-times, the lawyer would say, "*Amina na lang Dong kay gamay ra ang kaso* (Just plead guilty to the charge since the case is a child one)." He would then advise the child to enter his plea.
- CICL opined that lawyers neither took the time in ascertaining what really happened nor did she/he

ask the accused for his/her version of the story. The lawyer merely relied on the affidavit prepared by the police and did not bother to explain to the child the implications of pleading guilty to the offence for as long as the case can be disposed of in one sitting.

- Since the majority would often plead guilty, trials of child offenders would usually take only one hearing at the most. They often pleaded guilty so they would be released immediately as many have already over served their sentences.
- Most of the children were uncertain as to when the court decision would be promulgated regarding their cases. In Mandaue and Lapulapu, however, most of the cases have been filed and their arraignments have been set. Most of them have access to legal assistance through the PAO.
- In Talisay, all male child offenders have not yet been arraigned, though some of them have already been detained for more than three months.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- CICL's lack of understanding of the process
- Frequent postponement of hearings
- Absence of parents during trials
- Delayed processing and distribution of release orders

PLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- A child's release from the BBRC right after the hearing because he has already over-served his sentence
- A PAO lawyer's remark that was said to have given hope to a young client²⁵

25 The lawyer, who was defending a child offender in Mandaue City Jail, has advised his young client not to admit or confess to the crime because he said he believes they have a good chance of winning the case owing to lack of evidence.

GAPS

- There are no separate courts for children in Mandaue and Lapulapu.
- Delayed trials in Consolacion and Talisay because the cases had to be filed in the RTC. Since both have no RTCs, cases in Consolacion have to be filed at the Mandaue RTC while those in Talisay, at the Cebu City RTC.

DUTY BEARERS' PERSPECTIVES

Male child offenders were handcuffed on their way to the court to prevent them from escaping. Otherwise, the escorting guard would be sanctioned or suspended.

As a matter of policy, all cases involving children have to bear a stamp “MINOR” on the case files, which are colour-coded so that these can be forwarded to the family courts. For grave offences, the receiving fiscal in the RTC issues a subpoena and makes a preliminary investigation. The accused is then given 15 days to file his/her counter affidavit. In practice, however, the case files are not colour-coded and no prosecutor is specifically assigned to assess cases involving children. The cases have to be randomly assigned or raffled once a week to determine which branch would hear the case. The case is then calendared. The arraignment is scheduled 10 to 15 days from the time the court receives the information from the prosecutor. However, it takes time to deliver the notice to the concerned parties (parents, complainants and the witness as the case may be). Besides, it takes 15 days for the RTC social worker to prepare the background information report or case study. It usually takes at least 60 days before a case can be set for trial.

In some instances, however, papers are inadvertently filed at the MTCs instead. If a case is filed at the MTC when it is supposed to fall under the jurisdiction of the RTC, it still has to be re-raffled when the

case is forwarded to the RTC. Then the case has to be calendared again. Provincial cases are further delayed because the hearing of these cases in the family court is scheduled only once a week. At times, the provincial prosecutor is not available, not ready or is absent on the day of the hearing.

A trial is delayed because the lawyer of the defendant or the complainant is absent. The case of a child offender who has committed a crime with an adult is further delayed if the age of the child is not stated in the case file. Re-scheduling takes at least two weeks or even more than a month. To speed up the case disposition, Judge Pampio Abarintos of RTC Branch 22 has filed a request for the Supreme Court's permission to allow hearings or trials to be conducted in designated rooms in Operation Second Chance.

The PAO lawyer seldom meets the child before arraignment. This happens because the lawyer receives the court calendar only a day before the scheduled arraignment in most instances. However, he is expected to visit the child when the case goes beyond arraignment to prepare him for trial. However, this seldom happens since most cases are decided during the arraignment. Due to delay in the judicial process, it is more practical for the child to plead guilty; otherwise prolonged trial would further delay their release.

DSWD 7 has two senior social workers assigned to look after the cases of child offenders. Since the RTC has its own social workers, the regional social workers concentrate on cases that are filed at the MTC level to avoid duplication of work. However, social workers from the DSWD or the RTC extend assistance only to children who are first-time offenders. No social worker is assigned to attend to the cases of the recidivists. The regional social workers also reported that some children who are released on recognisance (ROR) do not report regularly to the RTC or the regional social worker. There are also instances when guardians who

expressed willingness to take responsibility over the child on ROR did not monitor the child who is in his/her custody.

The record of a child who has served his suspended sentence in RRCY is kept confidential as if he had not committed any crime at all. The DSWD, however, does not have a standard operating procedure to inform the police once the child is released from RRCY. There was a case wherein a former child offender asked for DSWD intervention when his previous record appeared in his application for police clearance. Though a child's record is kept confidential upon the preparation of a termination report and eventual release following the court order, it could be used to support his application for probation if he commits a crime when he becomes an adult provided he did not commit another crime during the interim.

IMPACT

CICL's lack of understanding of the judicial process is aggravated by indefinite and sometimes long waits for trial. Hence, many would just plead guilty. By the time of the trial, some have already over-served their sentences. It is said that justice delayed is justice denied. Yet, children look forward to their trial so that a decision could be promulgated. Some recidivists are, however, familiar with the process. They even bargain with the judge regarding their sentences before they decide to enter their plea. Some have availed of suspended sentences and few were ROR.

Community

REHABILITATION IN RRCY AND BALAY PASILUNGAN

TRENDS

- The children were transferred from the jail to the RRCY upon direct court order issued by the judge. Because the processing of a release order takes time, some had to wait for two months before the transfer.
- Newcomers in the RRCY are first isolated in a room before they were allowed to join the other residents.
- CICL in the RRCY are provided with clothing and other personal effects. Each has his/her own bed.
- The daily schedule is structured and routine in the RRCY.
- Foster parents supervise the children in the RRCY and look after their needs.
- For misbehaviour or attempt to abscond, the usual punishment for the children in Balay Pasilungan was dishwashing. Those in the RRCY were placed in the isolation room to cool off before punishment was meted out. Those who misbehaved also underwent counselling;
- There were efforts to educate the children. Elementary classes are conducted by the Department of Education (DepEd) inside the RRCY compound, but high school education is not provided. Children in Balay Pasilungan are sent to formal schooling at the elementary and high school levels. Non-formal education was conducted among the out-of-school youth.
- Livelihood and skills training have been initiated – farming in RRCY and sewing and culinary arts in Balay Pasilungan.

- Children were exposed to value and spiritual formation and seminars on drug awareness.
- CICL in the RRCY had difficulty adjusting to their life at the centre. Visitation by family members is rare. In Balay Pasilungan, the children were allowed to visit their families once a month.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE

- Loneliness and boredom in faraway RRCY (“*Min-gaw kayo*”)

PLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- Food is enough in RRCY. Milk was often served at breakfast and snacks were even provided.
- The residents can watch TV and play different sports.
- The visit and success story of a former child offender in the RRCY who is now a businessman in the United States has inspired and motivated others in the RRCY.
- Unlike the jails, children who misbehaved were not punished by co-inmates but underwent counselling.
- Children in Balay Pasilungan are allowed home visits.

GAPS

- Children in the RRCY who are in high school cannot continue their schooling.
- Some children still managed to evade the strict rule against smoking inside the RRCY.
- Because the walls in the RRCY are not too high, some children have attempted to escape and a few eventually did.
- Some judges do not allow children who are charged with grievous offences such as rape to enrol in school while they undergo rehabilitation in Balay Pasilungan.

DUTY BEARERS’ PERSPECTIVES

RRCY

In the RRCY, CICL are admitted based on the following criteria or indicators:

- The person is a male child offender who is committed by the Court to serve his suspended sentence in the centre;
- His life is at risk if he is placed in the community; and
- No parent or guardian in the community can provide the necessary support for his rehabilitation.

The following programmes and services are provided to CICL residing in the rehabilitation centre:

- Elementary education provided by the DepEd;
- Spiritual development;
- One-on-one and group counselling;
- Skills training (hollow block making and cooking);
- Sports and recreation; and
- Livelihood (farming).

The following are the conditions for release:

- Respect for staff;
- Behaviour change; and
- Change in attitude.

Balay Pasilungan

Balay Pasilungan has the following criteria for admission:

- Preferably first-time male offenders;
- Referrals by the court for rehabilitation – those on ROR or those serving suspended sentence; and

- Walk-in or voluntary commitment – those referred by DSWD, CCSWS and other NGOs or children who have committed an offence but no case has been filed against them.

The admission of a CICL proceeds as follows:

- The jail coordinator makes a preliminary assessment of the child.
- Upon satisfactory assessment, the jail coordinator contacts the PAO lawyer and the RTC social worker and recommends that the child be committed in Balay Pasilungan.
- The social worker determines whether the child has any parent for purposes of future reintegration.
- The PAO lawyer and social worker recommend to the judge the child's placement in Balay Pasilungan.

Balay Pasilungan offers the following services to its residents:

- One-on-one counselling;
- Guided Group Interaction (GGI) to share ideas and opinions and to showcase talents;
- Value formation conducted by religious groups;
- Drug awareness and leadership training;
- Educational assistance; and
- Skills training.

Children are released based on the following considerations:

- Results of a consultation/conference conducted by Balay Pasilungan staff with the CICL and his parents.

- The child puts his plans in writing and affixes his signature. This document serves as a basis for Balay's recommendation to the judge for the child's release and for monitoring him after his release.
- The Balay Pasilungan staff prepares a termination report, which is then submitted to the court.
- The record of the child is deleted upon his release.

On Rehabilitation

- Children have difficulty adjusting to the structured life in the RRCY since they are used to life in the streets.
- Children absconded either because they missed their families, their friends or their vices. Most often, it is the latter that they miss.
- Education is important to divert children's attention to productive activities.
- It is difficult to change the behaviour of children. "*Mangawat bisan unsa ug pabayloan ug cigarillo* (They steal anything just to exchange the item with cigarette)"; "*Usahay ang sabon nga gi-issue sa uban kawaton ug dad-on ug iuli sa ilaha* (Sometimes they steal the soap ration of others and bring it home)."
- Punishments merely provide immediate and temporary remedy.
- Change is temporary and superficial unless a more proactive rehabilitation is instituted.
- The RRCY is run like an institution. The children are more reserved than those in Balay Pasilungan, where children are free to express themselves and play in a homey atmosphere. The staff also regard the children as their own or their younger brothers.

COMMUNITY RESPONSES

Community Roving Operations

Tanods in Mandaue and Lapulapu conduct roving operations and arrest children who are loitering in public places particularly the market. The children are then turned over to the CSWO, who initiates counselling to parents and children. In Mandaue City, tanods sponsor a *pulong-pulong* (dialogue) among parents, children, police and social worker.

In Cebu City, a multi-agency task force composed of the CCTFSC and the CCCWPC — in co-ordination with the DSWD; DCPO; City Traffic Operations and Management (CITOM); Commission on Human Rights; Cebu City Disaster Coordinating Council; End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) and the City Health Department started implementing “*Oplan Sagip Bata* (Operation Rescue a Child)” — was formed on 7 January 2002. The purpose of the operation is to discourage children from roaming the streets since it is very unsafe for them.

During its first implementation in January, the task force “rescued” 109 children. Of the 109 children, 10 were caught sniffing rugby. Complaints were filed against these 10 children who were then brought to the Community Scouts for custody while the remaining 99 children were brought to RTC Branch 22. The parents were made to sign a waiver promising that they would no longer allow their children to roam the streets, otherwise, a complaint for violation of Republic Act 7610 (Child Welfare Act) would be filed against them if their children were apprehended for the second time. After signing the waiver, the court ordered the release of the children to their parents.

A second operation was conducted last June 28 when 58 children were “rescued” by the task force. Of the 58 children, three were “rescued” for the second time

by members of the task force. Child abuse charges were filed against the parents of the three children while the rest of the parents were made to sign the same waiver.

The operation drew mixed reactions from the public. While the task force use the word “rescued,” some cause-oriented groups who opposed the operation alleged that the manner by which the programme was implemented was no different from arresting the children. The children themselves told reporters they were arrested. Some children also alleged that the police officers fooled and enticed them with gifts prompting them to board the vehicle. Despite the controversy, the Cebu City government pledges to continue to round up children who roam the city streets.

FREELAVA’s Children’s Justice Committee

FREELAVA, an NGO working with CICL, has helped organise Children’s Justice Committees (CJC) in several pilot barangays.

The barangays used to follow the old procedure for handling CICL, which varied depending on the arresting officer, the offence committed and where the child comes from. For offences wherein there are no complainants such as rugby sniffing, the barangay captain or the tanod has the discretion whether to file an offence. Usually, first- and second-time offenders are released with a stiff warning. In some outposts, the child is also asked to clean the surroundings. However, if the complainant insists on filing a case, and if an attempt to settle the case involving a child particularly below 14 year old was unsuccessful, the tanod has no choice but to file a case against the child.

In most instances, however, private complainants opt to settle the case especially if the offender is a child. If the case is settled, the child is then turned over to the

parents with a stiff warning for both the parents and the child. On cases involving a child who comes from another barangay, it was found to be more practical to refer the case to the police. The barangay has neither human power to locate the parents who cannot be contacted without time and effort nor does it have the budget allocation for the subsistence of arrested children. Besides, the tanod is not authorised to hold the child beyond the required period of eight hours. Under such circumstances, the barangay captain decides whether to release the child or file a case against him.

With the implementation of the new programme, however, the tanod must first inform the CJC who are members of the lupon so that it can mediate and try to settle the case. Even if the police arrests a child, no case shall be filed unless attempts are made to settle the issue at the barangay level.

Bidlisiw's Programme for Abused and Exploited Children

Bidlisiw, an NGO based in Cebu City, has adopted an integrated family development strategy promoting “people’s consciousness and motivation about shared responsibilities in order to acquire productive skills and continually improve their capacities.” Aside from engaging in community outreach education/counselling through peer education programme, and referrals for health care, Bidlisiw also provides back-to-school assistance, skills training and alternative livelihood activities for target clientele as part of the interventions in its programmes.

Bidlisiw does not have direct interventions for CICL. Its programme for CICL is part of the Programme for Abused and Exploited Children (PAEC), which started in July 1999 and funded by SC-UK. PAEC is implemented in three barangays in Cebu City, namely,

Suba, Sawang Calero and Duljo, and one barangay in Talisay. In the beginning, Bidlisiw focused mainly on the abused and exploited children and was not conscious of the presence of CICL. However, in the course of implementing PAEC, the staff realised that the issues confronting the abused and exploited children are very complex. Some of their beneficiaries are not only abused and exploited but are also CICL. Hence, PAEC’s thrust was broadened to include interventions for CICL. However, the intervention is not direct and is included in the services that the staff have already outlined for abused and exploited children. Among the services are one-on-one counselling, group therapy, teen centre activities and peer support session. Teen centre activities include structured plays, film showing and other diversion activities. Children participate in decision-making regarding the kind of activity to be undertaken.

IMPACT

Confinement inside the RRCY has given the children a chance to change. They have become remorseful of their past actions and learned the importance of values such as respect towards elders. They tended to forget their vices while inside the RRCY though they were not quite sure how they can cope with temptations once they are out of the centre. A few tried to abscond because they are not used to the structured life in the centre.

Having undergone some values orientation, children in Balay Pasilungan have developed respect for themselves and for others. The trainings have enhanced their control over their urge for vices. Through counselling and the GGI, they have broadened their view of the world. They have learned to be patient and to plan for the future. As one child puts it, he began to dream again.

Reintegration

TRENDS

- Minor offenders who returned to their communities found it difficult to adjust considering the prejudice of the neighbours. Being stigmatised as *napriso* or *gikan sa prisohan* (ex-convict) was difficult enough even though the neighbours said it jokingly;
- Returning children were anxious about applying for a job because they felt that employers would hesitate to accept a person with criminal records; and
- Children were uncertain about being able to say “no” to friends. They were apprehensive that they might be tempted by their barkada and revert to their old habits (*matental man sa barkada*).

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

- Being called an ex-convict
- Lack of parental support despite the child's efforts to change

PLEASANT EXPERIENCE

- Coming home and being together with the family

GAPS

- Lack of follow-up on CICL who have returned to the community; absence of monitoring of the child and the family
- Shortage of social workers or counsellors at the community level

- Lack of understanding and support from the community: “*Hugaw mi sa mata sa tawo ug puslan hugaw ang pagtan-aw mao nga padayonon na lang* (We are trash in the eyes of society and because we are regarded as such, we are prone to do wrong)”

DUTY BEARERS' PERSPECTIVES

- Some parents refuse to take their children back.
- It is difficult to monitor the children once they have returned home to their parents. Some parents would follow the program faithfully for a few months but would often forget about it as time passes.
- Rehabilitation is a long-term process. A child may show behaviour change while in the centre but may easily revert to his/her old ways once he/she returns to the family. Parental support and supervision is critical.
- Parent-child dialogue and counselling must be initiated. Counselling the parents on their roles and responsibilities is also necessary.

IMPACT

Due to the lack of understanding and support from the community, CICL have low self-esteem. The environment is not conducive to change. Without parental supervision and after-care services, the child faces the risk of falling into the vicious cycle of neglect, barkada, criminality and detention. Mitigating measures or addressing short term needs prove to be viable in the short term, but the transformation of CICL require long term and sustained efforts from different stakeholders. Otherwise, their future is at stake.

V Summary and Conclusion

CICL Basic Profile

Most CICL are males belonging to the 15-16 age bracket. Majority have attained elementary education but eight out of ten are out of school. They stopped schooling at about 14 years old due to lack of financial support or dropped out because of bad company. They come from big families with an average size of 7 members and as many as 13 siblings.

Police intake records showed 5,951 CICL in Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapulapu City, Talisay City and Consolacion from 1999-2001. Of the five localities, the Cebu City Police Office had the highest incidence of children apprehended at 77 % with an average intake of 128 per month. The percentage of children arrested constitutes 3.4 % of the total child population in Cebu City, 1.1 % in Mandaue City, 1.5 % in Lapulapu City, 0.2 in Talisay City, 0.9 in Consolacion and 3.4 in Cebu Province.

Contributing Factors

FAMILY

The parents of the majority of CICL are alive, most of whom live together. However, almost half of those in the BBRC come from non-traditional households. Six out of ten CICL were not living with their parents at the time of the arrest. About a fifth of the fathers of the CICL were unemployed. Many of the mothers do not work outside the home but those who did were either vendors or laundry women. The average monthly income is Php 5,530 with the lowest at Php 800. Three out of ten CICL have reportedly been mauled or beaten mostly by their fathers. Since most parents are preoccupied with daily subsistence, they do not attend to their children. There is a communication gap, if not breakdown of communication, between parents and children as children are expected to obey and not to question parental authority.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Eight out of ten CICL are members of a barkada who loiter around or engage in drinking, shabu sessions and snatching. Shabu and rugby are the most popular substances used by the CICL. In the face of parental neglect or lack of parental guidance, children find peer pressure too strong to resist. In general, about eight out of ten CICL committed the crime with an accomplice who is usually another child. Female CICL, however, tend to commit an offence alone.

The prevailing environment in the neighbourhood influences the upbringing of children. Adults including parents enmeshed in “illegal activities” such as gambling and drugs provide bad examples to children and youth. Against the rising incidence of drug addiction, crime and domestic violence in the neighbourhood, children and youth are prone to become insensitive to deteriorating peace and order. They tend to regard it as part of normal everyday life. Initially, a few children were prompted by adults including the parents themselves to engage in illegal activities. Despite their low educational attainment and lack of skills, these disadvantaged children are expected to contribute to the meagre family income. They resort to snatching, theft and robbery as survival strategies in the face of poverty. Gang membership, increasing consumerism and exposure to hardened criminals in the jails without proper rehabilitation are some of the factors that contribute to recidivism.

SELF

Adolescence is a difficult period as teenagers try to adjust to the physical and psychological changes in their systems. As adolescents, they would like to try something new, test limits and challenge authority. Their situation can be further compounded by parental neglect. Based on their own assessment, six out of ten CICL violate the law due to personal reasons such as misconduct or temptation. The environment does not

provide them with adequate guidance and support to enable them to resist peer pressure and temptations. For those who live on the street, the race for survival is even more compelling.

Trend in Violations

The most common offences committed by child offenders are theft, robbery and rugby sniffing for the males, and theft and possession of shabu for the females. The arresting officer is usually the police except in Cebu City where six out of ten arrests were made by house detectives or security guards of establishments for shoplifting. Few arrests were made by the barangay tanods. Most of the children are first-time offenders. All of the recidivists except one are males. Many of the repeat offenders have transgressed the law twice. The average duration of detention in jail lasts for five months.

In the police records, almost 80 % of the crimes committed by first time offenders are crimes against property majority of which are incidences of shoplifting. While crimes against property committed by second time offenders are slightly lower (51.7%), the proportion of substance abuse cases among second timers is higher by almost three times compared to the first timers, 37.6 % against 14.1 %.

Trend in Diversion

The diversion rate is very high at the CYRS primarily because of the dialogue and agreement between the CYRS and storeowners. The cases settled at the police level in other localities may be much lower, but the WCDs have also referred many cases to the DSWD, the barangays and Balay Pasilungan. In Ermita, one of FREELAVA's pilot barangays that has a functioning Children Justice Committee, the relatively high diver-

sion rate takes the form of amicable settlements through mediation, release upon stiff warning and community work such as cleaning the tanod outpost.

Places where Incidence of Offence by CICL is High

There is a high concentration of CICL in Cebu City particularly in malls where shoppers congregate. In all localities, the bustling public markets attract buyers and bystanders alike. Children position themselves in these crowded areas looking for opportunities to satisfy their material needs or to augment the family income. In Cebu City, most of the crimes are committed in downtown Colon, uptown Ayala Mall and SM in the Mabolo-Reclamation area. In the other localities, high incidence of crime is committed by children in Mantuyong, Super Metro Gaisano and Centro in Mandaue City; in Purok, Basak, Mactan Export Processing Zone and Poblacion in Lapulapu City; in Tabunok and Gaisano Fiesta Mall in Talisay; and in Pulpogan, Poblacion Oriental and Nangka in Consolacion.

Case Status in the Court

Based on the 2001 court records of Branches 22, 24 and 14, the majority of the 447 CICL were detained pending arraignment or trial. A few were released on bail and fewer were on ROR. Very few were also detained pending trial since most cases ended during arraignment as the accused opted to plead guilty in order to facilitate the process.

Seven out of ten cases were sentenced. Half of the CICL whose cases had been decided were serving their terms in jail. Of these, more than half were meted out a prison term of up to three months. Very few were either dismissed or served their suspended sentences. Still fewer were those who have over served.

Of the 85 CICL in custody as of July 2002, less than half have been arraigned, many of whom waited for a month and a half. There was still no news on the cases of the remaining children who have already spent at least a month in jail.

CICL Experience with the Juvenile Justice Process

The experience of CICL in Cebu with the Five Pillars of the Philippine Justice System is analysed within the parameters of child rights in general and the rights of juvenile offenders in particular. These rights are defined in the UN CRC, taking gender into consideration. The state of governance is assessed in terms of policies or guidelines, organisation, process, co-ordination and record keeping (see Annex K for the flowchart of the juvenile justice process).

Impact

The child offenders are the products of dysfunctional families, peer pressure and early exposure to drugs, criminality and pornography in the neighbourhood; all these are but a reflection of the kind of society we live in. As intervention in the very first instance of apprehension at the barangay level is limited, many child offenders have to go through the formal criminal justice system. In the process, only a few of their basic rights are observed while many are partially observed. They are not even aware that some rights are not observed since they do not know their rights. However, non-observance of children's rights is mostly an act of omission rather than a deliberate violation. It must be pointed out though that children who are abused by the police or those who are languishing in jails because their cases are not being promptly heard are indeed acts of commission.

In the absence of their parents, social worker and legal counsel, children are left to their own devices. Coping mechanisms such as nurturing camaraderie among inmates, seeking advice from adult inmates, getting themselves entertained inside the jail and learning vices from fellow inmates cannot fill the deep-seated vacuum for love and belongingness. Through the various stages of the juvenile justice process, being visited by family members and looking forward to be reunited with the family is always a positive experience or an undying dream. Yet, the deprivation of affection and support while undergoing superficial rehabilitation inside detention centres does not foster their psychological recovery and social integration. Disruption of schooling has jeopardised their chances of development to become functional and productive citizens in society.

Like the child offenders who were brought to the Community Scouts or Balay Pasilungan or the RRCY, some children detained in jails have also attained some level of realisation such as being remorseful about their misdeeds. In contrast to those who are diverted, on ROR or on suspended sentences, many children who are in custody have become hardened. A few have even admitted that detention has not affected their lives. Those who have had the opportunity to undergo professional counselling in rehabilitation centres have a better sense of self-esteem and aspire to become better. Nevertheless, short-term exposure cannot produce real transformations against their weak foundation in the formative years. Only very few have transcended their old habits, temptations, peer pressure, lack of parental and community support as they try to reintegrate into society.

Implications

This situationer of CICL in Cebu points out the gaps in administering justice to these children vis-à-vis the principles of restorative justice and the UN CRC. The findings of the study have implications on seven areas involving stakeholders at all levels who have been working toward the attainment of a justice system for children anchored on the framework of restorative justice and CRC. These seven areas include: Policies or Guidelines, Institutional Concerns, Process, Training, Advocacy, Information System, and Sustainability. The study also points out the limitations in the existing justice system, which must be improved since we cannot ignore the prevailing realities experienced by child offenders.

ADVOCACY

Advocacy is the key to developing a system of justice for children that upholds their rights and restores them to their families and communities. Advocacy on the principles of restorative justice and diversion are crucial in building a society that can respond to the needs of its children in a proactive and preventive way.

Advocacy agenda:

- Diversion at the very instance of apprehension of child offenders in line with the principle of restorative justice and development of clear guidelines and policies for implementation;
- Inclusion of cases involving child offenders in the mediation process of the Katarungang Pambarangay.
- Institution of family courts in localities outside Cebu City; and
- Release of the Gender and Development budget to the barangays while capacitating barangay authorities to use the funds efficiently and judiciously with measurable indicators.

LAWS, POLICIES OR GUIDELINES

Laws, policies and guidelines that uphold the rights of children need to be enacted and implemented at all levels of government to ensure that children in conflict with the law who commit child offences are diverted from the formal justice system. Mechanisms and processes have to be adopted or ironed out in order to restore these children to their families and community instead of placing them in detention.

- Levelling off on the meaning of *restorative justice* and *diversion*, which is part of the principle behind administering justice for CICL.
- Clear and written guidelines for the admission and release of children and CICL in the Community Scouts and the RRCY with well-defined indicators for release. There must be clear programme support for CICL to facilitate their recovery and reintegration so that their stay in these institutions becomes as short as possible.
- Inclusion of SOP for social workers to prepare child offenders' family ahead of time to hasten reintegration following his release; and
- Specific guidelines on how to operationalise the legal provisions regarding the confidentiality of the records of the child offender whose case has been terminated, at the DSWD, court and police levels.

INSTITUTIONAL CONCERNS

Institutional systems and infrastructure need to be strengthened to support a justice system for children built on the principles of restorative justice. Resources must be used effectively and efficiently. Codes of conduct and responsibilities of the duty bearers have to be clearly defined and their observance monitored regularly.

- Availability of the services of the WCDs beyond Monday to Friday working days and beyond

regular office hours of 8am to 5pm;

- An alternative drug rehabilitation centre for child offenders who have substance abuse problems;
- A rehabilitation centre for female child offenders on suspended sentences;
- Institution of family courts in other cities and municipalities outside Cebu City;
- Activation of the BCPC with a committee on children's justice that is responsible for facilitating diversion of children committing child offences.
- Setting up structures and processes to harness the mechanisms of the Katarungang Pambarangay to advance the best interests of children who have committed an offence;
- Integrating diversion programmes in the barangay development plan with corresponding logistical support; and
- Strengthening the *Sangguniang Kabataan* (youth council) to mobilise out-of-school youth in the community to engage in sports and other wholesome recreational activities in co-ordination with the barangay authorities.

PROCESS

Due process upholding the rights of children must be accorded to CICL. As stipulated in the Beijing Rules: "The presumption of innocence is applicable to all juveniles. Further procedural safeguards should be guaranteed such as the right to be notified of the charges, the right to remain silent, the right to legal representation, the right to the presence of a parent or guardian, the right to call and cross-examine witnesses and the right of appeal."

- Developing standard operating procedures at the barangay level to deal with child offenders who are arrested so that their cases can be mediated and diverted;

- Monitoring the behaviour of arresting officer during arrest of children and imposing sanctions to erring officers;
- Conducting dialogues with establishment or mall management in other cities regarding shoplifting committed by child offenders and arriving at a mutual understanding in order to facilitate diversion of cases; and
- Ensuring CICL access to legal counsel and client-lawyer consultation prior to hearing in the presence of a social worker or guardian ad litem; ensuring that children are properly informed about the whole process and guided every step of the way.

TRAINING

- Continuous learning for the Five Pillars on the principles of restorative justice so that they can apply these principles through processes which divert CICL from the formal justice system;
- Continuous training of all officials and concerned personnel on children's rights particularly those of juvenile offenders and their proper handling and treatment;
- Seminar on the Supreme Court New Rules on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law among the duty bearers;
- Capability training of new barangay officials on local governance to better understand their roles including diversion of children;
- Skills enhancement among tanods and lupon members on mediation in cases involving children to divert them from the formal justice system;
- Information, education, campaign (IEC) among community members on the rights of children to make them aware of their role in the juvenile justice process;

- Seminars on drug awareness and substance abuse prevention among children and youth in schools and at the barangay level;
- Recruitment and training of child rights advocates or peer educators among youth leaders in the schools and the community;
- Creation of a support group for parents and children through development of community volunteers and child rights advocates who can facilitate parent-child dialogues, conduct parenting sessions, provide support and advice to children and/or parents needing assistance;
- Enhancing the capacity of SC-UK local partners focusing on a unified understanding of restorative justice principles and establishing links between prevention of abuse/exploitation and children in conflict with the law and protection work; and
- Most importantly, seminars and reflections among parents on parental responsibilities over the physical, mental, psychological, emotional, social and moral development of their children.

INFORMATION

- Accurate and updated record keeping facilitates follow-up on the cases of child offenders. A uniform minimum standard is the first step toward building a centralised database with appropriate safeguards to protect the child's rights to privacy;
- Systematic, accurate and up-to-date information system is indispensable to make follow-up on the status of CICL;
- A centralised database with safeguards to ensure the confidentiality of children's records in government agencies;
- Uniform data formats in each pillar to facilitate comparison and updating;

- Common understanding of concepts and terms used (e.g. "pending police investigation" and "released to the DSWD and NGOs") among inter- and intra-agencies to provide specific and accurate description of the status of child offenders in order to facilitate follow-up;
- Data sharing across agencies with clear specific guidelines;
- Guidelines for authorized data users;
- Documenting good practices of local initiatives in diversion; and
- Video documentary of success stories of children who have undergone diversion.

SUSTAINABILITY

A clear framework for all processes that uphold the rights of children as well as empower and support the community to care for the children is indispensable in sustaining existing initiatives to divert children from the formal justice system. Maximising the opportunities and harnessing the gains would prevent child offenders from being placed in detention and restore them to their families and community.

- The high diversion rate in the Community Scouts and diversion efforts at the Children and Women's Desk in other localities;
- DSWD and RTC social workers' assistance to first time child offenders;
- Rehabilitation at Balay Pasilungan and the RRCY;
- The assignment of family courts in Cebu City and speedy disposition in Branch 22;
- Replicating the Children's Justice Programme in other barangays while learning the insights from the pilot barangays;
- The holistic approach pursued by Bidlisiw focusing on prevention, diversion and reintegra-

tion through capacity building of families and community to promote children's rights and protection of children as well as enhancing child and family life pursuits.

Towards Improving the Present Scenario

COMMUNITY

- Consultations among stakeholders to assess the effectiveness and impact of Operation Rescue by barangay tanods and Oplan Sagip Bata conducted by the police in the LGUs;
- Regulating and monitoring places showing movies or the *betahan*²⁶ in the community to ensure that children are not exposed to indecent movies; and
- Preparing child offender's family ahead of time to hasten reintegration following his/her release.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Meeting the basic needs of CICL in detention centres; and
- Separate cell for child offenders by sex in the police precincts.

PROSECUTION

- Assignment of social workers to assist recidivists.

CORRECTION

- Fulfilling the basic needs of CICL inside the jail;
- Segregation of female child offenders from adult females in detention centres;
- Ensuring continuity of schooling of child offenders or offering quality alternative education to CICL while in detention or to those who are on suspended sentence;
- Rehabilitation programme for CICL who are in custody;
- Strengthening the rehabilitation programmes inside the jails;
- Better monitoring on substance use inside detention centres;
- Updating records of CICL inside the jail regarding their case status; and
- Clarification regarding cell assignment (i.e. adult cell or child cell) of child offenders who have reached the age of 18 while in custody.

COURT

- Expediting court procedures through better coordination to hasten the wheel of justice.

SYNERGY AMONG THE PILLARS

- Clear and specific guidelines on inter- and intra-agency co-operation drafted and agreed between and among concerned parties such as the police, barangay officials, social workers and the prosecutor;

26 Places where movies in Betamax video tapes are shown for a fee.

- Better co-ordination among the different agencies at various levels at each stage of the Juvenile Justice Process; and
- Proper turnover of data by concerned staff in the Five Pillars upon his/her re-assignment, termination or retirement.

As advocacy for restorative justice gains more headway, increasingly children would be diverted. Only child offenders who commit serious offences would be sent to detention centres. Existing initiatives within the present set-up that deserve recognition must be sustained to improve the status of these CICL.

- The opportunities provided by the opening of the Operation Second Chance in Cebu City to improve the condition and rehabilitation of child offenders and to hasten their trial;
- Improvement in jail management since detentions centres come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology;

- NGO interventions in the jails to fill the gaps in rehabilitative services; and
- FREELAVA's legal assistance to inmates in BBRC.

Considering the multi-dimensional problem of CICL, a convergence of interventions with a family approach as the core has a greater chance of producing better outcomes. Co-operation and support of barangay authorities and community members are crucial in implementing multi-pronged interventions in pilot barangays through a partnership of committed NGOs with relevant expertise and experience. Capacitating the children to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives would ensure that their best interests are served.

Case Studies

Case Study I

Male minor offender currently serving sentence at BBRC for homicide

Like most first time offenders, Ramon (not his real name) who is 17 years old answered our questions quite candidly and without reservations. He had not yet developed the evasive quality of children who had been in and out of jail although he undeniably exhibited a certain toughness, which might have been acquired while in jail. In viewing Ramon's life, one would have been hard put to pinpoint what went wrong. His father is a jeepney driver who has been working hard all his life to provide for his family. His mother is a *beata* (devotee) and spends most of her time volunteering for the church. Though the family is poor, there is enough food for the seven children (five sons and two daughters). His father earns only around Php200 per day, which is just enough to buy food for their daily subsistence. Still, his parents have managed to send him and his siblings to school.

Ramon grew up in Basak, San Nicolas, one of the barangays in Cebu City, which has a heavy concentration of urban poor families. One of his earliest memories was helping his father by acting as his "conductor" making sure that all the passengers paid their fares. He also remembered that his mother always dragged him and his siblings to church with her. As he grew older, however, he started to distance himself from his parents. Ramon started hanging out with his friends and learned to use illegal substances like rugby and shabu. To support their vices, they operated a gambling den (*mangalas sila sa hantakan*). They usually earned over Php100 daily from the *hantakan*. The money was used mostly to buy shabu or rugby and sometimes for alcoholic beverages like *Tanduay* but seldom for food. Except for sniffing illegal substances, Ramon and his friends, however, were just like any other children. They still played games like *patintero*, *takyan* and basketball.

Despite being involved in illegal activities at such an early age, Ramon has never been arrested until January 2001. After sniffing some rugby that fateful day, Ramon and two of his friends decided to have a drinking spree. They bought some *Tanduay* in a neighbourhood store and sat down to drink. A passerby who was not from their barangay saw them drinking after they had a few rounds of liquor. He reprimanded them for being noisy and unruly. Because of the passerby's attempt to smash a chair into their group to quiet them, Ramon became enraged. He said to one of his friends, "*Ari nang imong kutsilyo* (Give me your knife)." While the passerby was about to walk away, Ramon stabbed him and ran away with his friends. A few days later, Ramon learned that the man had died.

On 2 February 2001, a combination of guilt and fear of reprisal from the family of the deceased made Ramon confess his crime to the barangay tanods. The tanods then immediately brought him to Precinct 11 and turned him over to the police. His mother who was informed by the barangay tanods of what happened accompanied him to the police precinct. At the precinct, he admitted to the offence and narrated to the police what happened (apparently he was advised by the barangay tanods to admit to the offence so that it would facilitate the early disposal of the case). The police then told his mother they should try to settle the case with the victim's family so the sentence would be shorter. "*Wala ko kasabot kong unsay areglo* (I did not understand what the police meant about settling the case with the victim's family)," he said. After the investigation, the police detained him at the precinct's cell where he spent three days before he was brought to BBRC. His mother and sisters visited him at the precinct bringing him food and clothing.

Three days later on 4 February 2001, he was brought to the CCMC for physical check-up and then to Camp Sotero Cabahug where he spent the night. The following morning he was brought to the Capitol where the victim's family filed a case against him. He was charged with homicide. A lawyer from the public attorney's office interviewed him. Since he admitted to the crime, the lawyer said, "*Dali ra siya makalaya* (Your sentence would not be long)." The clerk who was preparing the complaint told him that the crime was bailable at Php 40,000. Since he has no money, he was not able to post bail. He was then brought to BBRC.

Upon entering BBRC, his first experience was arbor whereby the other inmates stripped him of his clothing. In the beginning, it was very difficult to adjust to life in the city jail. There was never enough food and water was very scarce. He has to pay Php2 per pail just to get water for bathing and washing. The cell for minors is cramped since the population of minor offenders has reached over a hundred. In fact, the cell is very small; it could hardly accommodate them all. In addition, some adult offenders have taken residence in the minor's cell or *brigada*. According to Ramon, these adult offenders were actually former minor offenders who had been in and out of BBRC. They were more comfortable staying in the minor's cell than in the adult's cell.

Ramon spent 15 days in BBRC before his case was set for trial. On 20 February 2001, he was brought to Branch 22 of the Regional Trial Court for the hearing. His case was set for trial only two weeks after it was filed, which was considered a short waiting period. Apparently, his neighbour who was working in the court had arranged everything. He made sure that Ramon's case was immediately scheduled for hearing.

Upon entering the court, he was met by his lawyer who asked him whether he would plead guilty or not. Remembering the advice of the barangay tanods, Ramon replied that he would. The trial was in English but there was an interpreter who translated the proceedings into Cebuano. When the complaint was read, he was asked by the clerk to stand up. The clerk then asked him to enter his plea. Once he pleaded guilty, the judge proceeded to sentence him. He was given a suspended sentence of four years and two months to six years and the court ruled that he would be brought to the RRCY in Argao. He did not really understand what happened during the trial for nobody explained the proceedings to him. The only thing he understood was that he would be brought to RRCY in Argao. At first, he was pleased with the sentence because he thought he would be spending only a year in Argao. He did not understand that the minimum sentence was four years and two months.

On 16 March 2001, he was taken from BBRC and brought to the RRCY in Argao. Though life in Argao was very pleasant, he spent only two months in Argao before he absconded. Unlike BBRC, food ration was ample in RRCY. The children were provided with milk and fresh fruits and they were asked to exercise daily. The Center also provided for their educational development. There was a school (*naay eskwela*) and they were provided with entertainment like film showing. Aside from training the children in household chores, the Center initiated a gardening programme whereby the children got a share from selling the produce. The Center closely monitored and supervised the children. According to him, “*Naay papa-papa ug mama-mama nga mo-amoma, motagad sa panginahanglan sa mga bata ug mo-supervise sa ilang kahintang buntag ug hapon* (There were foster parents who took care of the children’s needs and who supervised them all day long).” Still, he missed his parents who had not visited him in Argao since it was very far. They had problems coming up with transportation money since their income was just enough to meet their daily needs. “*Mingaw kaayo ang RRCY unya wala pay makita kay bukid* (The place was very quiet and you could not see anything except the mountains),” Ramon said.

One day, some younger children told him about their plan to escape. “*Mangiskapota kay kapoy dire* (Let’s escape because this place is very tiresome),” he said. He was hesitant at first but the small children kept on urging him to go with them. Sometime in June 2001, they finally managed to escape by scaling the low wall. They divided themselves into two groups, one group went one way and the other went another way. Since the Center was very far from the town centre, they had to walk a long distance. Before reaching the town centre, they were caught and brought back to the Center. The social worker accused Ramon of being the mastermind of

the escape since he was the biggest and the oldest. He objected by saying that the idea came from the younger children but the social worker did not believe him. A few days later, he was brought back to BBRC to serve the rest of his sentence.

At the time of the interview, he had been back in BBRC for seven months. According to him, he has already adjusted to life in BBRC except of course for the modest rations. “*Gutom gyod kaayo kay ang kan-on mora ra ug piso nga puso kadak-a* (I’m always hungry because the one peso size puso rice ration is not enough),” he said. To get additional rice, he would often trade his ration of hard-boiled egg (usual viand in the mornings) for one *kumkum* (fistful) of rice from the prisoners who are in-charge of the kitchen. Sometimes he would do errands like fetching water for some better-off prisoners just to earn money to buy additional food. He looks forward to the time when his mother and sisters would visit him since they would bring him food and some pocket money. The visit was usually once a month but it was still something to look forward to. Some of his friends and classmates have also visited him in jail, which made him happy and sad at the same time. He was happy because he was able to see his friends and sad too when he realised that unlike him, they were able to continue with their studies. Ramon was a third year high school student at the time of the arrest. While there is schooling for minor offenders with Ma’am Baring as the teacher, he finds the class boring since the lessons are for grade 1 and 2 students. He is not sure whether he would like to continue his education since his criminal record would make finding work hard anyway (“*Kay dili magamit inig-gawas kay maglisod gihapon pangita trabaho kay naay record*”). Besides, it would not be possible to continue his studies since there is no high school programme for students like him inside BBRC.

Reflecting on the factors, which pushed him to commit the offence, Ramon admitted that part of his problem was being with a *barkada* (group of friends). He said, “*Nadala sa barkada ug nakat-on ug binuang* (Due to peer pressure, I have learned vices from my friends).” He added that one of the reasons why he often hanged out with his friends was because his parents had no time for him. His father was gone all day long trying to earn money for his family while his mother spent most of her day in church. “*Sige lang adto akong mama sa simbahan kada adlaw* (My mom goes to church and spends most of her day there),” he said. Household chores were left to his elder sisters. One of the reasons cited by Ramon why children like him are in jail was the lack of love and attention from the parents (*Kulang sa pagmahal ug pagtagad gikan sa ginikanan*). According to Ramon, parents neglect their children and some even have vices (*Pabaya ang mga ginikanan ug ang uban naay bisyo*). He added that because of parental neglect, children become recalcitrant (*Nangabugoy ang mga bata*).

Love, care and attention from their parents are what children like him need the most and this could have prevented them from committing offences. Friends could also have helped by giving them advice on what is right and wrong. However, the problem according to Ramon, is the barkada who often pressures one to commit an offence (*Ang mga barkada mao pay mosulsol*).

The neighbours present another problem. Instead of helping the children, they would often show their prejudice especially if the minor has gone through the judicial system. They would say, “*Dili na kasaligan kay naa nay record* (The minor could no longer be trusted since he already has a police record).” To Ramon, the only thing the government could do to minimise the number of minor offenders is to monitor the parents and make sure they do not neglect their children.

As to how his incarceration in BBRC has affected his life, Ramon paused for a while and answered, “*Wala naka-apekto kay bugoy gihapon ug nisamot kaisog* (No, it has not affected my life. I’m still very naughty and I have become even more aggressive).” He narrated that when he first entered BBRC, he was sorry and even blamed himself for stabbing the victim (*Nagbasol ug nagmahay siya sa kaugalingon nganong gibuhay niya ang maong sala*). “*Dire ra ko nakatilaw ug gutom* (It was here in BBRC that I experience what hunger really is),” he said. He had difficulty adjusting at first but as time went on, he got used to the situation.

About his plans, he said, “*Walay plano kay maglisod nako inig gawas kay naa nay record* (I have no plans for the future since I know I would have difficulty reintegrating back to the community now that I already have a record).” Nevertheless, in the event of his release from jail, he would try to look for a job but he added that the chance of getting employment is almost zero since no employer would trust him because of his criminal record. If worse comes to worst, he could always drive jeepneys just like his father.

Case Study 2

Male minor offender remanded in custody at BBRC for theft

Life has not been easy for 14 year-old Roland (not his real name). At a very young age, he could remember his parents fighting especially when his father is drunk. His parents always argued over the same thing – having children. According to Roland, his father did not want any children or any responsibility but he was forced to support them since there are eight children (two boys and six girls). When he was drunk, he was very mean particularly to Roland. He said, “*Trippan man ko sa akong papa kung mahubog*” (My father would vent his anger on me when he got drunk). “*Buhatan ko ug sala sa akong papa dayon kulatahon*” (My father would say that I have committed some offence so that he could maul me). When he was nine years old, his parents had a big fight. His father said ‘*maayo pa magbulag-bulag tang tanan*’ (it is better if we all go our separate ways). Roland said he took his father’s word to heart, packed his things and run away from home. His mother took his brother and sisters and went home to Bogo while his father left for his hometown in Bohol.

For the next two years, Roland lived in the streets near his old neighbourhood (along the pier area). He survived mostly from food given to him by his friends aside from begging and stealing. From his street friends, he learned how to sniff rugby, drink alcoholic beverages and smoke marijuana. He first started with rugby just to stave off hunger since the substance is very cheap and can make a person forget that he is hungry. Then one day his luck turned. He met one of his former classmates who took pity on him and brought him to his house so that he could have a decent meal. His friend was well off since his parents have a store and operated a taxi. The mother of his friend asked him about his situation and took pity on him. She decided to let him live with them and even sent him to school.

But life in the street has left an imprint on Roland. Instead of embracing his new life, he could not forget what had happened to him and his family. “*Wala ko kasabot sa akong sitwasyon. Ang akong hunahuna wala koy inahan ug amahan* (I could not understand my situation. I kept thinking I do not have a mother and father).” While he may be grateful to the mother of his friend whom he fondly calls *Tiya* for providing him with shelter and a chance to go back to school, he could not accept that his parents had left him behind. He continued hanging out with his former friends and getting into trouble. “*Mangi-s snatch mi unya mag rugby or marijuana* (We would steal something and then we would sniff rugby or smoke marijuana).”

One day, he passed by his usual hangouts and saw his friends smoking marijuana. When he started to converse with them, a roving SWAT team arrested them and brought them to Precinct 3 for smoking marijuana. According to Roland, the police at the station mauled him during the investigation. “*Gibunalan unya gikulata ug gipugos pagpatug-an kinsa ang namaligya* (He was whipped, mauled and then forced to name the dealer of the marijuana).” The police asked him about his parents and where they could be reached. He told the police that his parents were separated and that his mother was in Bogu while his father went home to Bohol. He informed the police that he has been living with his *Tiya* and that his *Tiya* can be contacted through the telephone. He was arrested Friday afternoon but his *Tiya* learned about the news only on Saturday after the police contacted her. His *Tiya* got angry when she saw the bruises and asked Roland what had happened. He told her that the police had mauled him. She thought of filing a case against the police but was dissuaded by Roland since he was afraid for his life.

Roland spent four days in jail. On Monday, the police brought him to the CCMC. On the way to the hospital, the police told him not to say anything to the doctor, and said, “*kung motug-an ka ako kang patyon* (If you tell the doctor, I would kill you).” At the CCMC, the doctor conducted a physical exam. Upon seeing the bruises on his body, the doctor asked Roland where he got the bruises. “*Gikulata ba ka sa police?*” (Did the police maul you?) he queried. Because Roland was afraid of what the police might do to him, he told the doctor that the bruises were old and that he had them before he was arrested.

After the physical examination, he was taken to Capitol for the filing of the case. His *Tiya* met him at the Capitol together with the private lawyer whom she has hired to defend him. When the lawyer saw the bruises, the lawyer suggested that they file a case against the police who mauled him. But he persuaded the lawyer not to do so for fear of retaliation. The lawyer then asked him to describe what had happened. After hearing his story, the lawyer advised him *nga dili moamin* (not to admit to the offence) since the allegations were not true. It was the lawyer who talked with the fiscal and arranged everything. His lawyer told his *Tiya* that the offence was bailable and that the bail was set at Php2,000. His *Tiya* paid for his bail and took him home.

The lawyer visited him at his *Tiya's* home before the hearing of the case and tried to explain to him what would happen during the trial. The lawyer told him to contact her if he had any question about the case. On the day of the scheduled hearing, the arresting officer did not appear and the case was postponed. The case was rescheduled for another hearing but still the arresting officer did not appear.

On the third scheduled hearing, the arresting officer failed to appear and the judge finally dismissed the case. The proceeding was in English but an interpreter translated it in Cebuano. Despite the lawyer's explanation, Roland still had a hard time understanding the proceeding. *Basta gi-dismiss sa judge* (The judge dismissed it) and Roland went home with his *Tiya*.

The experience should have been enough to make Roland realise that being in jail was not easy. It should have deterred him from committing another offence. However, he continued hanging out with his friends. They continued to steal and rob to support their vices. Roland had been arrested three more times for snatching but was not detained since the complainants refused to file a complaint.

In between his first case for marijuana and his most recent case, which is theft, he was also arrested for possession of marijuana. During his second arrest for possession of prohibited drugs, he was brought to BBRC because he was not able to post bail. Like any new entrants, Roland experienced *arbor* (stripping of clothes). During this detention, he became a member of Batang Cebu, a gang organised by jail inmates in BBRC. The gang provided protection to Roland while he was inside the jail.

His most recent arrest occurred on 28 October 2001. On that day, he and some of his friends decided to hang out in Ayala. While walking around the mall, one of his friends snatched the necklace of a customer. Roland did not really know what was happening. When he saw his friends running, he also ran. The security guard of the mall finally caught up with him and he was brought to the investigation room. The security guards mauled him. '*Gipaamin ko ug pugos*' (I was forced to admit to the crime) but since he did not do it, he refused. Finally, the security guards brought him to Precinct 3 where the police interrogated him. He told them that he was not the one who snatched the necklace but the police did not believe him. "*Sige naka balikbalik sa presinto unya dili ka moamin*" (You have been in and out of the precincts and now you refuse to admit that you committed the offence) was the police response to his denial. The police again mauled him in their efforts to make him admit to an offence, which he claimed he did not commit. This time, the police did not ask him where his parents were or the name and address of his guardian.

When he was brought to the cell, he asked the police if he could call his *Tiya*. The police allowed him to make the call and she promised to visit him in the precinct. That very same day, his *Tiya* visited him and brought food for him. Since he was not allowed to talk to his *Tiya*, she did not know about the bruises inflicted by the security guards and the police. "*Maro kaayo ang police* (the police were very

deceitful), they kept my *Tiya* occupied with other matters so I would not have a chance to tell her what actually happened.”

The following day, the police brought him to the CCMC for physical check-up. Just like his previous experience, the police warned him not to say anything to the doctor otherwise, he would end up dead. Roland’s bruises were hidden by his shirt and the doctor made only a cursory examination. This time, the doctor did not ask him whether the police mauled him; neither did Roland volunteer the information because of the policeman’s threat. After CCMC, Roland was taken back to the precinct where he stayed for another seven days. Since the precinct cannot provide food, he depended on the visits of his *Tiya* who faithfully visited him while he was in the precinct jail.

On November 5, he was finally taken to Capitol for the filing of the case. His *Tiya* was again present during the filing of the case but she did not hire a lawyer this time. The fiscal talked to his *Tiya* and told her that the bail is Php10,000. His *Tiya* told Roland that she could no longer do anything for him since the bail was very high. As in the first time, Roland did not understand the procedure. He was just told to wait after which he was asked to sign some papers. Unable to post bail, Roland was taken to BBRC.

This time Roland was exempted from *arbor* since he had a tattoo branding him as a member of the Batang Cebu gang. Roland said that ‘*bati man gyod ang BBRC*’ (BBRC is ugly). He described BBRC’s food ration as ‘*morag sakto morag dili*’ (it seems enough yet not enough). The viand is enough but the rice is insufficient. The viand are sometimes half-cooked and the rice ‘*walay kilis*’ (has not been cleaned). He said that he preferred life in the precinct than in BBRC. At least in the precinct he had visitors. His *Tiya* would visit him and bring him food. Besides *baho ang BBRC* (BBRC stinks) and illegal substances like shabu and rugby are slipped into the jail he added.

Except for a lawyer from the PAO office who visited him during Christmas day (December 25), he did not have any visitors, not even his *Tiya*. The lawyer brought with him some *biyaya* (gifts) and told him that his hearing was scheduled on 9 January 2002. The lawyer promised to help him during his trial. On the day of the hearing, Roland tried to look for the lawyer in the courtroom but he was not present. The scheduled trial was postponed and Roland is still waiting for the next hearing as of the interview.

Roland said that he was in BBRC *kay nakasala man* (because I have committed an offence). When questioned why he continued committing offences like stealing, Roland answered that *madala man sa barkada* (because of peer pressure). Roland

lamented that he would not have been in this condition had his parents been around. *Kung naa lang unta ang akong mama ug papa dili unta ko maingon ani* (If my mama and papa were together, I would not have ended up like this). He admitted that after his first arrest, he did try to change. At the back of his mind was his wish to be reunited with his family. He did try to reach his father who was living in Bohol. He wrote to his father telling him what had happened to him and saying that he wanted to change. He then asked his father if he could come and live with him. However, his father wrote back saying *'kamatay lang imo ayaw mi ug apila'* (do not involve us in your predicament, die on your own). Feeling rejected, Roland became even more immersed with his *barkada* and his vices. *Wala ko saksabot sa akong kahimtang* (I do not understand my situation) was Roland's lament. I do not really understand why my parents have abandoned me. Even my mother would not accept me. *Tiya* is my only hope.

He cited the prejudice of their neighbours as another contributing factor that would sometimes prompt him to commit an offence. *"Buhatan ko ug sala sa silingan kay duna man koy record"* (the neighbours would incriminate me with wrongdoings just because I have a record). Every time something is stolen, the neighbours would point their finger at me even if I were innocent. The neighbours do not trust me anymore because I have a criminal record." It is very difficult to reintegrate back to the community if the neighbours know that you have been in jail before. Aside from the neighbours, minors like him have to deal with abusive police he contended. Every time an offence is committed, the police would simply pick up someone particularly one with a previous record. Sometimes they would plant evidence just to detain the suspect.

According to Roland, a loving and caring family is what children like him need most. If a family would just remain united and if the parents would just care enough about their children, then the number of minor offenders like him would be minimised. *"Kulang sa pagtagad sa ginikanan* (we lack care and attention from our parents) that is why we are like this." Neighbours who would care enough about the minors by giving them advice and an honest police force may help solve the problem. The government can help also by making sure that the children's needs are taken care of and that all children are in school.

"What I really wish for is *matapok ang pamilya ug magkita mi sa akong mga igsoon* (for our family to be together again and that I would be able to see my siblings). *Panahon ray mag-agad kung mabag-o ba ko* (Only time can tell if I would change) since it is very difficult to make promises. Still, he will try to find work and probably go back to school once he gets out from jail. "That is if my *Tiya* will still accept me."

Case Study 3

Female minor offender serving sentence at BBRC for possession of prohibited drugs

At first glance, Lori (not her real name) typifies the word “*promdi*” which means from the province. A typical girl from the province, Lori looks meek and quiet. Considering what she has gone through, one would expect a more aggressive personality but she remains respectful. Initially, she was hesitant to answer questions but rapport was soon established and she responded to the questions unflinchingly.

Lori originally came from Dapitan, a small city in Mindanao. She lost her mother at an early age through violence. According to Lori, members of a rebel group beheaded her mother because she was having an affair with a married man. She can barely remember the event and until now have difficulty understanding and accepting what happened to her mother. After her mother was killed, her father moved back with his parents and siblings. Working as a welder, his income was irregular. Most of the time, he earns only enough to meet their daily needs though at times he would return home with a full pocket. Still, they managed because her uncles also helped shoulder their expenses. “*Magtinabangay ra man mi sa pagpalit pagkaon* (We help each other to put food on the table).” She describes their situation as “*sakto ra*” since her father could still afford to send her to school.

When she was about nine years old, her father remarried. A few months later, her father and stepmother decided to move to another town in Zamboanga. Lori accompanied them and continued her schooling there but life with her new stepmother was not a bed of roses. They disagreed a lot though Lori was not clear regarding the cause of their differences. Her situation was aggravated by the fact that her father would sometimes take the side of her stepmother. Whenever Lori made a little mistake particularly in relation to her stepmother, her father who was a strict disciplinarian would grab a whip or rod and maul her. Sometimes she was made to kneel over grains of rice as punishment for some misdemeanour. “*Sobra kaayo ang kastigo* (The punishment was too much),” she said. She often felt that the punishment was excessive considering the offence. Because of the harshness of her father towards her, she attempted to run away from their home. Since she was just a young child, she had really nowhere to go except to the house of friends and relatives so her father always managed to find her and drag her home.

Lori managed to finish only Grade 3 in elementary school. She was already fourteen when she passed the level only after taking it for at least four times as she candidly

admitted. Her situation at home was not conducive for educational development and her constant attempt to run away from home had stifled her desire to go to school.

The last year that she attended school was the year she would never forget. While Lori was walking home from school, a neighbour accosted her. Earlier she had not noticed that her neighbour was following her from school. She immediately went inside when she arrived home. Her neighbour followed and forcibly entered the house. He then raped Lori as there was nobody else in the house. Lori was afraid to relate the incident, she decided to run away from home rather than face questioning. A few days later, her father located her, brought her home and asked her why she ran away. At first, she did not tell him what happened because she was afraid. After persistent questioning, Lori admitted that their neighbour raped her. Her revelations drew many reactions from relatives and friends. While her father and some relatives and friends believed her, others showed outright disbelief as others blamed her for the incident and scolded her. Her father tried to file a case against the neighbour but was persuaded by the town mayor to settle the case after the man who raped Lori promised to marry her.

She was very confused about what she was going to do. At first, she agreed to the suggestion that she marry the man. On the wedding day, however, she changed her mind and told her father that she would not marry him. Her father was enraged and bellowed, “*Imbis maluwas na ang imong dungog nibalibad hinuon ka* (The man is willing to restore your honour and you still refused).” Lori, however, stood her ground and refused to marry the man who raped her. Because of her adamant refusal, her father became more intolerant toward her. Every little mistake was punished either by whipping or verbal abuse. Finally, she could not take the pain and abuses as well as the humiliation any longer, so she decided to run away to a place where her father would not be able to find her. She took the bus for Dipolog City and decided to try her luck there.

Fortunately, she was able to find work when she arrived in Dipolog. For three months, she managed to work as a *carenderia*¹ helper. Then, she transferred to Dumaguete to work as a house help and she was there for barely two weeks when she felt ill. Her employer decided to send her home and even gave her boat fare. When she arrived in Dipolog, she had no place to stay and roamed around the streets looking for dole outs. After spending a few days in the street, she was spotted by a young man who upon seeing her desperation enticed her to go with him

1 Food stall

to a lodging house in exchange for food. Since her options were very limited, she went with the man to the lodging house where he sexually molested and left her afterwards. While still at the lodging house, she talked to the owner of the house and told him that she had nowhere to go. The owner of the lodging house took pity on her and brought her to his friend's nightclub where she worked as a guest relations officer (GRO) for two years.

At the club, Lori's task was to entertain the male customers and do strip dancing. Sometimes, some of her customers would take her out and pay for sexual favours. At first, she felt awkward but later on, she adjusted to the life of a GRO upon learning to use drugs and alcohol. Smoking cigarettes was not new to her for she remembered that she started smoking at a very young age when her father or older relatives would ask her to buy cigarettes for them and ask her to light the stick. She earned more than Php100 per night but the amount was not enough to support her newly acquired expensive habits.

One night, a male customer took her out. While he was sleeping, she rifled through the customer's wallet, took the Php3,000 inside and went back to the club. She then used the money to buy drugs. Meanwhile, the customer reported the incident to the police and told them where she was working. The customer, accompanied by the police, demanded that she return the money but she had already spent it on drugs so the police took her to the police station. Since no complaint was filed, she was freed after spending one night in jail.

Afraid that the victim might get back at her for what she had done, Lori decided to go to Cebu. Her employer at the club introduced her to a friend who was going to Cebu whom he asked to take care of Lori. At that time, she did not know that the friend was in the same line of business as her former employer. Upon their arrival in Cebu City, Lori was taken to barangay Kamagayan and herded into a room with three other women whom he forced into prostitution.. This person became Lori's new handler. The room, which they use for entertaining customers, was very small and they could hardly move inside.

Lori had difficulty adjusting to life in Kamagayan. Later, she was "sold" to another handler for Php2,000 because she was always unwilling to look for a customer. Her new handler brought her to another house in Kamagayan. There were around 20 girls in that house some of whom were minors like her. The arrangement with her new handler was that they would split whatever she earned in return for room and board. Lori earned more than Php2,000 per week.

In Kamagayan, one of Lori's customers became her live-in partner but this did not stop her from engaging in prostitution until her boyfriend finally took her home with him to Pasil. Her boyfriend and his family's main source of income was selling *shabu* and she helped them with their business. Aside from selling, they also used the substance themselves. One Saturday in June 2001, while Lori, her boyfriend and her boyfriend's uncle and aunt were having a *shabu* session, a group of National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) agents raided the place and arrested them because they were caught in the act of sniffing shabu. On the way to the precinct, the relatives of her boyfriend managed to escape. Hence, only Lori and her boyfriend were brought to the police station where they were interrogated. They were later brought to Camp Sotero Cabahug where they were detained for two days.

On the third day, she was brought to the Cebu City Medical Center where the doctor examined her for signs of abuse and maltreatment. Afterwards, they were brought to the Capitol for the filing of the case. They arrived too late, however, and were told to come back the next day. She and her boyfriend were taken back to Camp Cabahug for another night and taken back to the Capitol where they were advised that the offence was bailable and the amount was Php30,000 each. They wanted to post bail but were unable to do so because they had no money. The clerk of court then asked them whether they had a private lawyer and since they did not have one, they were told to get a lawyer from PAO to help them.

Thereafter, Lori and her boyfriend were taken to BBRC. Her boyfriend was brought to the male section while she was taken to the female section on the other side. She was afraid when she first entered the jail especially after some inmates threatened her. Nevertheless, the inmates did not harm her despite the threats. After the BJMP guard assigned her to a *brigada* or cell, the *mayor* of the *brigada* called her and informed her about the rules. The *mayor* also gave her eating utensils, told her where she could sleep that night and that she would have to share a sleeping mat with other inmates. There were not enough double-deck beds inside the *brigada* to accommodate all the inmates. Thus, new inmates had to sleep on the floor. After a few months, the *mayor* gave her a *kubol* or separate bed. Aside from Lori, there were two other minors in the *brigada*.

Food inside the jail was just enough. The inmates were given a ration of four cups of uncooked rice everyday, which was distributed every morning. However, they received only three cups since one cup is supposed to be for their sinking fund. Asked regarding the purpose of the sinking fund, Lori said that she "did not know." The inmates took turns cooking the rice on an improvised kitchen near the basketball court. The BJMP has provided them with cooking pots and firewood. Cooked

viand was distributed to them in pails by the male inmates who were responsible for preparing it.

While in BBRC, only the mother of her boyfriend visited her although the visits were irregular. A social worker did visit her a few days before the hearing and interviewed her. She could not recall the exact questions asked but they were mostly about her family background.

Lori had difficulty adjusting to life in jail. At first she thought she might go crazy, *“Mura ko’g mabuang dire. Ang akong makita upat lang ka suok. Wala kay makita gawas sa ubang priso* (I felt I was going crazy. All I see are the four corners of the jail. You cannot see anything except fellow inmates).” Eventually, however, she adjusted to her life and learned to accept it.

Exactly a month following her confinement in BBRC, she was informed that her case was scheduled for preliminary arraignment. Asked whether her arraignment took a long time to be scheduled, Lori retorted, *“Bale wala ra man nako, naanad na man ko* (It doesn’t matter, I was already used to my situation in jail).” On the day of the hearing, she was taken to court but the guards did not handcuff her since she was a female. She and her boyfriend met the lawyer for the first time in court. The lawyer explained the case to them and asked whether they would plead guilty or not guilty to the offence. The lawyer explained that if they pleaded guilty, they would probably get a one-year sentence only, which according to the lawyer was a good deal. Thus, Lori and her boyfriend decided to plead guilty. Lori did not really understand the whole process even though the proceeding was translated from English to Cebuano. After they pleaded guilty, the judge sentenced them to one-year imprisonment.

After the arraignment, the lawyer promised to help them apply for probation. The lawyer told them if their applications for probation were approved, they would then be released but would have to report to a probation officer. Lori did apply for probation but the probation officer only visited her after she had been in jail for six months. Disgusted with the slow progress of her application, Lori decided to cancel her application.

This was the first time that Lori was jailed and she admitted that the experience has greatly affected her life. After a few years of substance abuse, she finally had the chance to get rid of her vices and straighten out her life. She has gained some weight and was finally able to reflect on what had happened. Her life would probably have taken a different turn if her neighbour had not raped her. She continued to have bad dreams about the incident but have finally learned to accept what

had happened to her. Nevertheless, despite the events in her life, she believes that there is still hope.

At present, Lori is still in BBRC serving the rest of her sentence. She will be out soon and she is already talking about starting a new life. She plans to move to another place with her boyfriend and start a new life there. She does not intend to go back to school saying she was too old for grade school. She would probably find a decent job and help her boyfriend support their family.

Case Study 4

Male minor offender diverted at Community Scouts

Burly and dark, Roel came to the interview with his two children in tow. When the staff of Community Scouts (CS) started joking about his light physique during his stay at the facility, Roel admitted that he was small for his age then and apologised for not bringing pictures of those times. He spent six years in CS from 1983 to 1990. His CS days, although a little bumpy, had been happy.

Roel was the eldest of seven siblings. They lived in one of the urban poor settlements near the north reclamation area. His father was a “*kargador*” (stevedore) at the pier area while his mother was unemployed. Their income depended greatly on the coming and going of the ships. “*Kung walay barko, walay kita, walay kan-on* (No ships, no money, no food),” he said. “*Pobre kaayo* (Very poor),” was Roel’s description of their situation. Sometimes, they have nothing to eat and at other times, they may have rice but no viand, or they would have salt as viand (“*magsumsum lang og asin*”). Their situation was further aggravated by the fact that his father was a drunkard. His father would often come home drunk and his mother upon seeing his condition would start a fight. He said his parents would scream at each other, and then his father would start a fight. When this happened, Roel would take his siblings out for a walk just to escape the noise and fight. Roel said that because of these fights, he did not like to go home. He would rather stay outside than go home and witness the altercation.

He started gambling when he was 11 or 12 years old and this he learned from his neighbours. He said, “*Kada labay nako naay nagsugal* (Every time I passed by on my way home there were neighbours gambling).” He started cutting classes. During recess, he and some classmates would sneak out to play *hantak* (gambling using coins). Sometimes, they would play just outside the gate of the school to the consternation of their teachers. There were times also when the teachers would call the police or the barangay tanods to arrest them but they would often scatter and run. Since his parents did not give him allowance, Roel was forced to find ways to have some money. He would scrounge for used bottles and tins, which he would then sell at the junkyard. Roel’s addiction to gambling, however, reached the point when he started stealing money from his parents and friends. “*Kung makakita ug piso sa pitaka ni Mama o kung malipat ang classmate manguha* (I started stealing from my mother. If I saw a peso in her wallet, I would take it or if my classmates were distracted, I would take whatever was visible),” he said.

One day, Roel sneaked out of school during recess to play *hantak* with three other friends just a few meters away from the school gate. One of the teachers notified the barangay tanods who sneaked on them and got hold of their arms before they were able to run. The tanods then brought them to the barangay outpost located just a short distance from the school and asked them who their parents were and where they lived. Thereafter, one of the tanods went out to locate their parents. Roel's parents were not at home when the tanod finally found his home. His father was at the pier working, while his mother went to the pier area to bring food for him. Unable to locate his parents, the tanods decided to let Roel go but only after lecturing him about the evils of gambling and warning him that if he engaged in gambling again, they would arrest and file a case against him. Roel described the experience as frightening even though the tanods did not do anything to him and released him with just a warning.

For a few days, Roel laid low and did not participate in any gambling activities. After several days, however, he forgot what had happened, resumed playing *hantak* and started cutting classes again. His second arrest occurred the same way as the first one. Roel was arrested along with two friends upon cutting classes and playing *hantak* outside the school premises. The arrest was made by the same tanods who arrested him before but instead of bringing Roel and the others to the barangay outpost so their parents could pick them up, the barangay tanods brought them to the Community Scouts (CS). According to Roel, he was truly frightened this time because he did not know what would happen to him.

The staff of CS asked him about his offence, why he gambled, why he cut classes, who his parents were, and where they can be contacted. One of the staff volunteered to locate his parents. He was then taken to the bunkhouse and was told to stay there. At lunchtime, the staff provided him with food.

While waiting for his parents to arrive, he noticed that there were children staying at the CS. He knew some of them since they went to the same school. He learned that they came from different areas in the city and other parts of the country and that CS was paying for their education. He was fascinated by the way the children spent their free time. Some were cleaning the surrounding areas while others were cleaning empty soft drink bottles.

His mother arrived late in the afternoon to pick him up. Although their house was near the CS, the staff who went out to locate his parents was not able to immediately contact them since his parents were at the pier area. Before releasing him, the CS director had a long talk with his mother. The director asked his mother what was the problem and why Roel was spending most of his time in the streets.

His mother explained that it was very difficult for her to give attention and care to her son because of their poverty and the size of their family (*“Dili makaatiman tungod sa kawad-on og daghan ang anak”*). She added that they even had difficulty sending the children to school.

After the talk, his mother picked him up at the bunkhouse where he was waiting. Roel told his mother that he would like to stay at the CS. He came to this decision after staying at the bunkhouse for almost one day. His stay at the bunkhouse made him reflect about what he had done and about his own future. He decided that he had no future with his family (*“Nga walay ka-ugmaon sa pamilya”*) since his parents could not send him to school. His parents could hardly pay for school projects and contributions since their income was barely enough for food. He also thought that if he returned home, chances were great that he would resume gambling. He said he would be tempted by his friends and neighbours to engage in gambling since they are also into it (*“Naa may barkada motental unya ang mga silingan mosugal pod”*). Roel really wanted to finish his education and to be different from his parents who could hardly read and write. From his talks with the other children in the CS, he learned that the CS provided for all their educational needs. He knew that if he stayed at the CS, he would be able to finish school. Besides, Roel did not want to continue living in an environment where his parents constantly fought. He asked his mother if he could remain in CS. At first, his mother did not know what to do for she almost agreed to Roel’s request but the decision on whether to stay or not was made by the director of the CS who explained that they could not accept Roel because he still has parents who could take care of him.

Roel went home with his mother but did not forget about the CS. He badgered his mother about letting him go back to the CS but his mother refused. He stopped gambling and went back to school. After school, he would drop by the CS and talk with the staff. He again reiterated his desire to stay at the CS but the staff told him that he did not qualify. He was determined, however, to take charge of his life. One day, he ran away from home, went to the CS, and pleaded with the staff to take him into the centre. According to Roel, *“Ang gitan-aw nga makapaeskwela ang CS* (What I considered uppermost was that the CS could send me to school).” He was really determined not to end up like his illiterate parents. Upon seeing his determination, the staff finally accepted him. Because he did not bring anything, the staff asked the other children to share some of their clothes with him.

Roel’s parents did not bother to find him. *“Nakahibalo man sila nga naa ra ko sa CS* (They knew that I was in CS),” he said. After a few days, his mother went to the CS to visit him. In the beginning, his mother and some of his siblings would come and visit him but when he reached high school, the visits completely stopped.

Roel said that he did not care if his family visited him or not. In fact, he preferred that they would not visit him because his mother kept saying that she pities him (“*Nga nalooy siya nako*”). Roel believes it is his parents who should be pitied and not him because they were not able to go to school.

There were around 21 children living in the compound when Roel was admitted to the CS. They slept in a bunkhouse with bunk beds and mattresses. The condition of the bunkhouse was very dismal then. The roof leaked and some of the children could not sleep when it rained. They had to either share the bunks of the other children or find a dry place where they could squat. The CS was running on a very small budget and what little money it had was spent for food and nothing was left for repairs. In fact, the budget for food was minimal that the staff had to find ways to supplement it. Letting the children wash empty soft drink bottles during their free time was one way of augmenting their budget. The children were also given part of the earnings from bottle washing. They were given Php5 for every 100 cases that they have washed. Roel said that sometimes he was able to collect Php60 every 15 days. Roel used the money to buy clothes and other necessities.

Because the CS was running on a very limited budget, the food served was always the same. For breakfast, they always had *inon-onan* (fish cooked in vinegar), soup made of pork bones during lunch and *buwad* (dried fish) for supper. Sometimes, the budget from the government does not even come on time. The director of the centre sometimes has to buy rice on credit just to provide food for the children. In fact, a meat vendor who was a friend of the director donated the soup bones. The children collected the soup bones every morning so they would have viand for lunch. One time, the government provided them with a supply of noodles. Roel remembered gorging on food for the first time in his life. He said that although the food was always the same, at least they were able to eat three times a day. According to him, “*Dili lang gyod mamili* (One should not be choosy).” Compared to life with his parents, life in the CS was much better since he was always assured of having something to eat.

When Roel entered the CS, he was in Grade 5. He graduated from elementary and high school without his parents attending the graduation ceremony. As mentioned earlier, by the time he reached high school, the visits from his mother and siblings became less frequent. Roel said that he was relieved since he was always afraid that his mother might take him home. High school, however, was no picnic for him. He and his other friends in the CS attended night high school at a private university in the downtown area. During the day, they would wash empty soft drink bottles so they would have money to buy school supplies. They attended school in the late afternoon. Since money was tight and the CS had no money to spare for jeepney

fares, Roel and his friends would often walk to school. When they were dismissed at 9 pm, they had to hurdle another 30 to 40 minutes walk back to the CS. By the time they arrived at the centre they were ravenously hungry only to be turned off often by the sight of dried fish. He said, “*Maluya usahay inig tan-aw nga buwad na sab ang sud-an*” (We feel crestfallen upon seeing that we were having dried fish for dinner).” But they had no choice.

Still, Roel persevered with his studies. After graduating from high school, the CS staff managed to get him a scholarship from the Rotary Club for a two-year course. Roel took up General Radio Communication Operation Course (GRCO) at another local university. During the graduation ceremony, he was surprised and happy to see his parents. His mother cried and he saw that they were proud of his achievements. However, Roel said there was also a certain feeling of detachment on his part since all he really wanted was to go back to the CS and celebrate the occasion with his friends.

After graduation, Roel managed to find a live-in job at a rattan factory with the help of the CS director. The pay, however, was minimal and he had to work on various tasks. He lasted a few months after which he called the CS director and requested that he be allowed to go back to the CS since he was quitting his job. Roel went back to the CS but since he was not a minor anymore, he was asked to help in supervising the children in exchange for his board and lodging. A few months later, Roel along with 12 other graduates from the CS was hired as traffic enforcers under the newly organised Citom.

With his new employment, the director of the CS informed Roel that it was now time for him to make his own way in the world. Since he still had a family, the director advised Roel to go home and help his parents and siblings. Roel did go home to his parents but he felt awkward, not knowing how to relate with them. His parents, however, made him feel welcome; after all, they were very proud of him.

However, there were speculations among his neighbours about where he came from. Whenever he passed by, some neighbours would comment, “*Usa man na siya sa mga street children – patay gutom* (He is one of the street children – a deadbeat)” or “*Gikan mana siya sa prisohan* (He just came from prison).” On the other hand, there were neighbours who knew the truth and would correct the impressions of the others. They explained to the others that Roel just came from the CS and that he was able to finish his education with the centre’s help. Roel said that he did not allow the speculations to disturb him. He also observed that the neighbourhood had not changed. There were still plenty of *tambays* (bystanders) and he could see neighbours gambling and engaging in other vices like using rugby and shabu.

“*Maggilok usahay* (Sometimes I would get tempted to join),” was Roel’s comment but his years in the CS have prepared him to face challenges. Roel’s daily routine was work and home, home and work. He made it a point to go home immediately after work to avoid temptations.

With his small earnings, Roel helped his family by paying for necessities and the high school tuition of a younger sister. He was hoping that at least another sibling would be able to follow his footsteps by finishing school. His sister, however, disappointed him when she dropped out of high school to get married.

Roel still works as a traffic enforcer for Citom today. He is now married and has two children. He is the only one in his family who was able to complete his education. All of his siblings were high school dropouts. He still visits the CS occasionally. He believes that had he not been brought to the CS when he was arrested by the tanods, he would probably have followed his father’s footsteps and would be working as a *kargador* (porter) in the pier since his family had no money to send him to school. He would have probably ended up as a gambler and a drunkard. The CS has changed his life. He was able to finish school because of the CS and for that he would always be grateful. Presently, he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Cebu People’s Multi Purpose Cooperative (CPMCPC) and is very proud of this achievement. He works with the Children and Youth Committee of the cooperative among whose programme is to provide scholarships for deserving children of members who cannot afford to send them to school.

Does Roel still have any dream? Roel answered that he only wishes for a good life for his children and that they would be able to complete a four-year college course. Roel still regrets not having been able to pursue his boyhood dream of becoming a mechanical engineer. He also believes that any change must come from within and that no matter what other people do, if you yourself are not willing to change, nothing would happen.

Case Study 5 and 6

Male minor offenders under rehabilitation at the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)

Although they are cousins, Tata and Sam (both 17 years old) are as different as the sun and moon in terms of character. Dark-skinned Tata was eloquent and showed no reservations in answering questions. Fair-skinned Sam, on the other hand, was soft spoken and would usually pause before answering a question. While Sam was the brawn, it was clear that Tata was the brain. As the saying goes, opposites attract and perhaps their differences are what attracted them to each other. Their stories are similar yet different. Sam had caring but poor parents while Tata had abusive and uncaring father and stepmother. As cousins, however, their paths crossed and they became “partners in crime.”

Tata's Story	Sam's Story
<p>Tata lost his mother when he was just three years old. The third child of four siblings, Tata did not remember ever being happy at the side of his father. While his father may not have physically abused them, there were always verbal abuses. The situation worsened when his father remarried. At that time, Tata was only five or six years old but he remembered being maltreated by his stepmother. He said that if he made even the slightest mistake, his stepmother whipped and mauled him. His father was of no help since he would always side with his stepmother but Tata endured this since he had nowhere else to go. He could have gone to his grandparents who lived in the neighbourhood but his grandparents were also having a hard time since his grandfather's work, as a construction worker was irregular.</p> <p>The abuses, however, worsened and Tata finally decided to run away from home. He decided to run away after he heard his father bitching about how hard it was to feed them. “Mga salbahis mo, kapoy sige</p>	<p>The twelfth child of thirteen siblings, Sam described their family situation as very poor. His parents had difficulty even providing food for their children. His father was a farmer in Toledo. When he was five years old, his father decided to try his luck in the city and they moved near his grandparents' house in one of the urban areas in the city.</p> <p>His father worked as a construction worker while his mother sold vegetables to help make ends meet. His father's work was irregular and there were times when the family depended only on the mother's income. His father was also a drunkard and at times would not remit his salary to Sam's mother. He said, “Lisod kaayo bisan pagpalit ug pagka-on (It was very difficult just to put food on the table).”</p> <p>Sam only managed to finish Grade I because his parents had difficulty sending their children to school. He spent his time lazing around, playing and hanging out with friends.</p>

Tata's Story

lawog ninyo maayo pa magbuhi ug baboy kay naa pay abo" (Bastards, I'm tired of feeding you, it is better to raise pigs at least I can expect some income)," his father said.

Thus, at nine years of age, Tata was practically living on the street. To earn some money to buy food, he worked as a parking boy. He swept and cleaned the jeepneys that were parked and the drivers would pay him Php2-3, just enough to buy him some food. After almost a year of living in the street, a former neighbour spotted him, took pity on him and told him that he would like to hire him as janitor at his shop. The neighbour's business was exporting woodcraft and it was at the woodcraft that Tata learned how to carve and he was gradually promoted.

Since he was earning a regular income and can now support himself, Tata decided to return to his old neighbourhood but instead of staying with his father, he decided to stay with his grandparents. "Iya-ya mi og pangita para makaka-on, wala ko magsalig sa akong apohan (Each of us worked so that we would have food on the table, I did not depend on my grandparents)," he said. He worked at the woodcraft for two years and it was at this time that he learned to use shabu upon the urging of friends. At first, he did not want to try it, but later he thought, "Why not, I'm earning money and I have no obligations (walay kabilanggan)." That was his first introduction to shabu but Tata said that his substance use was at most intermittent.

Later, he grew dissatisfied with his work since it just barely provided for his needs. "Sige lang ko og advance para makapalit

Sam's Story

When he was around 11 or 12, he associated with his cousin Tata who returned home to stay with their grandparents. Tata took him under his wings and helped him find work at the woodcraft factory where Tata himself was employed, but Sam did not have the same skills as Tata. He was, however, grateful to Tata for the job. He started hanging out with Tata and his friends and soon learned how to use shabu because of the influence of friends.

When Tata left the woodcraft factory to work at the circus, Sam also left his work. Since he was not as resourceful as Tata, he ended up as a tambay (vagrant).

When Tata came back after his stint at the circus, Sam was very happy. He again started hanging out with Tata and their friends. They went drinking, gambling, going to the disco and would occasionally sniff shabu together. By then, both were unemployed and eventually decided to go with their friends to steal or rob. The money was primarily spent for food but any extra money, was spent on their vices. Sam said that he committed these offences because his parents were unable to provide him with nice things.

One day, the barkada decided to steal some chickens at a neighbouring sitio (a small part of the barangay; this occurred a few months after Tata got out of BBRC). They woke up at dawn and managed to catch three or four chickens, which they put in a backpack carried by Sam. They then proceeded to Tabunok Market, hoping to sell the fowls to the vendors and butchers in the area. One butcher became

Tata's Story

og pagka-on og inig-sweldo gamay na lang kaayo ang mahibilin (I used to advance money from my employer so that I could buy food. When payday came, there was barely enough money left)," he said. That was when he left his job and joined a peryahan (circus). He was 13 years old and was hired to watch the different rides. The circus toured different areas in Cebu wherever there were fiestas and special occasions. Money was fast and he was happy for a while but eventually grew restless with the job and finally quit.

Since he was jobless, he decided to return home to his grandparents. He decided to re-apply at his old job but his former employer told him that he could not hire him full time because times were difficult. However, he promised to hire Tata as an extra hand whenever there were emergency orders. Thus, Tata jumped from one job to another. Sometimes his old employer would hire him, at other times when there was no available work at the woodcraft he tried his luck working in construction. "Naninkamot nga mabuhay kay walay gisaligan nga makabuhay nako (I tried to survive by myself since I know I cannot rely on anyone but myself)," he said.

Not having a stable job was very difficult since Tata could not depend on his grandparents to support him. His grandparents were also living a hand to mouth existence. Not having a stable job also meant that Tata had plenty of free time. When he was not working, he hanged out with his cousin Sam and some friends from the neighbourhood. Drinking, gambling, using shabu, and going to the disco were among the activities they used to do together. Tata admitted to stealing and robbing houses

Sam's Story

suspicious of their actions and called the police. The police managed to collar Sam and confiscated the backpack. Tata and their other friends who were standing a few meters from Sam managed to elude arrest.

Sam was then taken to the police station where he was interrogated. The police questioned him on where he got the chickens and who and where were his accomplices. At first, Sam refused to answer but the police have allegedly employed brute force to make him answer. "Gikulata ug gibokbok ko para motubag sa pangutana (I was mauled and beaten by the police just to make me answer their questions)," he said. Finally, Sam told them where they got the chickens but refused to name his accomplices. The police asked him why he stole the chicken and he answered that it was because it was very difficult to find a job. The police also asked him about his parents and where they can be contacted but the police made no effort at all to contact them. Afterwards, he was brought to the cell. The next day his mother and brother who learned about his arrest from Tata visited him in jail. His mother cried and scolded him for what happened.

Sam spent two months at the Talisay jail before his case was arraigned. During his stay there, a police officer told his mother that they would release Sam if she would give him Php2,000. His mother gave the money to the police officer but they continued to detain Sam. No lawyer or social worker had visited him in jail.

Tata's Story

whenever he and his friends ran out of money but he said his stealing was primarily for having money to buy food. Of course, if there was extra money, then it was spent for vices like shabu. He justified his stealing as a necessity in order to survive.

Tata had his first brush with the law when he was 15 years old. However, he was not caught for stealing but for gambling. He was watching his friends playing hantak when barangay tanods spotted them. The barangay tanods arrested them and brought them to the precinct. Before he was brought to the cell, the police asked him several questions like the name of his parents and where they can be contacted. He told them that he was not living with his father but with his grandparents. He was arrested on a Friday afternoon so he had to spend three days at the precinct before he was transferred to BBRC. On his second day at the precinct, his eldest brother visited him. His brother learned of his arrest from their neighbours.

Early Monday morning, Tata was brought to the Capitol for the filing of the case. The clerk who prepared the complaint asked him about his parents and again he told them that he was living with his grandparents. The clerk then informed him that the offence was bailable and that the amount of bail was Php 2,000. Tata told the clerk that he had no money and would not be able to post bail. Thereupon, the clerk asked him to sign something.

From the Capitol, Tata was then taken to BBRC where he was photographed and fingerprinted. "Gikuyawan ko kay isog kayo ang tinan-awan sa mga priso (I was frightened when I first stepped inside

Sam's Story

At the arraignment, Sam was taken to the municipal trial court of Talisay. He was handcuffed along with the other inmates. According to Sam, nobody assisted him while he was at the courthouse. When his case was called, the Municipal Trial Court (MTC) recommended that the case be forwarded to the Regional Trial Court (RTC) because they had no jurisdiction. Sam said, "Wala ko kasabot unsay nahitabo basta niingon nga dili ko pwede prisohon sa Talisay kay minor (I did not really understand what happened but somebody said they could not detain me at the Talisay jail because I am a minor)." Nobody had also tried to explain to Sam what happened in the courtroom.

Since the case was forwarded to the RTC, Sam was moved to the Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center (CPDRC). He described CPDRC as okay and much better than the jail in Talisay. There, they can move around freely. In addition, the food in CPDRC was much better because the viands were varied. At the Talisay jail, the police would only offer them steamed green peas with sardines and the rice ration was very meager. While at CPDRC, he befriended some of the other inmates. Since he had no idea what would happen to him, he kept asking his fellow inmates about the procedure. "Basta ipa-amin lang para madali (Just plead guilty so that the case would move smoothly)," was the only advice that Sam got from the other inmates.

Only his mother and some of his siblings visited him at CPDRC on their spare time. He said, "Malipay kong madalaw kay magdala man ug pagkaon (I was happy

Tata's Story

BBRC because of the fierce look of the other prisoners),” was Tata’s description of his first encounter at BBRC. He was stripped of his clothing including his underwear upon entrance but being used to life on the streets, Tata had an easy time adjusting to the conditions in BBRC. For him, BBRC was okay although he did complain about the food because the rations were not enough and the viands were often half-cooked (“Gamay ra ang ration ug hilaw pa and sud-an”). He was happy when his eldest brother visited him for he would bring him food. Except for his brother, however, nobody else had visited him while he was in jail.

Since it was his first time in jail, Tata had no idea what was really going on, or whether there was any progress in his case. Tata said he had to rely on the advice of the other inmates in order to have at least a sense of what would happen. According to him, “Basta gi-ingnan lang ko nila nga patan-awon sa Board kada adlaw kung naa ba ang akong ngalan, kay kung naa na ang akong ngalan hearing na (The other prisoners told me to check the Board daily and if I found my name on the list, then my case is scheduled for hearing the next day).”

This proved to be a difficult task because Tata had only finished Grade 1 and can barely read his name. Tata would often ask for the assistance of the other inmates to look for his name on the board. The other prisoners also advised him that when the time of the hearing comes, he should ask his lawyer about the possible sentence. If the sentence was only a couple of months, then he should just plead guilty so he could get out early.

Sam's Story

when they would visit me in jail because they would always bring some food).”

Sam was detained at CPDRC for another two months before his case was scheduled for arraignment at the RTC. On the day of the arraignment, Sam was handcuffed with the other inmates on their way to the Capitol. His mother met him at the courthouse. Sam said, however, that no lawyer came forward to help him with his case. There was one lawyer who offered his services if Sam would shell out Php 6,000. Since Sam and his mother had no money, they declined his services. When his case was called, Sam recalling the advice of the other inmates immediately pleaded guilty to the offence and the judge proceeded to read his sentence. Sam commented that he did not really understand what happened at the courtroom. The hearing was conducted in English and even though there was an interpreter who translated everything to Cebuano, it was still very difficult to understand. The only thing that Sam understood was that the judge had given him a four-month sentence. Since he had already served two months in Talisay and two months in CPDRC, the judge immediately ordered his release. Sam said that he was very happy after the arraignment and thought that he did not have to go back to CPDRC. One of his guards, however, explained that he would have to go back to CPDRC and remain there until the release order was ready.

His mother helped in processing the release order. Later that afternoon, Sam was released and went home to his mother.

Tata's Story

The arraignment occurred after Tata had been in jail for more than two weeks. Tata met his lawyer for the first time when he was brought to the court. The lawyer merely asked him whether he would plead guilty or not to the offence and told him that if he would plead guilty, then he could get out much faster. Following the advice of the other inmates, Tata asked the lawyer what the sentence would be in case he would plead guilty. The lawyer told Tata that the sentence would probably be four months. For Tata, four months was too long so he told the lawyer that he would fight for it. When his case was called, Tata pleaded not guilty and the judge scheduled the trial two months after the arraignment.

Tata was brought back to BBRC after the arraignment. When the other inmates heard what had happened, they told Tata that he should have pleaded guilty since four months was not very long. Tata had to wait for another two months before another hearing was set. While he conferred with the other inmates regarding his case, he was persuaded to become a member of the Batang Cebu Gang¹.

When trial came, Tata was taken to the Capitol. Upon arrival, he found out that a new lawyer had been assigned to his case. This time Tata told the lawyer that he was changing his plea from not guilty to guilty. When his case was called, the lawyer advised the court of his client's wishes. Whereupon the court accepted the change of plea and proceeded to mete out a sentence of four months. Tata was then taken back to BBRC to serve the rest of his sentence. Since Tata had already served nearly three months, he did not have to wait long before he was released. Upon his release, he went home to his grandparents.

Sam's Story

A few months after his release, Sam's parents decided to move back to the province to tend their farm. Sam did not want to go with them and decided to stay with his eldest sister who was married. He had a disagreement with his brother in law, so he moved out of his sister's house and moved in with his grandparents and Tata.

¹ The Batang Cebu Gang is a gang inside the jail created for the purpose of insuring protection among its members inside the cell.

With Tata and Sam both living under the roof of their grandparents, they both needed to find some work to help put food on the table. Tata managed to find odd jobs but these were intermittent and did not pay very well. When they felt desperate, they would rob or steal and justified their act as necessary in order to survive.

One day in November 2001 after going to a disco at a nearby *sitio*, Tata and Sam were walking home with some friends when a police officer suddenly ordered them to stop. Instead of stopping, however, they scattered and run. The police chased them but was not able to catch up. Sam was almost killed when he was nearly hit by a car while he was running. Tata and Sam then went home and found one of their friends waiting for them. The friend told them that he and another friend had just burglarised a house in the next *sitio*. This explained why the police were in hot pursuit near the crime scene but since they did not do anything, Tata and Sam settled down to sleep.

The following morning, Tata woke up early to prepare breakfast when a sudden banging on the door drew his attention. When he opened the door, the police officer who pursued them the night before was at the door along with two barangay tanods. Tata recognised the officer because he lived in the next *sitio*. The police and the barangay tanods barged in, pointed a gun at Tata, handcuffed him and told him they were arresting him because they knew that he was part of the group who burglarised a house in the next *sitio* the previous night. Thereafter, they searched the house and found Sam. They handcuffed Sam and brought the two to the barangay hall where the police proceeded to interrogate them. Tata and Sam said, “*Gihapak mi sa police para motug-an mi kung kinsa ang among kauban ug asa makita* (The police slapped us so that we would divulge who our accomplices were and where they were hiding).” Tata and Sam, however, remained steadfast in saying that they did not take part in committing the offence and provided as alibi the fact that they were at the disco when the crime was committed. Nevertheless, the police insisted that they were part of the group. Finally, the police requested the *tanods* to get the complainant. When the complainant arrived, Tata and Sam told her their story. “*Nangayo mi ug pasaylo bisan ug dili tinuod* (We asked for forgiveness even though the allegation was not true),” they said. The complainant told the police that she did not wish to press charges but the police officer insisted that a case should be filed.

The officer then called for back up and when two more police officers arrived, they took Tata and Sam to the Capitol for the filing of the case. At the Capitol, they were told to squat and wait while the police officers prepared the papers. Nobody at the capitol tried to talk to them or ask them what had happened. Before one of

the police finished processing the papers, another one offered to take Sam to the Cebu City Medical Center (CCMC) for a medical check-up since Sam had bruises from nearly being hit by a vehicle the night before. The police officer told Sam that the check-up was for their protection in case Sam would claim later that they had mauled him. At the CCMC, the doctor merely gave a cursory examination and asked how he got his bruises, so Sam told the physician what happened.

From CCMC, Sam was taken back to the Capitol where Tata and his escorts were waiting. It was already late afternoon and the police was unable to complete the filing of papers. Since it was a Friday and the police officers cannot take them to BBRC without the proper documentation, the police decided to take them to a downtown precinct where they spent three days. Since nobody visited them, they had to rely on the generosity of the police and their fellow inmates who had visit for food. On Monday morning, the police officers who accompanied them to the Capitol showed up and took them to BBRC.

Being a member of Batang Cebu Gang proved to be an advantage for both Tata and Sam. Because of Tata's membership with the gang, the other inmates did not strip them of their clothing. Instead of staying with the other minor inmates, Tata and Sam were taken to Brigada 4 where the other members of Tata's gang stayed. Even though it was Tata's second time in BBRC, he still had difficulty adjusting. Both complained of the quantity and quality of the food. Only Tata's eldest brother visited them in BBRC.

They spent three weeks in BBRC before their case was arraigned. Before the hearing, a social worker visited them in jail. The social worker asked them about their case and about their family background. The social worker told them that the purpose of the interview was to assess whether or not they should be brought to RRCY in Argao. The social worker also told them that RRCY is not a prison but a rehabilitation centre. He informed them further that if they change their behaviour then their records would be erased and they could start anew. "*Batasan ray agdon* (The yardstick is attitudinal change)," the social worker told them. During the course of the interview, both Tata and Sam admitted that they have been previously incarcerated. Upon learning this, the social worker said that he could not promise that the judge would allow them to be brought to RRCY since they were repeat offenders. Tata and Sam pleaded with him that they would like to be brought to RRCY since it is not a prison but a very nice place based on the account of the other minor inmates who have been there. The social worker told them that he would do his best to convince the judge of their eligibility for RRCY.

On the day of the arraignment, Tata and Sam were taken to the Capitol where a lawyer from the PAO met them. The lawyer told them that if they wanted to expedite the case, then they should plead guilty to the crime. The lawyer promised that they would be brought to RRCY if they would plead guilty. When the case was called, they pleaded guilty before the judge. The social worker approached the judge and recommended that Tata and Sam be brought to RRCY. The judge then sentenced them to six months to be served in RRCY.

After the arraignment, Tata and Sam were brought back to BBRC where they had to wait for two months before they were taken to RRCY. Finally, on the first week of February 2002, Tata and Sam were brought to RRCY along with six other minors from BBRC. At the time of the interview, they have been there for only two weeks.

When asked why they were brought to RRCY, Tata said that it was to transform themselves. Sam added that they were brought to RRCY so they would learn good manners and to reflect on what they have done. Tata described RRCY as: *“Dili prisohan, mora ug among balay* (Not a prison but more like our home).” The food was great and they were allowed extra servings of rice. They even had milk during breakfast. Unlike in BBRC and CPDRC where there were no activities, the staff at RRCY also allowed them to play games like basketball and volleyball. The staff also told them they would be given Php5 per hour if they helped till the garden. Sometimes, the house parents and the staff would initiate group discussions about values and their behaviour. They have no problems in RRCY except that they miss their families and that they are worried their families might not visit them at the centre because it is very far.

Upon reflection, Tata admitted that BBRC was not conducive for change. He said, *“Misamot kasalbahis sa BBRC. Ang bisyo sa sulod sa BBRC daghan, maayo pa sa gawas kay ginagmay ra* (We became tougher in BBRC. There are many vices inside, much more than the outside).” At least in RRCY they have learned to temper their behaviours. According to them, *“Nakat-on ug maayong pamatasan ug pagbuhat ug maayo kay maayo man ang pagtratar kanamo. Minos sab ang away sa mga bata kay maayo mogalam ang mga staff sa RRCY.* (We have learned good manners and to do what is right because the staff treat us with respect. There are also less squabbles and fights among the children because of the care that the staff shower upon us).”

To minimise the number of minor offenders like him, Sam suggested that perhaps the government could provide jobs for the *tambays* (bystanders) and make sure that children are sent to school so that they will not learn vices. Tata, however, added that family plays an important role in the development of the children. *“Kung*

magbinuang ang ginikanan magbinuang pod ang mga anak. Mao nga kinahanglan estoryan ang ginikanan, tambagan unsaon pagdala ang mga anak (If the parents do not behave properly, the children would misbehave too. Parents must be counselled on how to handle their children).” He said that maybe the government could help by making sure that families learn about taking care of their children.

They have no idea when they will be allowed to leave the centre. Tata said the staff told them they would be allowed to leave if they see changes in their attitudes and behaviours. “*Basta magbinut-an ug magbag-o sa kinaiya* (We have to straighten out and change our attitude),” Sam added. Whether their stay in Argao has prepared them to go back to their families and community is something that Tata and Sam cannot say. They said that time will tell whether their stay at the centre really straightened them out. They said they could not promise since they do not know what will await them outside the centre. They, however, expressed fear of going back to jail and promised to try to do their best to change. The problem they say is that they might not be able to find work when they get out of jail. If so, then they said they would have to resort to their old ways in order to survive. Although the RRCY staff promised that their records would be deleted from file and would not appear if they apply for police clearance, still it would be difficult to find a job because of the stigma attached to having been imprisoned. “*Hugaw mi sa mata sa tawo ug puslan hugaw ang pagtan-aw mao nga padayonon na lang* (We are trash in the eyes of society and because we are perceived to be dirty, we are prone to do wrong),” was Tata’s remark.

Both plan to go to the province once they get out of RRCY. Tata plans to stay with his relatives while Sam plans to stay with his parents. Both said they might take up farming so they would have something to occupy them. They do not wish to go back to the city because they might easily be tempted to go back to their old ways and be tempted by their friends. As to schooling, they do not intend to go back to school since they are over-aged. Nevertheless, both are willing to change and are hopeful that they can do it in the province.

Case Study 7

Male minor offender under rehabilitation at the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)

JM is one of 45 children being rehabilitated in RRCY. At 15 years old, he is quite mature for his age. He is open and candidly answers questions. His story is straight out of a play, very complicated and full of heartaches.

Born in Silangan near Pier 1 in Cebu City, JM never had the chance to feel the love of his mother. The oldest of six children who had different fathers, his grandmother took him while still young along with his other half-sisters and brothers. JM was still a toddler when his father was arrested for possession of prohibited drugs. Selling prohibited drugs was the only way by which his unemployed father was able to support his family. His father was convicted for illegal possession of prohibited drugs and was brought to Muntinlupa to serve his sentence.

In 1993, his father escaped from prison and came back to Cebu to visit his family. The reunion, however, almost turned into a tragedy when police officers managed to track down his father in their house. According to JM, “*Hapit ko mapatay kay gikugos man ko ni Papa unya gisight-an na man diay sya maayo gani nakabantay og gibutang ko* (I almost died because when the police came to take him, a sharpshooter aimed his gun at my father who was carrying me in his arms but my father noticed that the police were there and he put me down).” The police took his father back to Muntinlupa where he is now serving the rest of his sentence.

While his father was incarcerated, his mother had an affair with JM’s uncle (his father’s older brother) who had just come home after having been in jail for murder. His mother had three children with his uncle. “*Igsoon mi sa inahan, ig-agaw mi sa amahan* (We are siblings and at the same time cousins),” JM noted. His mother and uncle eventually separated and his mother had a relationship with another man, this time a *kargador* (stevedore) who worked in the pier area. His mother and her new beau lived together and had two children.

When his mother and uncle separated, his grandmother took JM along with his three siblings. An aunt was also living with his grandmother along with other cousins. His grandmother provided for his needs (food and basic necessities) while his aunt took care of his siblings’ needs. “*Iya-iya mi’g kaon kay magrumble/mag-away kung magsalo* (We ate separately because we fought when we were together),” JM said. His grandmother sold fruits in Carbon Market in downtown Cebu and earned Php300 a day while his aunt managed a small eatery. JM used to help his

grandmother in the market. Sometimes he would pick up spilled garnishing or spices and sold these to earn and help his grandmother. His earnings from *this* ranged from Php5 to Php50 a day depending on his diligence.

Their condition was not really that bad for his grandmother and aunt still managed to send them to school. However, JM was not able to finish even Grade 1. He enrolled at least four times but would drop out before the school year was over because he always got into trouble. Starting a fight with his classmates for no reason at all, punching them and peeping at his female classmates were some examples of his naughty behaviour in school. Finally, the teachers and the principal gave up on him.

At the tender age of seven, he started using rugby and marijuana upon the urgings of his *barkada* who were mostly drug addicts. Eventually, he started using *shabu* and learned how to gamble (*hantak*, mahjong and card games). To support their habit, JM and his friends stole, snatched or slashed pockets or bags. Sometimes, he and his friends would operate a called *bulitse*, which was similar to bingo. They earned as much as Php1,000 per day and would equally divide the profit among themselves and used it to buy drugs.

His way of life often put him in constant contact with the authorities. He had been in and out of police stations for more times than he could remember (mostly for stealing). Since the victims often refused to file a complaint, the police would just let him go. JM even boasted that he is known in the police stations and that the police have taken many pictures of him. He, however, had not experienced being detained for a long period until this last offence. This time the victim filed a case since a large amount of money was involved.

According to JM, he was already “high” after using rugby when he chanced upon an entrepreneur who was sleeping inside the Carbon market. He noticed something bulky in the front pocket of the man’s jacket. Thinking it was money, he decided to slash the pocket with a blade and found Php3,000, which he took completely. Thinking that he had gotten away without any witness, JM bought some *shabu*. The following day, he was arrested by a police officer who took him to the precinct for an investigation. The victim had filed a complaint because someone had seen JM taking the money and informed the victim about it. He was identified based on the photographs that the police had previously taken.

When he was brought to the precinct, one of the police officers commented “*Ikaw, kapila na gyud ka nagbalik-balik diri* (You, you have been here several times already).” JM was put inside the cell and the police neither attempted to question him about

the allegations nor asked him about his parents or guardians and their whereabouts. Later on, he was brought to the Capitol for the filing of the complaint. He was just told by the police to wait, then was brought to BBRC.

JM was very scared when he arrived at BBRC. It took him a long time to adjust to the environment. He missed home and would cry all night. After a few weeks, however, he was able to develop friendships with the other inmates and was finally able to accept his situation. When JM entered BBRC, there was a shortage of water and the prisoners had to suck from the faucet so that water would flow and they would be able to drink or bathe. Besides, the food ration was very small and they had to fight for even the smallest morsel of food. Only his grandmother visited him in BBRC and a social worker who came a few days before the arraignment to ask him questions about his family background.

On the day of his arraignment, JM was taken to the Capitol along with the other inmates and there JM met his lawyer for the first time. The lawyer conferred with JM for a short while merely to ask him whether he would plead guilty or not to the offence. The lawyer advised JM to plead guilty so that he could be freed in a short time. Following the advice of the lawyer, JM pleaded guilty to the offence. Thereafter, the judge ordered his commitment to RRCY.

After the arraignment, JM was taken back to BBRC. About two months later, JM was taken to RRCY. He did not really understand why he was taken to RRCY, only that it had something to do with his offence. Compared with BBRC, RRCY seemed like heaven. There was enough food and all their needs were taken care of by the house parents. They were also given time to play games like basketball and volleyball. During early mornings and evenings, the children were asked to pray the rosary and they attended mass every Sunday. RRCY also has a small school offering primary education run by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (now known as DepEd) within its compound. When JM was brought to RRCY, classes had already started and he was not able to enrol. RRCY also has a small farm outside the compound. The staff taught the children gardening skills and paid them Php5 for every hour that they spent in the farm. The money, however, would be given only upon their release from the centre. Should anyone abscond, the money would be forfeited in favour of the centre. Aside from the day-to-day activities, there were also counselling sessions conducted by the staff. On Mondays and Fridays, there were open forums where the children were encouraged to talk about their experiences and share their problems. The social workers would then give them advice particularly on their behaviour and on how to relate with the other children since in-fighting happened to be the most common problem in RRCY.

Their days were filled with activities, which was good according to JM. This way, they were able to forget their vices and hopefully eliminate the residue of the drug substances in their body. However, loneliness beset the children especially if family members would forget to visit them. JM said that most of the children who escaped from RRCY did so because of loneliness. They usually missed their parents and relatives while others were city boys who were used to life in the streets. JM have already attempted to escape from the centre thrice – twice because his grandmother was remiss in visiting him and once because of conflict with the staff. He even practiced “*boreum*” (slashing his arms) once because he was lonely. On his first attempt to escape, he was immediately caught by the staff and was made to work in the farm without compensation for his punishment. He was again thwarted the second time because one of the staff was waiting for him outside the wall when he jumped off the fence.

His third attempt to escape was not because of loneliness. He tried to escape after one of the staff scolded him and another child for throwing stones, which nearly hit the staff. He got angry and tried to escape but a lay minister from the church was there at that time and noticed him. The lay minister called him and asked him to return which he did after so much persuasion. JM commented, “*Kung isog pa iyang pagtawag nako, dili gyud ko mobalik* (Had he called me in an angry manner, I would not have returned).” According to JM, the usual punishments for misbehaving or for trying to abscond were making them work without compensation, not allowing them to play or even placing them in the isolation room for two to four days especially if they quarrelled with one another.

JM reflected that he would not have been this way if his parents had only showered him with love and attention. He especially blamed his parents for the way he turned out to be. “*Mama way tagad. Papa nadakpan, kontrahan pa gyud sa paryente* (My mother does not care. My father is in jail and my relatives resent me),” he said. In fact, he learned that his mother was arrested only a few days after he was brought to BBRC for selling *shabu*. His mother is now detained at BBRC.

He had no idea when he would be released but the staff had told him that he would be released if he would change his behaviour and show respect for the staff. He would have been released from RRCY had he not attempted to escape. The staff have decided to keep him for a while until he has shown some changes in his behaviour. Adjusted to life in RRCY, he does not think of escaping anymore. He just wanted to finish his sentence and wait for his release. He looks forward to going home to his grandmother to start a new life. His experiences in BBRC had taught him the importance of freedom. He said he has experienced the difficul-

ties of being inside a prison and would try his best to change. He just hopes that a kind soul would help him once he is back in the community. He hopes that he can still go to school and for this he would need the support of organisations like the church. Hopefully, by going to school he would also be able to stay away from his *barkada* and his vices and turn a new leaf.

Case Study 8

Male minor offender serving suspended sentence in Balay Pasilungan

Tall for his age and with his clean-shaven good looks, 15-year-old Mark could have easily passed for any teenage star on TV. In a sense, however, his life has been as colourful as the soap operas that have attracted viewers on primetime television. The youngest of six siblings, Mark admitted that he has been a little spoiled by his mother. His father, formerly a forklift operator in one of the local companies, now works as a freelance locksmith while his mother stayed at home. Only three of his siblings are still living with his parents along with his grandmother and an aunt. Two other siblings are already married and have their own families but sometimes they would still ask for money from their parents. Money is tight especially now that his father is semi-retired. They depend mostly on his father's small pension and his earnings as a locksmith. On a good day his father earns Php200 while on other days, he has no customer. Mark considers their situation as very poor since the income of his father is not regular.

Except for occasional fights between his parents and a month-long separation, all was well with the family. Mark was not disturbed by the separation since he could still see his mother everyday as she just moved to the house next door, which was owned by his grandparents. Besides, his mother would usually come home after some time. He remembered being whipped by his mother in his boyhood days if he committed infractions like bathing in the sea. His mother prohibited her children from going to the sea because the water is contaminated. As his mother continued to use this form of punishment, he became immune to whipping. He said the whippings did not have any effect on him because he was already used to it and after whipping him, his mother would buy him anything he wants to assuage her guilt.

When he was about 12 years old, he started experimenting with *shabu* at the urging of his *barkada*. Most of his friends came from the neighbouring *sitio*, which was known for its vices for many residents there use or sell drugs. According to Mark, *shabu* gave him a feeling of vitality, which he has never experienced before. This one experience led to another and he started hanging out and spending time with his *barkada* in the neighbouring *sitio*. To support his habit, he agreed to become a “runner” for the adults who were dealing in drugs. The adults would ask him to deliver drugs to a buyer at a designated area and to receive the payment. He said that children were often used as runners because they can be trusted and the police seldom suspected them.

One Friday night in July 2000, Mark and a friend went to the latter's house after school (He was then a first year student in a night high school). His friend's father, *Nong* Romeo, saw him and requested him to deliver *shabu* to a pension house in Carlock. *Nong* Romeo told him to accompany a certain Susan and to get the money (Php3,000) from the buyer because he did not trust Susan who was the agent in the deal.

The two then set out to do their task. Susan knocked on the door of one of the rooms in a pension house. Once inside the room, he handed the *shabu* to the buyer and received the payment. As he was about to descend, he bumped into three police officers who immediately arrested him. The police then asked him to accompany them to the room he had just left. Susan was still inside so the police immediately handcuffed her and Mark but let the buyer go. Actually, the police had set up a buy-bust operation with one of their assets posing as a buyer. The money given as payment was marked. One of the arresting police officers told Mark, "*Patay di naka kagawas* (You're dead, you will not be able to get out of jail)."

He was taken to the precinct where the police interviewed him, asked him about his name, his parents' name, their address and whether his parents could be contacted on the phone. Since they did not have a phone, the police were not able to contact his parents. They did not even bother to find other ways of contacting them. The police also questioned him why he was carrying the *shabu*. Mark said he was asked, "*Ngano ikaw may nagdala ani, dili man ikaw amo tuyo* (Why are you the courier when you are not our target)?" Mark admitted to the police that he was just asked to carry the *shabu* by a certain *Nong* Romeo but the police did not do anything about the information. After he was made to sign something, the police put him in the cell.

The next day, his mother and some of his siblings visited him at the precinct. His mother learned about the arrest from *Nong* Romeo who went to the pension house when Mark and Susan did not come back. His mother could not believe what had happened since they had the slightest idea that he has been dabbling in drugs. They thought that his friends were nice boys from the neighbouring *sitio*. His mother cried and scolded him for what happened. On Sunday, the police took Mark to the CCMC for a medical check-up. His mother was there when he was taken to Court for the filing of the case the following day. At this stage, no lawyer was assigned to handle his case. The police, however, informed them that his case wasailable but they could not afford the bail since they did not have the money. He was then taken to BBRC where he was fingerprinted and his picture taken.

Upon entering BBRC, a neighbour who has been detained there met Mark and helped him settle inside the jail. Mark's mother had informed a neighbour that he was coming to BBRC and that he should look after her son's welfare. Thus, he was spared from such prison experience as *arbor*. He admitted that he was a little nervous when he first entered BBRC but he was somehow relieved when he saw his neighbour and other familiar faces inside. He was taken to Brigada 6 instead of the minor's cell since his neighbour and other friends slept in that cell.

The next day, his mother visited him again and brought him some clothes. Mark candidly admitted that he liked BBRC because the other prisoners in their cell treated him very well and were always on the lookout for him. The food was more than enough especially during visits since one of his friends who was well-off would share the food he received from his visitors with the other prisoners. When there was no visit, they would rely on the food ration but they would usually ask for uncooked rice and cook it themselves. The viands given during rations were half cooked so Mark's friend would ask for their share and cook it again. There was water shortage in BBRC then but according to Mark, he still managed to take a bath with the help of his adult friends. A friend would usually fetch water so that Mark could take a bath while another would wash his dirty clothes. One time, a fire truck came and hosed water on the prisoners.

He stayed in BBRC for a month before his case was finally arraigned. His mother was a constant visitor and one of his teachers visited him too. A few days before the hearing, a social worker from DSWD visited him and questioned him. After asking Mark whether he would plead guilty, the social worker told him that if he would plead guilty, his case would move faster. The social worker also informed him that he might be brought to RRCY or to Balay Pasilungan but he told the social worker that he did not want to be brought to any of those places. He had heard from the other minor offenders that there is a monster in RRCY. As to Balay Pasilungan, he was not sure what it was. Besides, he was content in BBRC where he knew at least knew some of the inmates and where his needs were taken care of.

Following the social worker's visit, the jail coordinator from FREELAVA also visited Mark. He interviewed him and explained to him what Balay Pasilungan was all about. He also informed Mark of the date of the arraignment. Mark, however, still resisted the idea of going to Balay. *Nong* Flor, the neighbour who was in BBRC with him, counselled Mark and finally persuaded him to go to Balay Pasilungan since the jail was no place for a child like him.

On his arraignment, Mark was handcuffed along with the other prisoners and brought to court. He was met by a social worker and by the FREELAVA jail co-ordinator. When his case was called and he was asked what his plea would be, he immediately affirmed his guilt. Then the social worker recommended to the judge that Mark be committed to Balay Pasilungan. The judge meted out a six-month sentence to be served in Balay. The whole proceeding was conducted in Cebuano and took only a few minutes. Mark was taken back to BBRC where he stayed for another two weeks before he was brought to Balay Pasilungan.

He entered Balay with a heavy heart since he did not really want to leave BBRC. He said, “*Lingaw sa BBRC kay daghan ang kaila* (It was nice in BBRC because I had many friends). He had a difficult time adjusting in Balay because it was very quiet there. While in Balay, Mark wanted to continue his studies but was not able to do so because they were not able to obtain his school records from his former school as the principal went on leave. By the time the principal reported for duty, it was already too late to enrol. To occupy himself, he played basketball and the guitar with the other children in Balay who were also out of school. Mark commented that the staff were also supportive. He said, “*Kung makita sila nga maghilom-hilom lang ang bata estoryahon dayon ug lingaw-lingawon para makalimot sa problema* (If they saw one of the children staying in a quiet corner all by himself, one of them would immediately talk to the child and entertain him so that he would forget about his problems).”

Mark admitted that he has absconded once when he had a misunderstanding with the staff about the noodles that was left on the kitchen table. At that time, he was assigned to kitchen duty since the house parent was teaching him how to cook. There was a plateful of noodles left on the table, which the children were not supposed to touch. Mark admitted that he took a few helpings but denied eating all of it. Some of the children might have eaten the rest but since Mark was in the kitchen that day, he was questioned about it. He escaped from Balay and went home to his parents. His mother was very concerned and pleaded with him to go back to Balay. She explained to Mark that if he would not do so, the police would arrest him again and take him back to BBRC. When he was finally persuaded, his mother personally brought him back to Balay. As his punishment for escaping, the staff assigned him to wash the dishes for a month. In Balay, dishwashing is the usual form of punishment for children who commit infractions.

It was only in Balay that he learned how to do household chores like cooking. Each week the staff would assign two children to assist in the kitchen so the house parent could teach them how to cook. The staff also organised sports activities like table

tennis, chess and game of the generals to keep the children occupied. Sometimes the children would be invited to participate in tournaments with children from the other centres. With the assistance of academic institutions such as the University of San Carlos, the staff have initiated non-formal education for children like Mark who were not enrolled in formal schooling. The schools would send interns to teach the children basic courses such as Math and English. In addition, there was one-on-one counselling the children to unburden their problems. Another regular activity in Balay was the guided group interaction where the children can share their ideas and opinions with the others and display their talents. Some religious groups also visit Balay on a regular visit to instil values formation on the children.

During his stay in Balay, Mark was fortunate enough to participate in a seminar on photography initiated by UNICEF. The seminar was conducted not only for the benefit of children from Balay but for other children from other areas of the city. Mark was very happy because he was given a camera for participating in the seminar. The activity that probably changed his life, however, was the drug awareness seminar since it helped him understand the destructive effects of drugs. After participating in the seminar, he made a promise to himself that he would not take drugs again following his release from Balay.

He stayed in Balay for about six months. By the end of January 2001, the staff of Balay Pasilungan called his parents for a conference together with Mark. The staff told his parents that Mark was now ready to be reintegrated to his family but before they release Mark they would like to know what his plans for the future were. The staff asked him whether he would revert to his vices upon his return to the community and he told the staff that he would not use *shabu* again since he already understood its destructive effects on the body. He also promised that he would go back to school when the semester began in June. He was asked to make his promises in writing and to affix his signature to the document. At first, he was very happy thinking he could go home with his parents right after the conference. As it turned out, the staff still had to prepare the papers for his release so he stayed behind for a few more days.

On the first week of February, his mother picked him up in Balay and he was finally able to go home. His father cried when he saw Mark and advised him to stay clear of his *barkada* and to refuse any invitation that might prompt him to take drugs again. The first few days were difficult. At first, he felt ashamed to go out since his neighbours would tease him and say, “*Naa ang ex-convict* (Here comes the ex-convict).” The neighbours would say it jokingly but he felt mortified particularly if a girl was present. He eventually got used to this and in no time, started hanging out with his friends. Instead of using drugs, however, they indulged in liquors and

cigarettes this time. Just like before he was arrested, he was seldom seen at home for he spent most of his time with his friends.

Mark stayed with his parents for only a period of four months. His mother was worried that he was reverting to his old ways despite Mark's denial that he was using drugs again. She was concerned that Mark was hanging out with his friends again and decided to take him back to Balay. She recalled that the Executive Director of FREELAVA, the NGO which runs Balay, had assured her on the day she took Mark home that they were willing to assist, in case the parents continued to have problems with Mark. Mark did not really want to return to Balay but his mother finally persuaded him on the condition that he could come home every Sunday.

Mark is currently staying in Balay. He works as a volunteer at the FREELAVA office from 8am to 3pm in the afternoon doing messengerial works for the staff. Together with the other children from Balay, he goes to night high school at the public school near Balay. FREELAVA shoulders his school expenses and allowances. He said that he was at first hesitant to go back to school since he was afraid that some of his schoolmates would taunt him about his record. He said, "*Mauwaw ko moeskwela balik* (I felt shy going back to school)" but nobody ever teased him except of course for a few whispers behind his back. Later, he learned that his schoolmates were afraid of those they knew came from Balay.

Looking back, Mark reflected that what probably prevented him from reverting to substance use was the drug awareness seminar that he attended while in Balay. He was also grateful for the values orientation training, which emphasised respect for oneself and for others. He said he was able to control his vices because of the orientations given at Balay. Moreover, his work during the day also helps in steering him away from trouble. Mark has adjusted to life in Balay Pasilungan but he pointed out that children who are new at the centre often had difficulty adjusting because the centre seems dull sometimes. This and the fact that newcomers miss their vices are why some children tried to escape from the centre.

To minimise the number of minor offenders, Mark suggested that the government should provide people with jobs. He pointed out that in their area some of the families are openly selling drugs because they do not have jobs. The government could also establish sports facilities so that the children can have somewhere safe to hang out instead of playing along the roads and streets. Besides, sports development is one way of diverting the attention of the minors from unlawful activities. The NGOs can also help by providing leadership trainings particularly to the *Sangguniang Kabataan* (SK) and empowering them to educate the youth in their communities.

Mark has plans to become a Computer Engineer someday. In the immediate future, he plans to run for the SK so that he can help other children like him. In parting, Mark shared the following insights:

“Lisod gyod ang pagbag-o ilabi na kung daghan ang barkada nga modal dal. Ang gikinahanglan mao ang supervision og monitoring gikan sa ginikanan. (It is very difficult to change one’s behaviour against the pressure of a nagging barkada; what is needed is supervision and monitoring by the parents).”

Case Study 9

Male CICL offender released on recognisance to Balay Pasilungan

The sixth child of ten children, Tomas spent part of his growing years in Mindanao where his parents had a small plot, which they tilled. When he was about seven years old, his parents decided to try their luck in Cebu City. They settled in one of the urban poor barangays in the city where his parents had a small house and lot. Since jobs were difficult to come by, the family decided to invest their meagre savings in a small *painitan* (snack house) just in front of their house. Their income was augmented by proceeds from the small farm in Mindanao, which his father had maintained. His father shuttled back and forth between Cebu and Mindanao. Tomas described their situation as “*sakto ra* (just enough).” From time to time, they had financial problems and his parents had difficulty sending them to school but they were able to eat three times a day.

When he reached adolescence, he started hanging out with friends. Their main preoccupations were watching basketball and hanging out together. Sometimes, they roamed around at night until the early hours in the morning. There were times when he would stay over at a friend’s house and would not bother to go home until the next day. His mother was bothered by his actions. He said, “*Kasab-an sa mama pero sige lang gihapon ang pagsuroy-suroy* (My mother would scold me but I continued to roam around with my friends).” Tomas could not explain why he wanted to stay outside and despite his mother’s advice; he continued to hang out with his friends. He often spent the night in the house of Romel, his best friend and next-door neighbour. According to Tomas, Romel’s mother would often glare at him whenever he stayed in their place. “*Lain ang tinan-awan sa iyang mama nako kay dili siya ganahan nga magkuyog mi sa iyang anak kay dugay mi manguli* (His mother would look at me hatefully since she did not like me to hang out with her son because we often roamed around until the wee hours in the morning),” he said.

One night in March 1998, the two friends decided to go to Romel’s house after watching a basketball game. Since it was very late, Tomas decided to stay overnight even though his house was just next door. He went home early the next morning. A few days later, he found himself accused of raping Romel’s seven-year-old sister. He heard rumours that his friend’s mother was preparing to file a complaint against him but nobody approached him so he dismissed the rumours.

Tomas was a 16 year old, third year high school student in a night high school at the time of his arrest. After taking his final exam, Tomas was about to leave the school when Romel's mother barred his way at the gate and pointed at him. Then a police officer put his arm over his shoulder and told him to go with them to the precinct in Carbon. He showed Tomas a warrant for his arrest issued by the court. They reached the Carbon precinct at 9pm and the police immediately put him in the cell without asking him any question. An hour later, Tomas was hungry and desperate. He asked whether he could call his parents. The police allowed him to make one phone call. Tomas had no choice but to contact his parents through the telephone of their next-door neighbour who happened to be the complainant because there was no telephone in his house. Luckily, it was his friend Romel who picked up the phone and summoned Tomas's eldest brother to answer his call. At around 11pm, his mother and eldest brother arrived at the Carbon precinct, bringing with them food and clothing. His eldest brother talked to the police and asked them about the possibility of posting bail. The policemen answered that the crime was not bailable. His mother and brother left him shortly promising him they would return the following morning.

The next day, Tomas was taken to the Capitol. His mother accompanied him and pleaded with the court personnel for the dismissal of the case. A staff told his mother that it was out of their hands because a complaint has already been filed. After the police obtained the commitment order, they proceeded to BBRC where the police turned him over to the BJMP administration. His mother talked with the BJMP authorities and requested them not to place Tomas with the mainstream prison population since the father of the complainant was also in BBRC and she was afraid that he might harm Tomas. The BJMP granted her request. Having been fingerprinted and photographed, Tomas was handcuffed to a chair instead of being taken to the cell. His handcuff was removed only during mealtime. At night, the guard would handcuff him to the leg of a table so that he could lie down to sleep. One of the prisoners who acted as jail aides gave him a piece of carton, which he used as a mat.

This was Tomas' condition in BBRC for the next few days. During daytime, he was taken to the rooftop where the guards would make a chain out of four or five handcuffs and then handcuffed Tomas to one end and tied the other to an object. "*Morag iro nga gikadenahan* (I was like a dog that was chained)," Tomas lamented. The chain of handcuffs gave him just enough room to move and stretch a little but still he was very uncomfortable. If Tomas had to go to the comfort room, the guard would take his time before unlocking the handcuff for him. Fortunately, Tomas got rid of the handcuffs when the BJMP ran short of handcuffs, which they used on the other inmates to take them to court for their trial. They told Tomas

to stay downstairs where the guards could keep watch on him. Life then became easier for Tomas who was allowed to move around and was treated like other jail aides. The jail guards used him to run errands for them. Food was not a problem since the jail guards and the jail aides gave him his ration.

The day after he was brought to BBRC, his mother visited him in jail bringing food, clothes, utensils and beddings. She was accompanied by a private lawyer who interviewed Tomas regarding his case. Tomas promptly denied the allegations when the lawyer questioned him. The lawyer then informed Tomas that they had a good chance of winning the case since there was no witness to the alleged rape and the results of the medical exam of the complainant was negative. He then told Tomas to be careful while in jail.

His mother visited him everyday while he waited three weeks for his arraignment. He was handcuffed along with the other prisoners and brought to the court where he met his mother and the private lawyer at the entrance. When his case was called and he was asked what his plea would be, he answered “not guilty” upon the advice of the lawyer. His lawyer then requested the court that he be released on recognisance to Balay Pasilungan since he was a minor. The prosecutor objected to the request of Tomas’ lawyer but the judge granted it anyway.

After the arraignment, he was taken back to BBRC where he stayed for another week before he was taken to Balay Pasilungan. He felt relieved when he was taken to Balay Pasilungan because he said that at least in Balay he did not have to constantly look over his shoulder for fear that something might happen to him.

“*Mingaw ang Balay Pasilungan* (It was lonely in Balay Pasilungan),” was Tomas’s comment. There were times when he missed his parents but at least the staff always had activities scheduled to divert the children’s attention. There were sports activities like basketball, chess and ping-pong. At one time, they even participated in a sports tournament with children from another centre. There were also culinary and sewing classes as well as values formation and life in the spirit seminars. Some of the activities were initiated by the Balay staff while other activities were conducted in co-ordination with other groups. There were also one-on-one counselling and guided group interactions wherein the children were sometimes asked to draw a picture representing themselves. There was also non-formal education for some of the children who were not enrolled in formal schools as well as drug awareness seminars and leadership trainings.

According to Tomas, some of the children had difficulty adjusting to life in Balay. Some of them would easily get into heated discussions followed by fistfights. Life

in Balay was very different from that in BBRC. “*Dali ra sila laayan mao nga molayas dayon* (Some of the children easily got bored. Hence, the attempts to escape from the centre),” he said. Others genuinely missed their parents while a great majority escaped because they missed their *barkada* and their vices. Even Tomas had escaped once for a few hours but he clarified that technically it was not an escape, since he had the permission of the manager to visit his family that night but the manager forgot to tell the house parent who had earlier refused to let Tomas go (*Children were allowed only scheduled home visits*). Thus, he sneaked out of the gate, went home for a few hours and went back to Balay as if nothing happened. The staff, however, called his attention and assigned him to wash dishes for a month as punishment for sneaking out without permission.

When school was about to open in June, the Balay staff together with Tomas’s private lawyer filed a motion in court requesting the judge to allow Tomas to continue his schooling but the complainant vehemently opposed the request. Tomas’s lawyer countered that since Tomas had not been convicted, then the presumption was that he was innocent. Until proven otherwise, he was therefore entitled to continue his schooling. The lawyer further argued that the law always looked upon the best interest of the child. Fortunately, the judge agreed to allow Tomas to continue his education. Since he could not go back to his old school, his brother decided to enrol him in one of the private schools in the city. He also agreed to shoulder Tomas’ educational expenses. As the school was far from Balay, the staff prevailed upon the brother to enrol Tomas in day school instead of night school so it would be easier to monitor Tomas’ movement.

Tomas stayed in Balay for almost three years (from April 1998 to February 2001) while his case was heard. He could not remember what really happened during the trial and did not really understand the proceeding. Overall, there were more than 20 scheduled hearings. He said the trial took very long because of many postponements and delays in re-scheduling the hearing. At mid-stream, apparently Tomas’s lawyer changed his position and counselled him to reverse his plea instead. The lawyer said that if he pleaded guilty, then the case would move much faster. Besides, there was a possibility that he would be given a suspended sentence, which meant that he could probably stay in Balay or be sent to RRCY in Argao, but Tomas refused to heed the lawyer’s advice. “Why should I plea guilty when I am innocent?” Tomas retorted. Disheartened by the lawyer’s indifference, Tomas’ family decided to get another lawyer to handle his case, which was progressing slowly due to lack of follow-up on the part of the first lawyer. The new lawyer promised his family that he would try his best to speed up the case. By then, Tomas had been in Balay for two years. True to his word the new lawyer managed to set up a continuous scheduling of trials. A year later, the judge dismissed the case for insufficient evidence.

Tomas was very happy with the court's decision. He thought that after the reading of the judge's decision, he would now be allowed to go home to his family but his lawyer explained to him that he still had to go back to Balay to wait for the release order from the court. The order of release came a week later. Before he was allowed to return to his family, the staff of Balay called his parents to a conference. His parents and his eldest brother came to the consultation. During the conference, the staff counselled Tomas to behave and asked him about his plans for the future. Tomas told them that he plans to continue his education and promised to be straight. He was made to write down his plans on paper, which he signed. His parents then took him home. At first, he was a little anxious about going home because of the thought of seeing the family of the complainant but when he reached their place, everything seemed to be normal, as if nothing had happened. His neighbours would usually greet him saying, "*Naa na man diay ka or nakagawas na man diay ka* (Oh, you are out already)." Tomas said that his neighbours treated him the same way they did before but the family of the complainant still refuses to talk to him except for his friend, Romel. When he goes outside, he would sometimes see the child he was accused of raping. According to Tomas, she would continue whatever she was doing. Tomas contended that if he was really guilty, the child would have ran away from him or at least would show signs of fear but she would even smile when he passes by while she plays by the roadside.

Tomas admitted that his experience have affected him and changed his outlook in life. "*Naleccion nga dili maayo maglaag-laag ug matulog sa laing balay* (I learned my lessons that it is not good to always hang out with friends and that it is not proper to sleep in another's home)." He considered his experience, however, as a blessing in a way for it was in Balay Pasilungan that he was able to broaden his view of the world. He learned many things from his uncles, *nanays* (surrogate mothers) and mommy (the staff of Balay). He learned to be patient and to set a plan for the future. "*Nausab ang akong batasan ug magbantay na sa akong lihok* (My behaviour has changed and I am careful about my actuations)," he continued. Recalling his BBRC days, Tomas revealed, "*Namatay ang akong pangandoy sa BBRC ilabi na kung sungog-sungogon ko sa ubang priso nga 'dili na ka makagawas labing minos 40 katuig ang imong sentensya* (My dreams died while I was in BBRC especially when the other prisoners told me that I would not be able to get out of BBRC because my sentence would probably last 40 years)." After staying for a while in Balay, however, he began to hope and dream again that someday the case would be over and he would go on with his life.

To minimise the incidence of minor offenders, Tomas recommended that since children like him who come from urban poor communities do not have a special place where they can hangout and do wholesome activities, there should be sports

facilities where they can play and learn at the same time. “*Para mafocus sa sports ug dili sa dautan nga binuhatan* (So that children would be able to focus their energy on sports instead of unlawful activities),” he said. He believes that the government also needs to intensify its livelihood programme for the poor because most parents do not have the time to supervise their children because they are too busy earning a living. There is also a need to intensify the fight against drugs. The NGOs can help by sponsoring drug awareness seminars and training peer educators who will in turn train their fellow youth on the hazards of drug addiction. NGOs like the FREELAVA can also help by providing educational assistance to poor but deserving students and thus provide a diversion from unlawful activities.

At present, Tomas is staying with his older brothers and sisters. His parents had decided to go back to Mindanao since they did not have a regular source of income in Cebu City. Tomas had been entrusted to his eldest brother who is now working. He is now second year college in one of the private universities in the city and is taking up Computer Science. He continues to receive educational assistance from FREELAVA though he anticipated that FREELAVA’s assistance might end within the year. If the assistance ends, he might not be able to continue with his schooling as his parents had difficulty sending his younger siblings to school. He admitted that he had difficulty with his chosen course and was planning to shift to a vocational course once he passed the entrance exam of Don Bosco College. For him, a vocational course would be better since he would be able to find a job after a year of training. He dreams of working abroad someday so that he will be able to learn about the culture of other countries. In the distant future, he hopes to have a family of his own; “*Usa ka malipayon nga pamilya* (A happy family).”

Reference Tables

Table 1.1. Distribution of CICL Interviewed by Institution and Sex

CICL	BBRC	MCJ	LCJ	TCJ	CMJ	CPDRC	RRCY
Male	35	18	3	9	1	10	8
Female	5	-	1	1	-	2	-
Total	40	18	4	10	1	12	8

Note: BBRC stands for Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center; MCJ, Mandaue City Jail; LCJ, Lapulapu City Jail; TCJ, Talisay City Jail; CMJ, Consolacion Municipal Jail; CPDRC, Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center; and RRCY, Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Key Informants from Government Agencies, Prosecution, Courts, Community and NGOs

Key informants	No.
BJMP	
Regional Director	1
Jail wardens	6
Deputy warden	1
Administration/Jail officers	8
<i>Subtotal</i>	16
DSWD	
Regional Director	1
Social worker	4
Psychologist	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	6
DSWS/CSWO	
Social worker	7
<i>Subtotal</i>	7
CYRS/CWDs	
Section chief	5
Police officer	6
<i>Subtotal</i>	11
Prosecutors	
<i>Subtotal</i>	3
PAO lawyer	
<i>Subtotal</i>	2

Key informants	No.
Court	
Judge	1
Clerk of Court	1
Clerk	1
Stenographer	1
Sheriff	1
Social worker	3
<i>Subtotal</i>	8
Community	
Barangay councillor	1
Barangay <i>tanod</i>	6
<i>Lupon</i> member	5
<i>Subtotal</i>	12
NGO	
Free LAVA	5
Balay Pasilungan	2
Bidlisiw	1
Don Bosco	2
Albert Schweitzer Foundation	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	11
TOTAL	76

Table 2.1. Population of Children in Cebu by Locality: 1995 and 2000

Age range	Cebu Province		Cebu City		Mandaue City		Lapulapu City		Talisay		Consolacion	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1995												
0-17	1,291,222	62.6	263,975	39.9	83,303	42.8	77,494	44.6	51,028	42.4	21,743	44.2
9-17	591,550	28.7	125,146	18.9	36,593	18.8	34,255	19.7	22,917	19.1	9,670	19.7
Total Population	2,064,101		662,299		194,745		173,744		120,292		49,205	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
2000												
0-17*	1,488,370		286,810		111,164		96,790		62,799		30,630	
9-17*	682,368		135,857		48,829		42,753		28,289		13,652	
Total Population	2,377,588		718,821		259,728		217,019		148,110		69,298	

* Data are estimates only based on proportion of minors by age group in 1995

Based on 1995 and 2000 NSO Census of Population and Office of Population Studies (OPS) data.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.2. Intake by Locality by Year, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Locality	1999		2000		2001		Total		Monthly average in three years
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cebu City	1327	73.3	1816	80.4	1451	77.2	4594	77.2	127.6
Mandaue City	200	11.0	151	6.7	163	8.7	514	8.6	14.3
Lapulapu City	229	12.6	230	10.2	200	10.6	659	11.1	19.4
Talisay City	8	0.4	29	1.3	30	1.6	67	1.1	1.9
Consolacion	47	2.6	34	1.5	36	1.9	117	2.0	3.3
Total	1811	100.0	2260	100.0	1880	100.0	5951	100.0	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.3 Sex of CICL, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Sex	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	3503	76.3	457	88.9	567	86.0	60	89.6	108	92.3	4695	78.9
Female	1091	23.7	57	11.1	92	14.0	7	10.4	9	7.7	1256	21.1
Total	4594	100.0	514	100.0	659	100.0	67	100.0	117	100.0	5951	100.0

Legend: CC - Cebu City Police Office TC - Talisay City Police Office
MC - Mandaue City Police Office C - Consolacion Police Office
LC - Lapulapu City Police Office

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.4 Age of CICL, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Age	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	514	11.2	145	28.2	130	20.1	17	25.4	29	24.8	835	14.1
16	520	11.3	101	19.6	124	19.2	21	31.3	25	21.4	791	13.3
15	600	13.1	92	17.9	127	19.7	9	13.4	18	15.4	846	14.3
14	668	14.5	70	13.6	85	13.2	6	9.0	15	12.8	844	14.2
13	726	15.8	36	7.0	61	9.4	5	7.5	9	7.7	837	14.1
12	556	12.1	30	5.8	43	6.7	4	6.0	13	11.1	646	10.9
11	381	8.3	14	2.7	33	5.1	2	3.0	3	2.6	433	7.3
10	311	6.8	19	3.7	18	2.8	2	3.0	2	1.7	352	5.9
9	200	4.4	2	0.4	13	2.0	1	1.5	2	1.7	218	3.7
8	84	1.8	2	0.4	7	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	94	1.6
7	19	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.4
6	8	0.2	3	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.2
5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
not specified	5	0.1	0	0.0	13	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.3
Total	4594	100.0	514	100.0	646	100.0	67	100.0	117	100.0	5931	100.0
Average	13.4		14.9		14.2		15.0		14.6		14.4	

Legend: CC - Cebu City Police Office TC - Talisay City Police Office
MC - Mandaue City Police Office C - Consolacion Police Office
LC - Lapulapu City Police Office

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.5. Offence Committed by CICL: First Timers vs. Second Timers, Police Record: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
	n=3769	n=447	n=405	n=74	n=501	n=88	n=69	n=0	n=101	n=16	n=4845	n=625
	Percentage (%)											
Crimes Against Property	85.1	60.4	40.0	28.4	50.5	30.7	73.9	0.0	54.5	31.3	76.9	51.7
Shoplifting	72.8	31.8	7.2	1.4	16.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	23.2
Theft (general)	4.5	12.8	25.9	20.3	23.6	21.6	65.2	0.0	36.6	18.8	9.8	15.0
Substance Abuse	9.9	30.6	37.0	56.8	26.5	53.4	10.1	0.0	16.8	56.3	14.1	37.6
Firearms/Weapons	0.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.0	5.7	4.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.3	3.2
Crimes Against Person	0.7	0.7	8.6	5.4	14.8	4.5	5.8	0.0	16.8	12.5	3.2	2.1
Crimes Against Public Morals	1.5	2.2	10.4	6.8	0.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.2	3.0
Crimes Against Chastity	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Violations of City Ordinances	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1
Others	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	5.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.2

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.6. Arresting Officer, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Arresting Officer	CC		MC		LC		TC		C	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Police	0	-	0	-	224	32.2	0	-	31	25.8
Barangay Tanod	0	-	0	-	130	18.7	0	-	24	20.0
Barangay Captain	0	-	0	-	6	0.9	0	-	6	5.0
Lubas	0	-	0	-	19	2.7	0	-	0	0.0
Bantay Bayan	0	-	0	-	4	0.6	0	-	0	0.0
Brgy. Intelligence Network (BIN)	0	-	0	-	10	1.4	0	-	0	0.0
Security Guard	0	-	0	-	10	1.4	0	-	5	4.2
House Detectives (CI)	0	-	0	-	83	11.9	0	-	0	0.0
Others (MEPZ & PAF Police)	0	-	0	-	4	0.6	0	-	0	0.0
Citizen/Complainant	0	-	0	-	73	10.5	0	-	21	17.5
Voluntary	0	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	-	2	0.0
Not specified	0	-	0	-	133	19.1	0	-	31	25.8
Total	0	-	0	-	696	100.0	0	-	120	98.3

Notes: Multiple Response; Data not available for Cebu City, Mandaue City and Talisay City.

LUBAS - Lungsod Batok Salaod (Civilian Volunteers Organization)

MEPZ - Mactan Export Processing Zone

PAF - Philippine Air Force

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.7. Offence Committed by CICL, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	3658	79.5	163	31.3	308	46.0	51	73.9	61	52.1	4241	71.0
Theft (shoplifting)	2931	63.7	0	0.0	84	12.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3015	50.5
Theft (tiempo)	147	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	147	2.5
Theft (snatching)	177	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	3.0
Theft (general)	275	6.0	128	24.6	154	23.0	45	65.2	40	34.2	642	10.7
Attempted Theft	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	3.4	6	0.1
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	4	0.8	16	2.4	0	0.0	2	1.7	22	0.4
Robbery	43	0.9	12	2.3	17	2.5	3	4.3	6	5.1	81	1.4
Attempted Robbery	0	0.0	4	0.8	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	7	0.1
PD 532 (Highway Robbery)	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	4	0.1
Estafa	6	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
Extortion	2	0.04	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.03
Swindling	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Malicious Mischief	34	0.7	3	0.6	10	1.5	0	0.0	3	2.6	50	0.8
Vandalism	2	0.0	0	0.0	14	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	17	0.3
Carnapping	1	0.02	2	0.4	3	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.9	7	0.1
Trespass to Dwelling	36	0.8	6	1.2	5	0.7	1	1.4	3	2.6	51	0.9
Substance Abuse	675	14.7	244	46.9	228	34.1	7	10.1	26	22.2	1180	19.7
PD 1619 (rugby)	603	13.1	214	41.2	217	32.4	5	7.2	22	18.8	1061	17.8
PD 6425 (drugs)	71	1.5	30	5.8	11	1.6	2	2.9	4	3.4	118	2.0
Pharmacy Law	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Firearms/Weapons	62	1.3	22	4.2	15	2.2	3	4.3	3	2.6	105	1.8
PD 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	7	0.2	8	1.5	2	0.3	2	2.9	0	0.0	19	0.3
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	53	1.2	13	2.5	12	1.8	1	1.4	3	2.6	82	1.4
RA 3553 (Indian Pana)	2	0.04	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Crimes Against Public Morals	79	1.7	46	8.8	12	1.8	0	0.0	5	4.3	142	2.4
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	20	0.4	46	8.8	8	1.2	0	0.0	2	1.7	76	1.3
Vagrancy	58	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	3	2.6	63	1.1
Alarm and Scandal	1	0.02	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Crimes Against Person	29	0.6	41	7.9	84	12.6	4	5.8	19	16.2	177	3.0
Physical Injuries	20	0.4	14	2.7	60	9.0	0	0.0	11	9.4	105	1.8
Stabbing	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Physical Injuries in re RA 7610	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Direct Assault	1	0.02	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Disobedience to a Person in Authority	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.02
Slander by Deeds	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Unjust Vexation	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.03

Continuation...Table 2.7. Offence Committed by CICL, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grave Threats	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	1.7	3	0.1
Grave Oral Defamation	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	0.03
Homicide	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.03
Frustrated Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Attempted Homicide	1	0.02	1	0.2	2	0.3	2	2.9	0	0.0	6	0.1
Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Frustrated Murder	1	0.02	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Attempted Murder	0	0.0	2	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Rape	6	0.1	18	3.5	4	0.6	2	2.9	2	1.7	32	0.5
Attempted Rape	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.7	5	0.1
Crimes Against Chastity	5	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	14	0.2
Acts of Lasciviousness	5	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	14	0.2
Violations of City Ordinances	73	1.6	2	0.4	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	1.3
CO 1361 (anti-littering; Cebu City)	67	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	1.1
CO 512	2	0.04	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.03
CO 1219 (anti-dispatching law)	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
CO 011-091 (anti-littering; Mandaue City)	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.03
Anti-vending	1	0.02	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Others	20	0.4	0	0.0	14	2.1	4	5.8	1	0.9	39	0.7
RA 8550 (illegal fishing)	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.9	5	0.1
RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.8	0	0.0	5	0.1
Driving w/o license	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Arrested with warrant	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Curfew	9	0.2	0	0.0	8	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.3
Parental Disobedience	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Total	4601	100.0	520	100.0	669	100.0	69	100.0	117	100.0	5976	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Table 2.8. Place Where Offence was Committed by CICL: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Places	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Colon (includes Gaisano Metro, Colonnade Mall, Gaisano Main, etc.)	630	47.5	707	38.9	553	38.1	1890	41.1
Ayala Center (includes Gaisano Metro and Arch. Reyes Ave.)	93	7.0	252	13.9	146	10.1	491	10.7
Mabolo (includes NRA and SM)	96	7.2	185	10.2	128	8.8	409	8.9
Banilad (includes Country Mall, Ma. Luisa Vill., Foodland)	81	6.1	66	3.6	71	4.9	218	4.7
Waterfront (includes Port Area, Plaza Independencia, Brgy. San Roque, etc.)	0	0.0	67	3.7	38	2.6	105	2.3
Leon Kilat (includes Gaisano South)	47	3.5	83	4.6	23	1.6	153	3.3
Fuente (includes Robinson's, B. Rodriguez)	2	0.2	52	2.9	6	0.4	60	1.3
Ermita (includes Carbon Mkt., Manalili, Magallanes)	5	0.4	66	3.6	73	5.0	144	3.1
M.J. Cuenco Ave. (San Roque, Pari-an, Tinago, T. Padilla, Tejero, Lorega, Carreta)	1	0.1	67	3.7	44	3.0	112	2.4
Pasil, Suba, Sawang Calero area	3	0.2	21	1.2	3	0.2	27	0.6
N. Balcalso Ave., Mambaling area	0	0.0	23	1.3	16	1.1	39	0.8
Lahug, Apas (includes JY Square)	4	0.3	21	1.2	7	0.5	32	0.7
San Nicolas (Taboan)	0	0.0	22	1.2	13	0.9	35	0.8
Pardo	0	0.0	23	1.3	7	0.5	30	0.7
Labangon	0	0.0	8	0.4	8	0.6	16	0.3
Inayawan	1	0.1	12	0.7	4	0.3	17	0.4
P. del Rosario (Kamagayan)	0	0.0	9	0.5	1	0.1	10	0.2
C. Padilla (Duljo)	0	0.0	13	0.7	4	0.3	17	0.4
Guadalupe	0	0.0	7	0.4	7	0.5	14	0.3
Gen. Maxilom Ave.	0	0.0	25	1.4		0.0	25	0.5
Capitol (includes Coco Mall, Osmeña Blvd., Escario)	0	0.0	13	0.7	7	0.5	20	0.4
Cathedral, Sto. Niño areas (Plaridel, Legaspi, Burgos, Logarta, etc.)	4	0.3	8	0.4	5	0.3	17	0.4
Parian	5	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1
Talamban	0	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.1
Hipodromo	0	0.0	4	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.1
Calamba	0	0.0	3	0.2	7	0.5	10	0.2
Zapatera	0	0.0	5	0.3	1	0.1	6	0.1
Sambag I	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.04
Basak San Nicolas	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.02
Borrromeo	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.8	11	0.2
Kasambagan	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.1
Mandaue	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.02
Not specified	355	26.8	47	2.6	259	17.8	661	14.4
Total	1327	100.0	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	4594	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.9. Place Where Offence was Committed by CICT: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mandaue City								
Alang-alang	2	1.0	7	4.6	4	2.5	13	2.5
Bakilid	6	3.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	7	1.4
Banilad	1	0.5	8	5.3	2	1.2	11	2.1
Basak	3	1.5	1	0.7	6	3.7	10	1.9
Cabancalan	0	0.0	3	2.0	4	2.5	7	1.4
Cambaro	3	1.5	3	2.0	3	1.8	9	1.8
Canduman	0	0.0	3	2.0	5	3.1	8	1.6
Casuntingan	3	1.5	1	0.7	6	3.7	10	1.9
Centro	12	6.0	14	9.3	20	12.3	46	8.9
Cubacob	1	0.5	1	0.7	2	1.2	4	0.8
Estancia	13	6.5	5	3.3	3	1.8	21	4.1
FC Cabahug	8	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.6
Guizo	5	2.5	6	4.0	2	1.2	13	2.5
Ibabao	7	3.5	4	2.6	6	3.7	17	3.3
Jagobiao	7	3.5	0	0.0	3	1.8	10	1.9
Labogon	12	6.0	10	6.6	5	3.1	27	5.3
Looc	10	5.0	5	3.3	3	1.8	18	3.5
Maguikay	7	3.5	4	2.6	2	1.2	13	2.5
Mantuyong	27	13.5	23	15.2	12	7.4	62	12.1
Opao	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	4	0.8
Pacnaan	7	3.5	5	3.3	9	5.5	21	4.1
Pagsabungan	0	0.0	3	2.0	4	2.5	7	1.4
Prince Warehouse Club	4	2.0	8	5.3	5	3.1	17	3.3
Public Market	6	3.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	9	1.8
Reclamation Area	5	2.5	4	2.6	5	3.1	14	2.7
Subangdaku	13	6.5	16	10.6	15	9.2	44	8.6
Super Metro Gaisano	22	11.0	7	4.6	18	11.0	47	9.1
Tabok	1	0.5	2	1.3	1	0.6	4	0.8
Tingub	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.2
Tipolo	5	2.5	2	1.3	15	9.2	22	4.3
Tribunal	7	3.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	8	1.6
Umapad	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.2
Not Specified	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	200	100.0	151	100.0	163	100.0	514	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.10. Place Where Offence was Committed by CICL: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lapulapu City								
Agus	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.5
Babag I	3	1.3	12	5.2	1	0.5	16	2.4
Babag II	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.5	3	0.5
Bangkal	0	0.0	3	1.3	0	0.0	3	0.5
Basak	13	5.7	35	15.2	10	5.0	58	8.8
Buaya	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	1.0	6	0.9
Calawisan	6	2.6	3	1.3	0	0.0	9	1.4
Camilla Subd.	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Canjulao	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.0	4	0.6
Centro Sudtongan	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
dela Serna St.	23	10.0	3	1.3	0	0.0	26	3.9
Dimataga	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
F. Martin St.	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Gaisano Mactan	33	14.4	42	18.3	13	6.5	88	13.4
Gun-ob	22	9.6	13	5.7	12	6.0	47	7.1
Humay-humay	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Ibo	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	1.0	4	0.6
Kawayanan	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
Kinalumsan	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	4	0.6
Langub	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.5	3	0.5
Looc	3	1.3	9	3.9	4	2.0	16	2.4
Lopez Jaena St.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Mactan Air Base	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Malinao	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Mangubat St.	3	1.3	1	0.4	6	3.0	10	1.5
Maribago	11	4.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	12	1.8
Marigondon	4	1.7	5	2.2	0	0.0	9	1.4
MEPZ	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Ompad	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
P. Rodriguez St.	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
Pajac	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.5	3	0.5
Pajo	12	5.2	15	6.5	21	10.5	48	7.3
Poblacion	7	3.1	2	0.9	28	14.0	37	5.6
Public Cemetery	0	0.0	7	3.0	1	0.5	8	1.2
Public Market	32	14.0	6	2.6	35	17.5	73	11.1
Punta Engaño	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.3
Punta Rizal	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.3
Pusok	19	8.3	15	6.5	26	13.0	60	9.1

Continuation...Table 2.10. Place Where Offence was Committed by CICL: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pusok	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	0.5
S. Osmeña St.	4	1.7	1	0.4	1	0.5	6	0.9
Sabang	5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8
San Jose	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
San Vicente	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Sangi	4	1.7	3	1.3	4	2.0	11	1.7
Soong Mactan	2	0.9	13	5.7	5	2.5	20	3.0
Suba Bas-bas	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Not specified	1	0.4	21	9.1	17	8.5	39	5.9
Total	229	100.0	230	100.0	200	100.0	659	100.0

Table 2.11. Place Where Offence was Committed by CICL: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Consolacion								
Cansaga	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Casili	1	2.1	0	0.0	4	11.1	5	4.3
Consolacion National HS	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Jugan	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Lamac	1	2.1	4	11.8	1	2.8	6	5.1
Nangka	6	12.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	7	6.0
Pitogo	4	8.5	1	2.9	3	8.3	8	6.8
Poblacion Occidental	3	6.4	5	14.7	2	5.6	10	8.5
Poblacion Oriental	0	0.0	2	5.9	2	5.6	4	3.4
Public Market	6	12.8	5	14.7	8	22.2	19	16.2
Pulpogan	4	8.5	4	11.8	8	22.2	16	13.7
Riverside	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Sac-sac	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Tayud	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Tilhaong	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Tolo-tolo	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.3	3	2.6
Tugbongan	3	6.4	1	2.9	1	2.8	5	4.3
Not specified	16	34.0	6	17.6	3	8.3	25	21.4
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.12. Case Status of CICL, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Status of Case	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Closed/Settled	2914	89.2	75	14.6	79	12.0	11	16.4	41	35.0	3120	67.5
Case Filed	309	9.5	294	57.2	40	6.1	27	40.3	26	22.2	696	15.1
For Filing	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Pending Case	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
Serving Sentence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Detained	2	0.1	0	0.0	249	37.8	0	0.0	19	16.2	270	5.8
Pending Police Investigation	0	0.0	24	4.7	54	8.2	2	3.0	4	3.4	84	1.8
Referred to Barangay	0	0.0	3	0.6	36	5.5	0	0.0	9	7.7	48	1.0
Referred to DSWD	6	0.2	32	6.2	55	8.3	6	9.0	0	0.0	99	2.1
Referred to NGO (e.g. Balay Pasilungan)	6	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.2
Bonded	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.6	10	14.9	0	0.0	14	0.3
Fined	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.0
Released (e.g. lapse of reglementary period)	0	0.0	75	14.6	102	15.5	1	1.5	15	12.8	193	4.2
Released on Recognizance	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
Committed to DRACC	15	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.3
Pardoned	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Stiff Warning	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
For safekeeping/record	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Absconded/At-Large	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	1	1.5	2	1.7	6	0.1
Not Specified	5	0.2	8	1.6	26	3.9	6	9.0	0	0.0	45	1.0
Total	3267	100.0	514	100.0	659	100.0	67	100.0	117	100.0	4624	100.0

Note: Cebu City CYRS data on case status not available 1999
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.13. Number of Intake by Month: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	99	7.5	207	11.4	114	7.9	420	9.1
February	106	8.0	147	8.1	68	4.7	321	7.0
March	114	8.6	157	8.6	86	5.9	357	7.8
April	48	3.6	123	6.8	64	4.4	235	5.1
May	63	4.7	87	4.8	87	6.0	237	5.2
June	90	6.8	112	6.2	121	8.3	323	7.0
July	142	10.7	134	7.4	132	9.1	408	8.9
August	122	9.2	211	11.6	178	12.3	511	11.1
September	105	7.9	221	12.2	150	10.3	476	10.4
October	119	9.0	143	7.9	159	11.0	421	9.2
November	156	11.8	129	7.1	142	9.8	427	9.3
December	163	12.3	145	8.0	150	10.3	458	10.0
Total	1327	100.0	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	4594	100.0
Average	110.6		151.3		120.9		127.6	

Table 2.14. Type of Intake: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Type	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arrested	1782	98.1	1428	98.4	3210	98.3
Pick-up	29	1.6	5	0.3	34	1.0
At-large	4	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.1
Referred by Concerned Citizen	1	0.1	16	1.1	17	0.5
Voluntarily Committed	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Not Specified	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Total	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	3267	100.0

Note: Data on type of intake not available for 1999
 CYRS - Children and Youth Relations Section
 Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.15. Sex of CICL Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	994	74.9	1430	78.7	1079	74.4	3503	76.3
Female	333	25.1	386	21.3	372	25.6	1091	23.7
Total	1327	100.0	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	4594	100.0

Table 2.16. Age of CICL: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	120	9.0	198	10.9	196	13.5	514	11.2
16	135	10.2	226	12.4	159	11.0	520	11.3
15	145	10.9	255	14.0	200	13.8	600	13.1
14	180	13.6	260	14.3	228	15.7	668	14.5
13	215	16.2	291	16.0	220	15.2	726	15.8
12	191	14.4	201	11.1	164	11.3	556	12.1
11	118	8.9	145	8.0	118	8.1	381	8.3
10	109	8.2	127	7.0	75	5.2	311	6.8
9	56	4.2	89	4.9	55	3.8	200	4.4
8	36	2.7	24	1.3	24	1.7	84	1.8
7	11	0.8	0	0.0	8	0.6	19	0.4
6	4	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.3	8	0.2
5	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
NS	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Total	1327	100.0	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	4594	100.0
Average	13.0		13.5		13.6		13.4	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.17. CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cebu City	1168	88.0	1597	87.9	1261	86.9	4026	87.6
North District	642	48.4	975	53.7	770	53.1	2387	52.0
Apas	19	1.4	27	1.5	28	1.9	74	1.6
Bacayan	2	0.2	5	0.3	1	0.1	8	0.2
Banilad	14	1.1	21	1.2	28	1.9	63	1.4
Binaliw	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Bo. Luz	15	1.1	38	2.1	28	1.9	81	1.8
Busay	3	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.2	12	0.3
Camputhaw	13	1.0	40	2.2	17	1.2	70	1.5
Capitol Site	23	1.7	50	2.8	30	2.1	103	2.2
Carreta	8	0.6	22	1.2	36	2.5	66	1.4
Cogon Ramos	6	0.5	8	0.4	9	0.6	23	0.5
Ermita	75	5.7	71	3.9	103	7.1	249	5.4
Hipodromo	7	0.5	25	1.4	25	1.7	57	1.2
Kalubihan	20	1.5	10	0.6	21	1.4	51	1.1
Kamagayan	16	1.2	11	0.6	7	0.5	34	0.7
Kasambagan	3	0.2	6	0.3	6	0.4	15	0.3
Lahug	45	3.4	97	5.3	71	4.9	213	4.6
Lorega	52	3.9	61	3.4	21	1.4	134	2.9
Mabolo	60	4.5	112	6.2	83	5.7	255	5.6
Pahina Central	13	1.0	19	1.0	11	0.8	43	0.9
Pari-an	1	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3	7	0.2
Sambag I	16	1.2	21	1.2	13	0.9	50	1.1
Sambag II	38	2.9	41	2.3	28	1.9	107	2.3
San Jose	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
San Roque	55	4.1	109	6.0	64	4.4	228	5.0
Sta. Cruz	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.0
Sto. Niño	5	0.4	12	0.7	3	0.2	20	0.4
T. Padilla	20	1.5	25	1.4	28	1.9	73	1.6
Talamban	19	1.4	24	1.3	26	1.8	69	1.5
Tejero	63	4.7	70	3.9	56	3.9	189	4.1
Tinago	6	0.5	11	0.6	10	0.7	27	0.6
Zapatera	23	1.7	30	1.7	8	0.6	61	1.3
South District	526	39.6	622	34.3	449	30.9	1597	34.8
Babag	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
Banawa	31	2.3	31	1.7	21	1.4	83	1.8
Basak Pardo	4	0.3	18	1.0	2	0.1	24	0.5
Basak San Nicolas	0	0.0	5	0.3	4	0.3	9	0.2

Continuation...Table 2.17. CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bonbon	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.0
Buhisan	3	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.1	7	0.2
Calamba	44	3.3	44	2.4	32	2.2	120	2.6
Duljo Fatima	32	2.4	34	1.9	20	1.4	86	1.9
Guadalupe	55	4.1	45	2.5	29	2.0	129	2.8
Inayawan	20	1.5	28	1.5	11	0.8	59	1.3
Kalunasan	1	0.1	9	0.5	12	0.8	22	0.5
Labangon	89	6.7	87	4.8	91	6.3	267	5.8
Mambaling	56	4.2	82	4.5	76	5.2	214	4.7
Pamutan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Pardo	88	6.6	66	3.6	61	4.2	215	4.7
Pasil	46	3.5	75	4.1	42	2.9	163	3.5
Punta Princesa	10	0.8	5	0.3	7	0.5	22	0.5
San Nicolas	19	1.4	37	2.0	15	1.0	71	1.5
Sawang Calero	18	1.4	17	0.9	4	0.3	39	0.8
Suba	4	0.3	7	0.4	5	0.3	16	0.3
Tisa	5	0.4	28	1.5	13	0.9	46	1.0
Not specified (Cebu City)	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	3.3	42	1.0
Mandaue City	67	5.0	67	3.7	46	3.2	180	3.9
Talisay City	19	1.4	33	1.8	31	2.1	83	1.8
Lapulapu City	13	1.0	13	0.7	11	0.8	37	0.8
Cebu Province	45	3.4	77	4.2	85	5.9	207	4.5
North District	16	1.2	31	1.7	34	2.3	81	1.8
South District	29	2.2	46	2.5	51	3.5	126	2.7
Others	12	0.9	27	1.5	11	0.8	50	1.1
Visayas	8	0.6	16	0.9	8	0.6	32	0.7
Mindanao	4	0.3	11	0.6	3	0.2	18	0.4
No Permanent Address	3	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.4	11	0.2
Total	1327	100.0	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	4594	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.18. Offence Committed by CICL: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	1083	81.6	1426	78.5	1147	79.0	3656	79.6
Theft (shoplifting)	877	66.1	1174	64.6	880	60.6	2931	63.8
Theft (tiempo)	0	0.0	67	3.7	79	5.4	146	3.2
Theft (snatching)	27	2.0	79	4.4	71	4.9	177	3.9
Theft (general)	142	10.7	51	2.8	80	5.5	273	5.9
Robbery	3	0.2	24	1.3	16	1.1	43	0.9
Estafa	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.1
Extortion	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.04
Swindling	1	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.1
Malicious Mischief	18	1.4	3	0.2	12	0.8	33	0.7
Vandalism	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.04
Carnapping	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Tiempo and Concealing	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.02
Trespass to Dwelling	10	0.8	21	1.2	5	0.3	36	0.8
Damage to Property	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.02
Substance Abuse	144	10.9	307	16.9	224	15.4	675	14.7
PD 1619 (rugby)	143	10.8	266	14.6	194	13.4	603	13.1
PD 6425 (drugs)	1	0.1	40	2.2	26	1.8	67	1.5
PD 6425 and BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.1
Pharmacy Law	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.02
Firearms/Weapons	5	0.4	22	1.2	30	2.1	57	1.2
RA 6553 ("Indian Pana")	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
PD 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	0	0.0	3	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	3	0.2	19	1.0	26	1.8	48	1.0
Crimes Against Public Morals	21	1.6	32	1.8	30	2.1	83	1.8
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	1	0.1	17	0.9	2	0.1	20	0.4
Alarm and Scandal	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.02
Parental Disobedience	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.1
Vagrancy	20	1.5	14	0.8	24	1.7	58	1.3
Crimes Against Person	4	0.3	15	0.8	10	0.7	29	0.6
Physical Injuries	3	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.6	20	0.4
Direct Assault	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.02
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.02
Frustrated Murder	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Rape	0	0.0	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.1
Crimes Against Chastity	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1
Acts of Lasciviousness	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1

Continuation... Table 2.18. Offence Committed by CICL: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Violations of City Ordinances	63	4.7	3	0.2	7	0.5	73	1.6
CO 1361 (anti-littering; Cebu City)	62	4.7	1	0.1	4	0.3	67	1.5
CO 512	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.04
CO 1219 (anti-dispatching law)	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Anti-vending	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Others	5	0.4	10	0.6	1	0.1	16	0.3
Arrested with warrant	0	0.0	6	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.1
RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Curfew	4	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.1	9	0.2
Total	1327	100.0	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	4594	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.19. CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Number of arrests	1999		2000		2001		Within 3 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	1201	95.4	1612	94.7	1259	94.2	3762	92.1
Twice	52	4.1	73	4.3	54	4.0	222	5.4
Three times	3	0.2	11	0.6	15	1.1	58	1.4
Four times	2	0.2	5	0.3	7	0.5	24	0.6
Five times	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	10	0.2
Six times and above*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	10	0.2
Total	1259	100.0	1702	100.0	1337	100.0	4086	100.0

Note: * Highest is 9 times:

4x in 2001 - BP Blg. 6, CO 1361, rugby (2)

3x in 2000 - rugby (2), shoplifting

2x in 1999 - theft, CO 1361

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.20. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Age																					
	8 & below		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	104	2.8	166	4.5	275	7.5	328	9.0	467	12.8	585	16.0	522	14.3	440	12.0	396	10.8	378	10.3	3661	100
Theft	102		163		272		316		452		558		500		421		382		364		3530	
Robbery	0		2		0		3		3		7		8		8		7		5		43	
Estafa	0		0		0		2		0		2		3		2		1		2		12	
Carnapping	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
Malicious Mischief	2		0		1		3		4		13		6		3		4		2		38	
Alarm and Scandal	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1	
Trespass to Dwelling	0		1		1		4		8		4		5		6		2		5		36	
Substance Abuse	7	1.0	18	2.7	25	3.7	37	5.5	64	9.5	109	16.1	120	17.8	120	17.8	87	12.9	89	13.2	676	100
PD 1619 (rugby)	7		18		25		36		61		108		112		106		71		60		604	
RA 6425 (drugs)	0		0		0		1		3		1		8		14		15		29		71	
Pharmacy Law	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	
Firearms/Weapons	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	3.2	7	11.3	5	8.1	12	19.4	19	30.6	16	25.8	62	100
PD 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0		0		0		0		0		1		2		2		1		1		7	
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	0		0		0		1		2		6		3		10		18		15		55	
Crimes Against Public Morals	2	2.5	5	6.3	4	5.1	5	6.3	3	3.8	15	19.0	12	15.2	12	15.2	7	8.9	14	17.7	79	100
PD1602 (illegal gambling)	0		2		2		1		0		4		3		3		2		3		20	
Vagrancy	2		3		2		4		3		10		9		9		5		11		58	
Alarm and Scandal	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1	
Crimes Against Person	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	2	6.9	2	6.9	2	6.9	3	10.3	5	17.2	3	10.3	11	37.9	29	100
Attempted Homicide	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	
Frustrated Murder	0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
Direct Assault	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	
Physical Injuries	0		0		0		1		1		1		2		5		1		9		20	
Rape	0		1		0		0		1		1		1		0		1		1		6	
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	5	100
Acts of Lasciviousness	0		0		1		0		0		1		0		0		2		1		5	
Violation of City Ordinances	5	6.8	10	13.7	6	8.2	6	8.2	18	24.7	11	15.1	6	8.2	2	2.7	4	5.5	5	6.8	73	100
CO 1361	5		10		6		6		18		10		5		1		2		4		67	
CO 1219 (anti-dispatching)	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		1		0		3	
CO 512	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		2	
Anti-vending	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1	
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	2	9.1	0	0.0	3	13.6	9	40.9	3	13.6	3	13.6	22	100
Vandalism	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		0		2	
RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		1	
Arrested with warrant	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		3		1		1		6	
Parental Disobedience	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		2		1		0		4	
Curfew	0		0		0		2		2		0		0		2		1		2		9	
Total	118	2.6	200	4.3	311	6.8	381	8.3	558	12.1	730	15.8	671	14.6	600	13.0	521	11.3	517	11.2	4607	100

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.21. Diversion of Children at Cebu City CYRS: 2000-2001

Diversion	2000	2001	Total
Intake	1816	1451	1451
Cases Settled	1633	1281	1281
Percent	89.9	89.2	88.3

Note: Data on case status not available for 1999

Table 2.22. CICL in Cebu City by Year: 2000-2001

Location	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BBRC	382	18.6	565	30.5	947	#DIV/0!
CYRS	1670*	81.4	1288**	69.5	2958	#DIV/0!
Total	2052	100.0	1853	100.0	3905	#DIV/0!

Note: Cebu City CYRS data on case status not available for 1999

*Excluding the 146 cases filed

**Excluding the 163 cases filed

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.23. Number of Intake by Month, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Month	Ermita		San Roque
	No.	%	No.
January	1	1.4	0
February	6	8.1	1
March	10	13.5	1
April	7	9.5	3
May	3	4.1	0
June	6	8.1	0
July	3	4.1	1
August	5	6.8	0
September	1	1.4	0
October	8	10.8	0
November	16	21.6	1
December	8	10.8	1
Total	74	100.0	8
Average	6.2		

Table 2.24. Arresting Officer, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Arresting Officer	Ermita		San Roque
	No.	%	No.
Barangay Tanod	12	16.2	5
Citizen/Complainant	3	4.1	0
Oplan Pakigsandurot*	3	4.1	0
Police	0	0	1
Not specified	56	75.7	2
Total	74	100.0	8

Note: * Oplan Pakigsandurot is a community-based crime prevention program that taps policemen living in the barangays to keep an eye on criminal elements.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.25. Sex of CICL, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Sex	Ermita		San Roque	
	No.	%	No.	
Male	72	97.3	8	
Female	2	2.7	0	
Total	74	100.0	8	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.26. Age of CICL, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Age	Ermita		San Roque
	No.	%	No.
17	11	14.9	4
16	10	13.5	2
15	11	14.9	1
14	13	17.6	0
13	10	13.5	1
12	7	9.5	0
11	4	5.4	0
10	3	4.1	0
9	1	1.4	0
8	3	4.1	0
Not specified	1	1.4	0
Total	74	100.0	8
Average	13.9		16.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.27. Offence Committed by CICL, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Offense Committed	Ermita		San Roque
	No.	%	No.
Crimes Against Property	37	50.0	3
Theft	13	17.6	1
Robbery (snatching)	20	27.0	2
Estafa	1	1.4	0
Trespass to Dwelling	2	2.7	0
Malicious Mischief	1	1.4	0
Substance Abuse	21	28.4	4
PD 1619 (rugby)	19	25.7	4
PD 6425 (drugs)	2	2.7	0
Firearms/Weapons	1	1.4	0
BP Blg. 6 (Concealing of Deadly Weapon/s)	1	1.4	0
Crimes Against Public Morals	6	8.1	0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	1	1.4	0
Vagrancy	3	4.1	0
Alarm and Scandal	2	2.7	0
Crimes Against Person	5	6.8	1
Direct Assault	1	1.4	0
Physical Injuries	4	5.4	1
Violation of City Ordinance	4	5.4	0
CO 1361	4	5.4	0
Total	74	100.0	8

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.28. CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Number of arrests	Ermita		San Roque
	No.	%	No.
Only once	60	90.9	8
Twice	4	6.1	0
Three times	2	3.0	0
Total	66	100.0	8

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.29. Case Status of CICL, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Status of Case	Ermita		San Roque
	No.	%	No.
Case Filed	2	2.7	0
For Filing	3	4.1	0
For Investigation	7	9.5	0
For Safekeeping	2	2.7	0
For record purposes	0	0.0	4
Made to clean tanod outpost	2	2.7	0
Referred to DSWD	1	1.4	0
Settled	14	18.9	0
Released	6	8.1	0
Released with stiff warning	22	29.7	0
Arrested	0	0.0	4
Subject to summon	1	1.4	0
Turned-over to CYRS	3	4.1	0
Not specified	11	14.9	0
Total	74	100.0	8

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.30. Detained CICL in Cebu by Locality: BJMP, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cebu City	350	74.8	382	68.2	565	71.2	1297	71.2
Mandaue City	30	6.4	63	11.3	104	13.1	197	10.8
Lapulapu City	19	4.1	32	5.7	15	1.9	66	3.6
Subtotal	399	85.3	477	85.2	684	86.3	1560	85.7
Talisay City	23	4.9	30	5.4	58	7.3	111	6.1
Consolacion*	0	0.0	23	4.1	10	1.3	33	1.8
CPDRC	46	9.8	30	5.4	41	5.2	117	6.4
Total	468	100.0	560	100.0	793	100.0	1821	100.0

* Data not available for 1999

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.31. Percent of CICL Detained in Jail by Total of Children's Population by Locality in Cebu: 1995 and 2000

Age	Cebu Province**		Cebu City		Mandaue City		Lapulapu City		Talisay		Consolacion	
	No.	% of CICL (n=117)	No.	% of CICL (n=1297)	No.	% of CICL (n=197)	No.	% of CICL (n=66)	No.	% of CICL (n=111)	No.	% of CICL (n=33)
1995												
0-17	1,291,222	0.01	263,975	0.49	83,303	0.24	77,494	0.09	51,028	0.22	21,743	0.15
9-17	591,550	0.02	125,146	1.04	36,593	0.54	34,255	0.19	22,917	0.48	9,670	0.34
2000												
0-17*	1,488,370	0.01	286,810	0.45	111,164	0.18	96,790	0.07	62,799	0.18	30,630	0.11
9-17*	682,368	0.02	135,857	0.95	48,829	0.40	42,753	0.15	28,289	0.39	13,652	0.24

* Data are estimates only

** Cebu Province data based on records from CPDRC only.

Population data based on 1995 and 2000 NSO Census of Population and Office of Population Studies (OPS).

Data on detained CICL based on jail records from 1999-2001 except Consolacion (data available for 2000 and 2001 only)

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.32. Currently Detained CICL in Cebu by Detention Center: BJMP, December 2001

Detention Centers	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (BBRC)	156	72.6	6	60.0	162	72.0
Mandaue City Jail	19	8.8	0	0.0	19	8.4
Lapulapu City Jail	5	2.3	1	10.0	6	2.7
Talisay City Jail	22	10.2	2	20.0	24	10.7
Consolacion Municipal Jail	9	4.2	1	10.0	10	4.4
Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center (CPDRC)	4	1.9	0	0.0	4	1.8
Total	215	100.0	10	100.0	225	100.0

Data as of December 31, 2001

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.33. CICL in Cebu by Sex by Locality: BJMP, 1999-2001

Sex	CC		MC		LC		Sub-total	TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	1248	96.2	173	87.8	58	87.9	81.2	99	89.2	33	100.0	115	98.3	1726	94.8
Female	49	3.8	24	12.2	8	12.1	4.4	12	10.8	0	0.0	2	1.7	95	5.2
Total	1297	100.0	197	100.0	66	100.0	85.7	111	100.0	33	100.0	117	100.0	1821	100.0

Table 2.34. CICL in Cebu by Sex by Locality: BJMP, 2000

Sex	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1999-2001														
Male	361	94.5	58	92.1	26	81.3	27	90.0	23	100.0	30	100.0	525	93.8
Female	21	5.5	5	7.9	6	18.8	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	6.3
Total	382	100.0	63	100.0	32	100.0	30	100.0	23	100.0	30	100.0	560	100.0

Table 2.35. CICL in Cebu by Age by Locality: BJMP, 1999-2001

Age	CC		MC		LC		Sub-total (%)	TC		C		CPDRC**		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
17	457	35.2	54	27.4	18	27.3	31.0	30	27.0	11	33.3	0	0.0	570	33.5
16	354	27.3	45	22.8	21	31.8	24.6	32	28.8	12	36.4	0	0.0	464	27.2
15	222	17.1	39	19.8	11	16.7	16.0	20	18.0	6	18.2	0	0.0	298	17.5
14	140	10.8	31	15.7	7	10.6	10.4	12	10.8	1	3.0	0	0.0	191	11.2
13	61	4.7	8	4.1	5	7.6	4.3	7	6.3	2	6.1	0	0.0	83	4.9
12	29	2.2	8	4.1	1	1.5	2.2	5	4.5	1	3.0	0	0.0	44	2.6
11	7	0.5	6	3.0	0	0.0	0.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.8
10	5	0.4	3	1.5	1	1.5	0.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.6
below 10	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	0.2	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
not specified	22	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.3	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	1.4
Total	1297	100.0	197	100.0	66	100.0	91.5	111	100.0	33	100.0	0	0.0	1704	100.0
Average	15.4		15.1		15.6		15.4	15.1		15.8				15.4	

* Data not available for 1999

** No breakdown by age

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion
CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.36. Offense Committed by CICL in Cebu by Locality : BJMP, 1999-2001

Offense(s)	CC		MC		LC		Subtotal (%)	TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes against property	678	52.1	81	40.5	35	52.2	83.1	80	70.8	16	47.1	65	54.2	955	52.0
Substance abuse	457	35.1	87	43.5	19	28.4	92.4	16	14.2	16	47.1	14	11.7	609	33.2
Firearms/weapons	94	7.2	5	2.5	2	3.0	92.7	3	2.7	0	0.0	5	4.2	109	5.9
Crimes against public morals	24	1.8	3	1.5	0	0.0	87.1	3	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.8	31	1.7
Crimes against person	45	3.5	21	10.5	11	16.4	62.6	11	9.7	1	2.9	34	28.3	123	6.7
Crimes against chastity	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	0.1
Others	4	0.3	2	1.0	0	0.0	85.7	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	7	0.4
Total	1302	100.0	200	100.0	67	100.0	85.5	113	100.0	34	100.0	120	100.0	1836	100.0

*Data not available for 1999

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Note :A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.37. Offence Committed by CICL in Cebu by Type by Locality: BJMP 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	678	52.1	81	40.5	35	52.2	80	70.8	16	47.1	65	54.2	955	52.0
Theft	458	35.2	61	30.5	21	31.3	70	61.9	9	26.5	27	22.5	646	35.2
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	5	0.3
Robbery	192	14.7	10	5.0	10	14.9	5	4.4	3	8.8	23	19.2	243	13.2
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	9	0.5
Robbery w/ Homicide	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	7.5	12	0.7
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.3
Attempted Robbery	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	4	11.8	0	0.0	7	0.4
Attd. Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
RA 7832/RA 804 (Water Crisis Act)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	0.1
Estafa	1	0.1	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
RA 6539 (Anti-Carnapping Law of 1972)	3	0.2	2	1.0	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.4
Simple Imprudence r.t. Damage of Prop.	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Malicious Mischief	2	0.2	1	0.5	1	1.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.3
Trespass to Dwelling	5	0.4	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	8	0.4
Attempted Arson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.1
Substance Abuse	457	35.1	87	43.5	19	28.4	16	14.2	16	47.1	14	11.7	609	33.2
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	159	12.2	68	34.0	11	16.4	12	10.6	14	41.2	4	3.3	268	14.6
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	298	22.9	19	9.5	8	11.9	4	3.5	2	5.9	10	8.3	341	18.6
Firearms/Weapons	94	7.2	5	2.5	2	3.0	3	2.7	0	0.0	5	4.2	109	5.9
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	20	1.5	1	0.5	2	3.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.7	26	1.4
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.7	4	0.2
Comelec Res. No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	3	0.2	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	8	0.4
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	70	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	3.9

Continuation... Table 2.37. Offense Committed by CICL in Cebu by Type by Locality: BJMP 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Public Morals	24	1.8	5	2.5	0	0.0	3	2.7	0	0	1	0.8	33	1.8
Vagrancy	16	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	19	1.0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	8	0.6	5	2.5	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.8
Crimes Against Person	45	3.5	21	10.5	11	16.4	11	9.7	1	2.9	34	28.3	123	6.7
Physical Injuries	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Direct Assault	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Grave Threats	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Resistance & Disobedience to PA	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Attempted Homicide	4	0.3	3	1.5	1	1.5	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.5
Murder	9	0.7	2	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	14	0.8
Frustrated Murder	4	0.3	1	0.5	3	4.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	6	5.0	15	0.8
Attempted Murder	2	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Multiple Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.1
Frustrated Parricide	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Rape	9	0.7	9	4.5	4	6.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	18	15.0	41	2.2
Rape w/ Homicide	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	0.0	5	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	6	0.3
Forcible Abduction with Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.1
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	0.1
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	0.1
Others	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	5	0.3
Kidnapping/Serious Illegal Detention	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
RA 8550 (Fisheries Code)	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Not specified	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	0.1
Total	1302	100.0	200	100.0	67	100.0	113	100.0	34	100.0	120	100.0	1836	100.0

Note :A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

* Data not available for 1999

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.38. Offence Committed by CICL in Cebu by Locality: BJMP, 1999

Offense(s)	CC		MC		LC		TC		C*		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes against property	203	57.8	11	36.7	11	57.9	6	26.1	0	0.0	17	34.7	248	52.5
Substance abuse	104	29.6	16	53.3	6	31.6	12	52.2	0	0.0	5	10.2	143	30.3
Firearms/weapons	18	5.1	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	3	6.1	23	4.9
Crimes against public morals	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.0	6	1.3
Crimes against person	19	5.4	0	0.0	2	10.5	3	13.0	0	0.0	23	46.9	47	10.0
Crimes against chastity	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	3	0.9	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.1
Total	351	100.0	30	100.0	19	100.0	23	100.0	0	0.0	49	100.0	472	100.0

Note :A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

*Data not available for 1999

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion
CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.39. Offence Committed by CICL in Cebu by Locality: BJMP, 2000

Offence(s)	CC		MC	LC	TC	C	CPDRC	Total	
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Crimes against property	192	49.7	21	18	26	9	16	282	49.8
Substance abuse	137	35.5	29	9	4	13	7	199	35.2
Firearms/weapons	32	8.3	0	2	0	0	0	34	6.0
Crimes against public morals	9	2.3	1	0	0	0	0	10	1.8
Crimes against person	16	4.1	13	4	0	0	6	39	6.9
Crimes against chastity	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2
Others	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
Total	386	100.0	64	33	30	23	30	566	100.0

Note :A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

* Data not available for 1999

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion
CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.40. Offence Committed by CICL in Cebu by Locality: BJMP, 2001

Offense(s)	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes against property	283	50.1	49	46.2	6	40.0	48	80.0	7	63.6	32	78.0	425	53.3
Substance abuse	216	38.2	42	39.6	4	26.7	0	0.0	3	27.3	2	4.9	267	33.5
Firearms/weapons	44	7.8	4	3.8	0	0.0	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	4.9	52	6.5
Crimes against public morals	11	1.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.9
Crimes against person	10	1.8	8	7.5	5	33.3	8	13.3	1	9.1	5	12.2	37	4.6
Crimes against chastity	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Others	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	565	100.0	106	100.0	15	100.0	60	100.0	11	100.0	41	100.0	798	100.0

* Data not available for 1999

Legend: CC – Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Note: A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.41. Offense Committed by CICL in Cebu by Locality: BJMP, 1999-2001

Offense	CC	MC	LC	TC	C*	CPDRC	Total
Crimes Against Property	27	22	8	9	0	1	67
Substance Abuse	20	2	0	0	0	1	23
Firearms/Weapons	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Crime Against Public Morals	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	49	24	8	12	0	2	95

* No female minor offender in Consolacion

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.42. Offence Committed by Female CICL in Cebu: BJMP, 1999-2001

Offense	CC	MC	LC	TC	C*	CPDRC	Total	
							No.	%
Crimes Against Property	27	22	8	9	0	1	67	70.5
Substance Abuse	20	2	0	0	0	1	23	24.2
Firearms/Weapons	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	3.2
Crime Against Public Morals	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2.1
Total	49	24	8	12	0	2	95	100.0

* No female minor offender in Consolacion

Legend: CC – BBRC – Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.43. Frequency of Detention within Three Years: BJMP, 1999-2001

Frequency	CC		MC		LC		Subtotal (%)	TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	1113	89.3	187	97.4	58	93.5	84.9	105	97.2	31	96.9	106	100.0	1600	91.6
Twice	107	8.6	5	2.6	4	6.5	96.7	3	2.8	1	3.1	0	0.0	120	6.9
Three times	16	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.9
Four times	10	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.6
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Six times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1246	100.0	192	100.0	62	100.0	85.9	108	100.0	32	100.0	106	100.0	1746	100.0

Table 2.44. Duration of CICL Detention in Cebu: BJMP, 1999-2001

Duration	CC		MC		LC		Subtotal (%)	TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	993	76.6	128	65.0	51	77.3	90.5	55	49.5	19	57.6	49	41.9	1295	71.1
4-6 months	162	12.5	38	19.3	4	6.1	83.6	9	8.1	8	24.2	23	19.7	244	13.4
7-9 months	65	5.0	15	7.6	6	9.1	84.3	3	2.7	4	12.1	9	7.7	102	5.6
10-12 months	33	2.5	5	2.5	2	3.0	83.3	3	2.7	0	0.0	5	4.3	48	2.6
13-18 months	21	1.6	5	2.5	3	4.5	74.4	0	0.0	2	6.1	8	6.8	39	2.1
19-24 months	13	1.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.4	20	1.1
2 years and above	10	0.8	3	1.5	0	0.0	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	16.2	32	1.8
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	41	36.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	2.3
Total	1297	100.0	197	100.0	66	100.0	85.7	111	100.0	33	100.0	117	100.0	1821	100.0
Average	3.2		4.6		3.1		3.6	2.7		4.0		11.8		4.9	

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City, MC – Mandaue City, LC – Lapulapu City, TC – Talisay City, C – Consolacion
CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.45. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Age																			
	NS*		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	12	1.8	4	0.6	5	0.7	17	2.5	44	6.5	68	10.0	112	16.5	174	25.7	242	35.7	678	100.0
Theft	7		4		1		15		34		53		80		111		153		458	67.6
Robbery	2		0		4		2		10		14		27		57		76		192	28.3
Robbery w/ Homicide	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1		2	0.3
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	1		0		0		0		0		0		1		2		4		8	1.2
Attempted Robbery	0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0		2	0.3
Attd. Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	0.1
PD 532 (Anti-High- way Robbery Law)	1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		3	0.4
RA 6539 (Anti-Car- napping Law of 1972)	1		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		3	0.4
Estafa	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	0.1
Malicious Mischief	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		1		2	0.3
Simple Imprudence r.t. Damage of Prop.	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	0.1
Trespass to Dwelling	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		3		5	0.7
Substance Abuse	8	1.8	0	0.0	2	0.4	7	1.5	18	3.9	44	9.6	84	18.4	131	28.7	163	35.7	457	100.0
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	1		0		1		6		12		20		40		44		35		159	34.8
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	7		0		1		1		6		24		44		87		128		298	65.2
Firearms/Weapons	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	2	2.1	7	7.4	20	21.3	34	36.2	30	31.9	94	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal pos- session of firearm/s)	0		0		0		0		0		1		1		8		10		20	21.3
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		1	1.1
Comelec Res. No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	0		0		0		0		2		0		0		0		1		3	3.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	0		0		0		1		0		5		19		26		19		70	74.5
Crimes Against Public Morals	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	29.2	7	29.2	6	25.0	4	16.7	24	100.0
Vagrancy	0		0		0		0		0		5		5		3		3		16	66.7
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	0		0		0		0		0		2		2		3		1		8	33.3

Continuation... Table 2.45. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Age																			
	NS*		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Person	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	2.2	3	6.7	7	15.6	9	20.0	23	51.1	45	100.0
Homicide	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		3		4	8.9
Frustrated Homicide	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		4		6	13.3
Attempted Homicide	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		2		4	8.9
Murder	0		0		0		1		0		0		1		0		5		7	15.6
Murder (2 counts)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		2	4.4
Frustrated Murder	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		3		4	8.9
Attempted Murder	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		2	4.4
Frustrated Parricide	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	2.2
Resistance & Disobedience taPA	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	2.2
Physical Injuries	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		1	2.2
Direct Assault	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		2	4.4
Rape	1		0		0		0		0		2		2		2		2		9	20.0
Rape w/ Homicide	0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		1		2	4.4
Others	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Kidnapping/Serious Illegal Detention	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1		2	50.0
RA 8550 (Fisheries Code)	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		1	25.0
Not Specified	1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	25.0
Total	22	1.7	4	0.3	7	0.5	26	2.0	65	5.0	130	10.0	230	17.7	355	27.3	463	35.6	1302	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

* Not specified

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.46. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: Mandaue City Jail, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Age										Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total	%
Crimes Against Property	1	0	2	1	4	4	12	13	21	23	81	100.0
Theft	1	0	2	1	4	4	8	8	18	15	61	75.3
Qualified Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	3.7
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	10	12.3
Carnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2.5
Estafa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2.5
Malicious Mischief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.2
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2.5
Substance Abuse	0	2	1	2	3	3	15	18	21	22	87	100.0
RA 6425 (drugs)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	8	19	21.8
PD 1619 (rugby)	0	1	1	2	3	2	14	15	16	14	68	78.2
Firearms/Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	20.0
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	80.0
Crimes Against Person	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	6	2	6	21	100.0
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	14.3
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9.5
Frustrated Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.8
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.8
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	9	42.9
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	23.8
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.0
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.0
Crimes Against Public Morals	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	100.0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	100.0
Total	1	2	3	6	8	8	31	39	46	56	200	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.47. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: Lapulapu City Jail, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Age								Total
	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Crimes Against Property	1	1	4	7	8	8	5	1	35
Theft	0	0	1	5	7	6	2	0	21
Robbery	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	10
Robbery w/ Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carnapping	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Malicious Mischief	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0	3	10	5	1	19
PD 1619 (rugby)	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	0	11
RA 6425 (drugs)	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	8
Crimes Against Person	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	0	11
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Frustrated Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Frustrated Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Rape (3 counts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Firearms/Weapons	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	1	1	5	8	11	21	18	2	67

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.48. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: Talisay City Jail, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Age								Total
	NS*	11 & below	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Crimes Against Property	1	2	5	6	8	10	25	23	80
Theft	1	2	4	6	8	8	21	20	70
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Attempted Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
RA 7832 (Anti-Wiretapping Law)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Substance Abuse	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	16
PD 1619 (rugby)	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	12
RA 6425 (drugs)	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Firearms/Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Crimes Against Person	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	11
Frustrated Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Frustrated Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Physical Injuries	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5
Direct Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grave Threats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Crimes Against Public Morals	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	2	3	5	7	12	20	32	32	113

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

* Not specified

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.49. Age of CICL vs. Offence Committed: Consolacion Municipal Jail, 2000-2001

Offense Committed	Age						Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Crimes Against Property	1	2	1	3	1	8	16
Theft	1	2	1	1	0	4	9
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Attempted Robbery	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Substance Abuse	0	0	0	3	10	3	16
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	0	0	0	3	9	2	14
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Crimes Against Person	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Not specified	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	2	1	6	12	12	34

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.50. Age of Currently Detained CICL vs. Offence Committed: CPDRC, December 2001

Offense Committed	Age						Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Crimes Against Property	0	0	1	4	0	4	9
Robbery	0	0	1	3	0	1	5
Robbery with Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PD 532 w/ Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PD 198 (RA 804; Water Crisis Act)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Substance Abuse	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
RA 6425 (drugs)	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Crimes Against Person	0	1	1	2	2	6	12
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Multiple Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	0	0	1	2	2	2	7
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Abduction with Rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Firearms/Weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	3	2	6	2	10	24

Note: Data as of December 31, 2001

* No data on age of released CICL from 1999 to 2001

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.51. Age of CICL vs. Frequency of Detention: BBRC, Cebu City, 1999-2001

Age	Frequency of Detention								Total	
	Once		Twice		Three times	Four times	Five times	Six times		
	No.	%	No.	%					No.	%
17	344	87.5	41	10.4	7	0	1	0	393	100.0
16	232	80.6	37	12.8	10	4	5	0	288	100.0
15	136	81.0	17	10.1	9	3	3	0	168	100.0
14	83	79.8	14	13.5	5	1	0	1	104	100.0
13	35	83.3	5	11.9	0	2	0	0	42	100.0
12	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0	0	0	21	100.0
11	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	6	100.0
10	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	4	100.0
Not specified	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	21	100.0
Total	879	84.0	117	11.2	31	10	9	1	1047	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.52. Age of CICL vs. Frequency of Detention: Mandaue City Jail, 1999-2001

Age	Frequency of Detention						Total	
	Once		Twice		Three times			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	53	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	100.0
16	38	90.5	3	7.1	1	2.4	42	100.0
15	31	88.6	4	11.4	0	0.0	35	100.0
14	26	92.9	2	7.1	0	0.0	28	100.0
13	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	8	100.0
12	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
11	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
10	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
9	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	100.0
Total	172	93.5	11	6.0	1	0.5	184	100.0

Table 2.53. Age of CICL vs. Frequency of Detention: Lapulapu City Jail, 1999-2001

Age	Frequency of Detention		Total
	Once	Twice	
18	2	0	2
17	16	1	17
16	19	1	20
15	9	1	10
14	6	1	7
13	2	1	3
12	1	0	1
10	1	0	1
Total	56	5	61

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.54. Age of CICL vs. Frequency of Detention: Talisay City Jail, 1999-2001

Age	Frequency of Detention				Total
	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	
17	26	1	0	0	27
16	25	3	1	1	30
15	14	3	0	0	17
14	8	0	0	0	8
13	7	0	0	0	7
12	5	0	0	0	5
11	1	0	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	0	1
Not specified	2	0	0	0	2
Total	90	7	1	1	99

Table 2.55. Age of CICL vs. Frequency of Detention: Consolacion Municipal Jail, 2000-2001

Age	Frequency of Detention		Total
	Once	Twice	
	No.	No.	No.
17	11	0	11
16	8	2	10
15	4	1	5
14	1	0	1
13	2	0	2
12	1	0	1
Total	27	3	30

Note: Consolacion Municipal Jail data not available for 1999

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.56. Offence Committed vs. Frequency of Detention: BBRC, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Frequency of Detention													
	Once		Twice		Three times		Four times		Five times		Six times		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	469	69.2	127	18.7	42	6.2	17	2.5	18	2.7	5	0.7	678	100.0
Theft	320		85		27		16		8		2		458	67.6
Robbery	123		40		15		1		10		3		192	28.3
Robbery w/ Homicide	2		0		0		0		0		0		2	0.3
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	7		1		0		0		0		0		8	1.2
Attempted Robbery	2		0		0		0		0		0		2	0.3
Attd. Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	0.1
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	2		1		0		0		0		0		3	0.4
Estafa	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	0.1
RA 6539 (Anti-Carnapping Law of 1972)	3		0		0		0		0		0		3	0.4
Malicious Mischief	2		0		0		0		0		0		2	0.3
Simple Imprudence r.t. Damage of Prop.	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	0.1
Trespass to Dwelling	5		0		0		0		0		0		5	0.7
Substance Abuse	306	67.0	77	16.9	35	7.7	17	3.7	21	4.6	1	0.2	457	100.0
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	87		42		19		9		1		1		159	34.8
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	219		35		16		8		20		0		298	65.2
Firearms/Weapons	55	58.5	22	23.4	9	9.6	4	4.3	4	4.3	0	0.0	94	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of fire-arm/s)	11		7		1		0		1		0		20	21.3
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	1.1
Comelec Res. No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	3		0		0		0		0		0		3	3.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	40		15		8		4		3		0		70	74.5
Crimes Against Public Morals	14	58.3	4	16.7	3	12.5	2	8.3	1	4.2	0	0.0	24	100.0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	7		1		0		0		0		0		8	33.3
Vagrancy	7		3		3		2		1		0		16	66.7

Continuation...Table 2.56. Offence Committed vs. Frequency of Detention: BBRC, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Frequency of Detention													
	Once		Twice		Three times		Four times		Five times		Six times		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Person	35	77.8	5	11.1	4	8.9	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	45	100.0
Homicide	3		1		0		0		0		0		4	8.9
Frustrated Homicide	6		0		0		0		0		0		6	13.3
Attempted Homicide	4		0		0		0		0		0		4	8.9
Murder	4		3		0		0		0		0		7	15.6
Murder (2 counts)	2		0		0		0		0		0		2	4.4
Frustrated Murder	2		1		0		0		1		0		4	8.9
Attempted Murder	2		0		0		0		0		0		2	4.4
Frustrated Parricide	0		0		1		0		0		0		1	2.2
Physical Injuries	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	2.2
Direct Assault	0		0		2		0		0		0		2	4.4
Resistance & Disobedience taPA	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	2.2
Rape	9		0		0		0		0		0		9	20.0
Rape w/ Homicide	1		0		1		0		0		0		2	4.4
Others	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Kidnapping/Serious Illegal Detention	2		0		0		0		0		0		2	50.0
RA 8550 (Fisheries Code)	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	25.0
Not Specified	1		0		0		0		0		0		1	25.0
Total	883	67.8	235	18.1	93	7.1	40	3.1	45	3.5	6	0.5	1302	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.57. Offence Committed vs. Duration of Detention of Currently Detained CICL in Six Jails: Cebu, December 2001

Offense Committed	Duration of Detention																			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	36	35.0	29	28.2	9	8.7	16	15.5	6	5.8	2	1.9	3	2.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	103	100.0
Theft	26		17		5		7		1		1		0		0		0		57	55.3
Qualified Theft	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	1.0
Robbery	10		11		2		9		4		0		2		0		0		38	36.9
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	0		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		0		2	1.9
Robbery w/ Homicide	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1		0		2	1.9
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1	1.0
PD 532 w/ Homicide	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	1.0
PD 198 (RA 804;Water Crisis Act)	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	1.0
Substance Abuse	27	35.1	36	46.8	8	10.4	4	5.2	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	100.0
RA 6425 (drugs)	14		15		6		3		1		0		1		0		0		40	51.9
PD 1619 (rugby)	13		21		2		1		0		0		0		0		0		37	48.1
Crimes Against Person	2	5.9	5	14.7	9	26.5	5	14.7	3	8.8	3	8.8	3	8.8	4	11.8	0	0.0	34	100.0
Homicide	0		0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		2	5.9
Frustrated Homicide	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		3	8.8
Attempted Homicide	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	2.9
Murder	0		1		0		0		1		3		0		0		0		5	14.7
Murder (2 counts)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		2	5.9
Multiple Murder	0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1	2.9
Frustrated Murder	0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1	2.9
Attempted Murder	0		0		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		2	5.9
Rape	1		3		4		1		1		0		3		2		0		15	44.1
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	2.9
Forcible Abduction w/ Rape	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	2.9
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Acts of Lasciviousness	0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1	100.0
Firearms/Weapons	7	70.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	1		0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		3	30.0
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	6		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		7	70.0
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Kidnapping	0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1	100.0
Total	72	31.9	71	31.4	26	11.5	29	12.8	10	4.4	5	2.2	7	3.1	5	2.2	1	0.4	226	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense; a minor may have been in detention before 1999

Lowest : 3 days Highest : 6 years and 1 month Average of Longest Detention (Legend 4-9): 18.0 months

Legend: for Duration of Detention

1 - less than 1 month 4 - 7-12 months 7 - 25-36 months

2 - 1-3 months 5 - 13-18 months 8 - 37-60 months

3 - 4-6 months 6 - 19-24 months 9 - 61-84 months

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.58. Sex of CICL with Court Cases: Cebu, 2001

Sex	Court Branch						Total	
	Branch 14		Branch 22		Branch 24			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	96	96.0	265	97.1	70	94.6	431	96.4
Female	4	4.0	8	2.9	4	5.4	16	3.6
Total	100	100.0	273	100.0	74	100.0	447	100.0

Branch 14 - data from Sept-Dec 2001 only

Branch 22 - data from Jan-Dec 2001

Branch 24 - data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases) only

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.59. Offence Committed by CICL with Court Cases: Cebu, 2001

Offense Involved	Court Branch						Total	
	Branch 14		Branch 22		Branch 24			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	42	42.0	136	49.8	33	44.6	211	47.2
Theft	25	25.0	96	35.2	28	37.8	149	33.3
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	3	1.1	1	1.4	4	0.9
Robbery	17	17.0	33	12.1	4	5.4	54	12.1
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.4
Malicious Mischief	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Substance Abuse	37	37.0	89	32.6	20	27.0	146	32.7
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	17	17.0	40	14.7	11	14.9	68	15.2
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	20	20.0	49	17.9	9	12.2	78	17.5
Firearms/Weapons	4	4.0	29	10.6	9	12.2	42	9.4
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	3	3.0	7	2.6	5	6.8	15	3.4
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	1	1.0	19	7.0	4	5.4	24	5.4
Comelec Res. No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	0	0.0	3	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.7
Crimes Against Public Morals	7	7.0	7	2.6	1	1.4	15	3.4
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	0	0.0	5	1.8	1	1.4	6	1.3
Vagrancy	7	7.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	9	2.0
Crimes Against Person	9	9.0	10	3.7	7	9.5	26	5.8
Physical Injuries	1	1.0	1	0.4	2	2.7	4	0.9
Direct Assault	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Resistance & DISTAPA	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Oral Defamation	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.2
Homicide	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Frustrated Homicide	1	1.0	2	0.7	2	2.7	5	1.1

Continuation... Table 2.59. Offence Committed by CICL with Court Cases: Cebu, 2001

Offense Involved	Court Branch						Total	
	Branch 14		Branch 22		Branch 24			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Attempted Homicide	1	1.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.7
Murder	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Attempted Murder	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Rape	1	1.0	3	1.1	2	2.7	6	1.3
Attempted Rape	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.2
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.2
Others	1	1.0	2	0.7	3	4.1	6	1.3
Perjury	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Crime in relation to RA 7610	0	0.0	2	0.7	2	2.7	4	0.9
CO 222	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.2
Total	100	100.0	273	100.0	74	100.0	447	100.0

Branch 14 - data from Sept-Dec 2001 only

Branch 22 - data from Jan-Dec 2001

Branch 24 - data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases) only

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.60. Status of CICL with Court Cases: Cebu 2001

Status of Minor Offender	Court Branch						Total	
	Branch 14		Branch 22		Branch 24			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Detained in BBRC	82	82.0	220	80.6	33	44.6	335	74.9
Detained in CPDRC	1	1.0	16	5.9	0	0.0	17	3.8
Bonded (BBRC)	8	8.0	25	9.2	14	18.9	47	10.5
Bonded (CPDRC)	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Released on Recognizance	1	1.0	5	1.8	15	20.3	21	4.7
At-Large	8	8.0	6	2.2	12	16.2	26	5.8
Total	100	100.0	273	100.0	74	100.0	447	100.0

Branch 14 - data from Sept-Dec 2001 only

Branch 22 - data from Jan-Dec 2001

Branch 24 - data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases) only

BBRC - Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center (Cebu City)

CPDRC - Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center (Cebu Province)

Table 2.62. Duration of Sentence of CICL: Cebu, 2001

Sentence	Court Branch						Total	
	Branch 14		Branch 22		Branch 24			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
up to 3 months	28	28.0	104	38.1	0	0.0	132	29.5
3-6 months	10	10.0	8	2.9	0	0.0	18	4.0
over 6 months	4	4.0	7	2.6	0	0.0	11	2.5
sentence not specified	0	0.0	71	26.0	0	0.0	71	15.9
other penalties (e.g. fine, reprimand)	2	2.0	34	12.5	0	0.0	36	8.1
overserved	0	0.0	10	3.7	0	0.0	10	2.2
dismissed	2	2.0	14	5.1	0	0.0	16	3.6
pending/archived	54	54.0	25	9.2	74	100.0	153	34.2
Total	100	100.0	273	100.0	74	100.0	447	100.0

Branch 14 - data from Sept-Dec 2001 only

Branch 22 - data from Jan-Dec 2001

Branch 24 - data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases) only

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.62. Duration of Sentence of CICL: Cebu, 2001

Sentence	Court Branch						Total	
	Branch 14		Branch 22		Branch 24			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
up to 3 months	28	28.0	104	38.1	0	0.0	132	29.5
3-6 months	10	10.0	8	2.9	0	0.0	18	4.0
over 6 months	4	4.0	7	2.6	0	0.0	11	2.5
sentence not specified	0	0.0	71	26.0	0	0.0	71	15.9
other penalties (e.g. fine, reprimand)	2	2.0	34	12.5	0	0.0	36	8.1
overserved	0	0.0	10	3.7	0	0.0	10	2.2
dismissed	2	2.0	14	5.1	0	0.0	16	3.6
pending/archived	54	54.0	25	9.2	74	100.0	153	34.2
Total	100	100.0	273	100.0	74	100.0	447	100.0

Branch 14 - data from Sept-Dec 2001 only

Branch 22 - data from Jan-Dec 2001

Branch 24 - data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases) only

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.63. Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Reason(s) for being in CS	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Arrested	6		6	21.4
shoplifting	4		4	66.7
rugby	1		1	16.7
operation sagip bata	1		1	16.7
Voluntary Commitment		9	9	32.1
abandoned by parents		1	1	11.1
committed because of incorrigible behavior		6	6	66.7
committed so that child will be able to go to school		2	2	22.2
Runaways		12	12	42.9
Referred by social worker		1	1	3.6
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Person(s) who brought minor to CS	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Arrested	6		6	21.4
police	1		1	16.7
security guard	4		4	66.7
tanod & sponsor	1		1	16.7
Voluntarily committed		9	9	32.1
mother		2	2	22.2
aunt/guardian		3	3	33.3
friends		3	3	33.3
brother		1	1	11.1
Runaways		12	12	42.9
security guard		2	2	16.7
police		4	4	33.3
friends		2	2	16.7
social worker		4	4	33.3
Referred by CCTFSC		1	1	3.6
social worker		1	1	100.0
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Length of stay in CS	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
less than one month - one month	0	5	5	17.9
2 - 6 months	2	4	6	21.4
7 - 12 months	2	7	9	32.1
13 months - 18 months	0	0	0	0.0
19 - 24 months	1	3	4	14.3
25 months - 36 months	1	1	2	7.1
more than 36 months	0	2	2	7.1
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Shortest	4 months	1 day		
Longest	36 months	60 months		

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.64. Demographics of CICL under Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Age	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
10	0	1	1	3.6
11	0	1	1	3.6
12	1	1	2	7.1
13	2	5	7	25.0
14	1	4	5	17.9
15	1	7	8	28.6
16	1	3	4	14.3
17	0	1	1	3.6
18 & above	0	1	1	3.6
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Average	13.8	15.6	15.2	

No. of Family Members	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
1-4	3	5	8	28.6
5-8	3	14	17	60.7
9-12	0	0	0	0.0
13-16	0	0	0	0.0
Not specified	0	3	3	10.7
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Lowest	3	3	3	
Highest	8	8	8	
Average	5.2	5.3	5.3	

No. of Siblings	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
1-4	4	14	18	64.3
5-8	2	8	10	35.7
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Lowest	2	1	1	
Highest	8	8	8	
Average	4.0	3.8	3.9	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.64. Demographics of CICL under Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Ordinal Position	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
eldest	1	9	10	35.7
second	2	5	7	25.0
third	0	3	3	10.7
fourth	0	1	1	3.6
fifth	0	1	1	3.6
sixth and above	0	1	1	3.6
youngest	3	2	5	17.9
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Place where minor grew up	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Cebu City	4	7	11	39.3
Cebu Province	0	8	8	28.6
Visayas	1	5	6	21.4
Mindanao	1	1	2	7.1
Luzon	0	1	1	3.6
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Highest Grade Completed	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Grade 1	0	5	5	17.9
Grade 2	1	1	2	7.1
Grade 3	1	3	4	14.3
Grade 4	1	2	3	10.7
Grade 5	1	0	1	3.6
Grade 6	0	6	6	21.4
First Year HS	1	2	3	10.7
Second Year HS	0	0	0	0.0
Third Year HS	1	0	1	3.6
Not specified	0	3	3	10.7
Total	6	22	28	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Continuation... Table 2.64. Demographics of CICL under Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Enrolment status at time of arrest	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Enroled	1	6	7	25.0
Not enroled	5	16	21	75.0
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Reason(s) for not enrolling*	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
barkada/bugoy-bugoy	1	2	3	11.5
financial/lack of money	2	11	13	50.0
has to work/has a family to support/help mom support family	2	2	4	15.4
nilayas	2	4	6	23.1
Total	7	19	26	100.0
Preoccupation*	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
help take care of family	1	6	7	22.6
suroy/tambay'/strolling	2	5	7	22.6
has a job	2	8	10	32.3
snatching/petty theft	1	2	3	9.7
played games (billiard, computer, basketball)	0	3	3	9.7
sniff rugby	1	0	1	3.2
Total	7	24	31	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

* multiple response

Table 2.65a. Family Profile of CICL under Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Whether parents are alive	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Both are alive	4	13	17	60.7
Only one parent is alive	2	5	7	25.0
Both parents are dead	0	2	2	7.1
Not sure if parents are alive	0	2	2	7.1
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Whether parents are living together	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Living together	3	7	10	58.8
Separated	1	6	7	41.2
Total	4	13	17	100.0
Minor living with parent(s) at time of arrest	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Yes	3	11	14	50.0
No	3	11	14	50.0
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Person(s) minor living prior to diversion	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
mother only	2	5	7	25.0
father only	0	1	1	3.6
both parents	1	5	6	21.4
grandparents & other relatives	2	6	8	28.6
friends	0	2	2	7.1
living in the street	1	1	2	7.1
other centers	0	2	2	7.1
Total	6	22	28	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.65b. Family Profile of CICL under Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Minors' rating of family status	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
poor	2	10	12	42.9
just enough (sakto ra)	3	6	9	32.1
better off (arangan)	1	5	6	21.4
not specified	0	1	1	3.6
Total	6	22	28	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.65c. Family Profile of CICL under Diversion: Community Scouts, May 2002

Father's occupation	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
carpenter/construction worker	1	3	4	14.3
driver	0	4	4	14.3
laborer/utility worker	0	2	2	7.1
fisherman/farmer	0	3	3	10.7
vendor	0	1	1	3.6
prospector	1	0	1	3.6
dispatcher	1	0	1	3.6
unemployed	1	0	1	3.6
unknown	0	5	5	17.9
not applicable	2	4	6	21.4
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Mother's occupation	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
vendor	1	4	5	17.9
laundry woman	1	2	3	10.7
maid/helper	1	2	3	10.7
clerk	0	1	1	3.6
speaker sa terminal	1	0	1	3.6
beautician	0	1	1	3.6
factory worker	0	1	1	3.6
shabu	0	1	1	3.6
unemployed/housewife	1	5	6	21.4
unknown	1	2	3	10.7
not applicable	0	3	3	10.7
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Monthly family income	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
3,000 & below	1	5	6	21.4
3,001-6,000	1	3	4	14.3
6001-9,000	0	1	1	3.6
9,001 & above	0	1	1	3.6
not specified	4	12	16	57.1
Total	6	22	28	100.0
lowest			2,000.0	
highest			10,000.0	
average			4,431.8	

Table 2.66. Perceived Economic Status of CICL under Diversion at the Community Scouts, 2002

Poor (Pobre)	Just enough (Sakto ra)	Better off (Arangan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to eat three times a day; usually twice a day (late breakfast and dinner or some-times just once a day) • Has difficulty in meeting daily needs • Children unable to go to school • House is shanty and roof has holes (<i>busloton na payag</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to eat three times a day • Children able to go to school • Able to provide for children's needs • Has house and lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to eat three times a day • Children able to go to school • Able to provide for children's needs • Has house and lot • Able to provide not only for basic necessities

Table 2.67. History of Domestic Violence: Community Scouts, May 2002

Whether minor has been abused	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Abused	4	11	15	53.6
Not abused	2	11	13	46.4
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Type of abuses(s)	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
kulata (mauling/ beating)	1	7	8	53.3
bunalan (whipping)	2	4	6	40.0
di pakan-on (no food)	1	0	1	6.7
Total	4	11	15	100.0
Person inflicting abuse	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
father	1	4	5	33.3
uncle/aunt	0	3	3	20.0
brother/cousins/grandpa	0	1	1	6.7
stepfather	1	2	3	20.0
grandmother/mother	2	1	3	20.0
Total	4	11	15	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.68. Social Environment: Community Scouts, May 2002

Membership in barkada or gang	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Barkada member	2	7	9	32.1
Gang member	1	0	1	3.6
None	3	15	18	64.3
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Substances Used	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Yes	3	5	8	28.6
No	3	17	20	71.4
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Type of Substance Used*	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Cigarette	1	8	9	52.9
Rugby	2	2	4	23.5
Beer/liquor	2	1	3	17.6
Marijuana	0	1	1	5.9
Total	5	12	17	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

* multiple response

Table 2.69a. Demographics of CICL Under Detention: Cebu, 2002

Age	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	4	4.8	0	0.0	4	4.3
13	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	3	3.6	1	11.1	4	4.3
14	7	20.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	13	15.5	0	0.0	13	14.0
15	7	20.0	0	0.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	1	50.0	2	25.0	16	19.0	1	11.1	17	18.3
16	5	14.3	1	20.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	13.1	1	11.1	12	12.9
17	11	31.4	2	40.0	6	33.3	3	100.0	1	100.0	7	77.8	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	32	38.1	4	44.4	36	38.7
18 & above	0	0.0	2	40.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.0	2	22.2	7	7.5
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0
Average	15.2		17.4		16.5		17.0		17.0		16.8		17.4		14.0		15.3		14.0		15.5		15.8		16.4		16.1	

No. of Family Members	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-4	3	8.6	1	20.0	3	16.7	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	13	17.3	1	12.5	14	16.9
5-8	20	57.1	4	80.0	10	55.6	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	70.0	1	50.0	4	50.0	41	54.7	6	75.0	47	56.6
9-12	7	20.0	0	0.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	14	18.7	0	0.0	14	16.9
13-16	4	11.4	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	6	8.0	0	0.0	6	7.2
17 & above	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	12.5	2	2.4
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	75	100.0	8	100.0	83	100.0
Lowest	4		4		2		1		0						0		3		7		4		1		4		1	
Highest	17		7		15		4		0						0		8		17		15		17		17		17	
Average	7.9		5.6		7.2		2.7		5.0						11.0		5.6		12		8.0		7.1		7.5		7.3	

Interviews conducted from December 2001-March 2002
Note: No data on number of family members for Talisay City
Legend: BBRC – Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center TCJ – Talisy City Jail RRCY – Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth MCJ – Mandaue City Jail
CMJ – Consolacion Municipal Jail LCJ – Lapulapu City Jail CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Highest Grade Completed	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grade 1	3	8.6	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	5	62.5	10	11.9	0	0.0	10	10.8
Grade 2	5	14.3	0	0.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	10.7	0	0.0	9	9.7
Grade 3	1	2.9	1	20.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	7.1	1	11.1	7	7.5
Grade 4	7	20.0	0	0.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	14.3	0	0.0	12	12.9
Grade 5	5	14.3	0	0.0	1	5.6	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	14.3	0	0.0	12	12.9
Grade 6	7	20.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	20.0	2	100.0	1	12.5	14	16.7	2	22.2	16	17.2
First Year HS	3	8.6	1	20.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	8	9.5	1	11.1	9	9.7
Second Year HS	3	8.6	1	20.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	11	13.1	2	22.2	13	14.0
Third Year HS	1	2.9	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	2	22.2	3	3.2
Fourth Year HS	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
First Year College	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	1.1
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.69d. Demographics of CICL Under Detention: Cebu, 2002

Enrolment status at time of arrest	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Enroled	7	20.0	0	0.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	16	19.0	2	22.2	18	19.4
Not enroled	28	80.0	5	100.0	14	77.8	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	5	50.0	1	50.0	8	100.0	68	81.0	7	77.8	75	80.6
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

Age when minor stopped schooling	BBRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6-8	2	5.7	0	0.0	3	37.5	5	11.6	0	0.0	5	10.4
9-11	6	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.0	0	0.0	6	12.5
12-14	16	45.7	1	20.0	3	37.5	19	44.2	1	20.0	20	41.7
15-17	4	11.4	4	80.0	0	0.0	4	9.3	4	80.0	8	16.7
not applicable	7	20.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	9	20.9	0	0.0	9	18.8
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	8	100.0	43	100.0	5	100.0	48	100.0
lowest	8		14		8		8		14		8	
highest	16		17		16		16		17		17	
average	12.4		15.4		12.4		12.4		15.4		13.9	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.69e. Demographics of CICL Under Detention: Cebu, 2002

Reason(s) for not enrolling*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
barkada.bugoy-bugoy	13	39.4	1	20.0	5	35.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	25	32.5	2	28.6	27	32.1
financial/lack of money	6	18.2	2	40.0	4	28.6	3	60.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	4	33.3	20	26.0	2	28.6	22	26.2
has to work/has a family to support/ help mom support family	3	9.1	0	0.0	3	21.4	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	10	13.0	0	0.0	10	11.9
mom or dad left	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.9	0	0.0	3	3.6
problem in school (abusive teacher, classmates are bullies, lost interest)	3	9.1	0	0.0	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	1	100.0	2	16.7	10	13.0	1	14.3	11	13.1
vices	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	5	6.5	0	0.0	5	6.0
others (nilayas, health, late for 2nd sem)	2	6.1	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	4	5.2	2	28.6	6	7.1
Total	33	100.0	5	100.0	14	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	12	100.0	77	100.0	7	100.0	84	100.0

Preoccupation*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
help mom take care of family	7	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	100.0	1	6.3	9	8.3	1	11.1	10	8.5
suroy/tambay'/strolling	17	25.8	2	28.6	6	42.9	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	26	24.1	3	33.3	29	24.8
has a job	10	15.2	4	57.1	8	57.1	3	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	3	18.8	31	28.7	4	44.4	35	29.9
snatching/hold-up	9	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	31.3	14	13.0	0	0.0	14	12.0
played games (billiard, computer, bas- ketball)	8	12.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	9	8.3	1	11.1	10	8.5
mamunit isda/mangayo lamas/mamunit plastic	7	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	8	7.4	0	0.0	8	6.8
sniff rugby	5	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8	8	7.4	0	0.0	8	6.8
catch doves (pati)	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
begging	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	66	100.0	7	100.0	14	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	16	100.0	108	100.0	9	100.0	117	100.0

* multiple response
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.70a. Family Profile of CICL: Cebu, 2002

Whether parents are alive	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both are alive	26	74.3	2	40.0	14	77.8	1	33.3	1	100.0	6	66.7	1	100.0	1	100.0	9	90.0	2	100.0	7	87.5	64	76.2	6	66.7	70	75.3
Only one parent is alive	9	25.7	3	60.0	4	22.2	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	19	22.6	3	33.3	22	23.7
Not sure if parents are alive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

Whether parents are living together	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Living together	15	57.7	2	100.0	10	71.4	0	0.0	1	100.0	4	66.7	1	100.0	1	100.0	8	88.9	2	100.0	5	71.4	43	67.2	6	100.0	49	70.0
Separated	11	42.3	0	0.0	4	28.6	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	28.6	21	32.8	0	0.0	21	30.0
Total	26	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0	64	100.0	6	100.0	70	100.0

Age of child when parent(s) left or died	BBRC				LCJ				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-4	3	15.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.6	2	66.7	5	20.0
5-8	4	20.0	1	33.3	1	50.0	0	0.0	5	22.7	1	33.3	6	24.0
9-12	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	27.3	0	0.0	6	24.0
13-16	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	27.3	0	0.0	6	24.0
not specified	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	2	8.0
Total	20	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	3	100.0	25	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.71. Indicators Used by CICL Respondents in Assessing the Economic Status of their Family

Very poor (20.4%)	Poor (24.6%)	Just enough (37.6%)	Better off (2.2%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unable to eat three times a day; usually twice a day (late break-fast and dinner or sometimes just once a day)• Children unable to go to school• Children have to find work to help support the family• House is shanty and the roof leaks (<i>busloton na payag</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Able to eat three times a day but has difficulty in meeting daily needs• Children able to go to school• House is just a shanty (<i>payag</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Able to eat three times a day• Children able to go to school• Able to provide for children's needs• Has house and lot• Has time for recreation like going for a picnic or spending time with friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Able to eat three times a day• Children able to go to school• Able to provide for children's needs• Has house and lot• Has time for recreation like going for a picnic or spending time with friends• Able to provide not only for basic necessities

Table 2.72. History of Domestic Violence: Cebu, 2002

Whether minor has been abused	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Abused	11	31.4	2	40.0	6	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	21	28.4	3	37.5	24	29.3
Not abused	24	68.6	3	60.0	12	66.7	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	9	90.0	2	100.0	5	62.5	53	71.6	5	62.5	58	70.7
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	74	100.0	8	100.0	82	100.0
Type of abuses(s)*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
“kulata” (mauling/ beating)	8	61.5	0	0.0	6	75.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	16	61.5	1	33.3	17	58.6
“bunalan” (whipping)	5	38.5	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	7	26.9	2	66.7	9	31.0
beaten by cable wire	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.4
sexual abuse	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.4
hang upside down	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.4
Total	13	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	26	100.0	3	100.0	29	100.0
Person inflicting abuse	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
father	9	81.8	2	100.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	14	66.7	3	100.0	17	70.8
uncle	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	2	8.3
brother/cousins/grandpa	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	12.5
not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	2	8.3
Total	11	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	21	100.0	3	100.0	24	100.0

* multiple response
Note: Data not available for Talisay and Consolacion
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.74a. Offense Committed by CICL: Cebu, 2002

Offense(s) Committed*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Theft (snatching, petty theft)	12	34.3	2	40.0	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	23	26.4	3	33.3	26	27.1
Robbery	8	22.9	0	0.0	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	1	50.0	3	37.5	21	24.1	1	11.1	22	22.9
Rugby (PD 1619)	8	22.9	0	0.0	7	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	17	19.5	0	0.0	17	17.7
Shabu/Marijuana (PD 6425)	1	2.9	3	60.0	3	14.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	6	6.9	4	44.4	10	10.4
Muder/homicide	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Attempted/frustrated muder/homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Concealing	2	5.7	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Rape	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	10.3	1	11.1	10	10.4
Illegal possession of firearms	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	21	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	87	100.0	9	100.0	96	100.0
Whether minor is first time offender	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
first time	11	31.4	4	80.0	13	72.2	3	100.0	1	100.0	6	66.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	7	70.0	2	100.0	4	50.0	44	52.4	8	88.9	52	55.9
repeat offender	24	68.6	1	20.0	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	40	47.6	1	11.1	41	44.1
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

*multiple response
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.74b. Offense Committed by CICL: Cebu, 2002

Number of times jailed (for repeat offenders)	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
twice	14	58.3	1	100.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	3	75.0	22	55.0	1	100.0	23	56.1
three times	5	20.8	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	9	22.5	0	0.0	9	22.0
four times	3	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.5	0	0.0	5	12.2
five times	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.4
six times	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.4
not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	2	4.9
Total	24	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	40	100.0	1	100.0	41	100.0
Average	2.8		2		2.8						3.0						2.0				2.2		2.6		2.0		2.3	

Previous Offense(s) Committed*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Theft (snatching, petty theft)	14	31.8	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	22	32.4	0	0.0	22	31.9
Robbery	3	6.8	0	0.0	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	13.2	0	0.0	9	13.0
Rugby (PD 1619)	12	27.3	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	15	22.1	0	0.0	15	21.7
Shabu/Marijuana (PD 6425)	7	15.9	1	100.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	13.2	1	100.0	10	14.5
Concealing/illegal posession of firearms	5	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	10.3	0	0.0	7	10.1
Homicide/frustrated murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.9
Gambling	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5
Vagrancy/public disturbance	2	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	4.3
Total	44	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	68	100.0	1	100.0	69	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.74c Offence Committed by CICL: Cebu, 2002

Offense committed alone	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	25.7	3	60.0	6	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	4	40.0	1	50.0	4	50.0	25	29.8	4	44.4	29	31.2
No	26	74.3	2	40.0	12	66.7	3	100.0	1	100.0	8	88.9	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	60.0	1	50.0	4	50.0	59	70.2	5	55.6	64	68.8
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0
Offense committed with others	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
with children	14	53.8	0	0.0	4	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	36	61.0	2	40.0	38	59.4
with adults	9	34.6	2	100.0	6	50.0	2	66.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	18	30.5	3	60.0	21	32.8
with both children and adults	3	11.5	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.5	0	0.0	5	7.8
Total	26	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	59	100.0	5	100.0	64	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.74d. Offense Committed by CICL: Cebu, 2002

Offense(s) Committed*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Theft (snatching, petty theft)	12	34.3	2	40.0	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	23	26.4	3	33.3	26	27.1
Robbery	8	22.9	0	0.0	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	1	50.0	3	37.5	21	24.1	1	11.1	22	22.9
Rugby (PD 1619)	8	22.9	0	0.0	7	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	17	19.5	0	0.0	17	17.7
Shabu/Marijuana (PD 6425)	1	2.9	3	60.0	3	14.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	6	6.9	4	44.4	10	10.4
Muder/homicide	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Attempted/frustrated muder/homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Concealing	2	5.7	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Rape	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	10.3	1	11.1	10	10.4
Illegal possession of firearms	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	21	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	87	100.0	9	100.0	96	100.0
Whether minor is first time offender	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
first time	11	31.4	4	80.0	13	72.2	3	100.0	1	100.0	6	66.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	7	70.0	2	100.0	4	50.0	44	52.4	8	88.9	52	55.9
repeat offender	24	68.6	1	20.0	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	40	47.6	1	11.1	41	44.1
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

*multiple response
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.74e. Offense Committed by CICL: Cebu, 2002

Number of times jailed (for repeat offenders)	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
twice	14	58.3	1	100.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	3	75.0	22	55.0	1	100.0	23	56.1
three times	5	20.8	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	9	22.5	0	0.0	9	22.0
four times	3	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.5	0	0.0	5	12.2
five times	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.4
six times	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.4
not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	2	4.9
Total	24	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	40	100.0	1	100.0	41	100.0
Average	2.8		2		2.8						3.0						2.0				2.2		2.6		2.0		2.3	

Previous Offense(s) Committed*	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Theft (snatching, petty theft)	14	31.8	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	22	32.4	0	0.0	22	31.9
Robbery	3	6.8	0	0.0	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	13.2	0	0.0	9	13.0
Rugby (PD 1619)	12	27.3	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	15	22.1	0	0.0	15	21.7
Shabu/Marijuana (PD 6425)	7	15.9	1	100.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	13.2	1	100.0	10	14.5
Concealing/illegal possession of firearms	5	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	10.3	0	0.0	7	10.1
Homicide/frustrated murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.9
Gambling	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5
Vagrancy/public disturbance	2	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	4.3
Total	44	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	68	100.0	1	100.0	69	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 2.74f. Offence Committed by CICL: Cebu, 2002

Offense committed alone	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	25.7	3	60.0	6	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	4	40.0	1	50.0	4	50.0	25	29.8	4	44.4	29	31.2
No	26	74.3	2	40.0	12	66.7	3	100.0	1	100.0	8	88.9	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	60.0	1	50.0	4	50.0	59	70.2	5	55.6	64	68.8
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0
Offense committed with others	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
with children	14	53.8	0	0.0	4	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	36	61.0	2	40.0	38	59.4
with adults	9	34.6	2	100.0	6	50.0	2	66.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	18	30.5	3	60.0	21	32.8
with both children and adults	3	11.5	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.5	0	0.0	5	7.8
Total	26	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	59	100.0	5	100.0	64	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez (2002).

Table 3.1a. CICL Experience During Arrest : Cebu, 2002

Place where CICL was brought after arrest	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Police station/precinct	29	82.9	4	80.0	14	77.8	3	100.0	1	100.0	7	77.8	1	100.0	1	100.0	4	40.0	2	100.0	6	75.0	64	76.2	8	88.9	72	77.4
Barangay	5	14.3	0	0.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	60.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	19	22.6	0	0.0	19	20.4
Bust bus/ SWAT Station/NBI	1	2.9	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	11.1	2	2.2
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

Precinct where accused was detained	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Precinct 1	4	11.4	2	40.0	6	15.0
Precinct 3	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	5.0
Precinct 4	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.5
Precinct 5	10	28.6	0	0.0	10	25.0
Precinct 6	1	2.9	1	20.0	2	5.0
Precinct 11	3	8.6	0	0.0	3	7.5
Taboan	3	8.6	0	0.0	3	7.5
Mabolo	3	8.6	0	0.0	3	7.5
Fuente	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	2.5
Punta Princesa	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	5.0
Guadalupe	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.5
Mambaling	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.5
Other precincts in Cebu City	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	5.0
Precinct in Mindanao	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.5
Swat Station/NBI Station	1	2.9	1	20.0	2	5.0
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	40	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.1b. CICL Experience During Arrest : Cebu, 2002

Arresting Officer	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Police	12	34.3	2	40.0	14	77.8	2	66.7	1	100.0	7	77.8	1	100.0	0	0.0	8	80.0	1	50.0	5	62.5	48	57.1	5	55.6	53	57.0
Barangay tanod	10	28.6	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	12	14.3	1	11.1	13	14.0
Both police and barangay tanod	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	5	6.0	0	0.0	5	5.4
Lubas	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	3	3.6	0	0.0	3	3.2
Security Guards (mall/subdivision)	4	11.4	1	20.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	8.3	1	11.1	8	8.6
Swat/NBI/Narcom	1	2.9	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	1	11.1	3	3.2
Voluntary surrender	2	5.7	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	1	11.1	3	3.2
Barangay councilor	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Complainant/traffic enforcer	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.8	0	0.0	4	4.3
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

Table 3.1d. CICL Experience During Arrest : Cebu, 2002

Accused having committed the offense	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	26	74.3	3	60.0	15	83.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	8	88.9	1	100.0	1	100.0	7	70.0	2	100.0	6	75.0	64	76.2	6	66.7	70	75.3
No	7	20.0	2	40.0	3	16.7	1	33.3	1	100.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	17	20.2	3	33.3	20	21.5
Yes but for another offense	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	0	0.0	2	2.2
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0
Accused forced to admit	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	48.6	3	60.0	5	27.8	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	44.4	1	100.0	0	0.0	7	70.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	39	46.4	5	55.6	44	47.3
No	16	45.7	2	40.0	13	72.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	55.6	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	30.0	2	100.0	5	62.5	43	51.2	4	44.4	47	50.5
Not specified	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	0	0.0	2	2.2
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0
Accused informed of his/her rights	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total			
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	16	45.7	2	40.0	8	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	30	39.5	3	33.3	33	38.8		
No	19	54.3	3	60.0	10	55.6	3	100.0	1	100.0	6	66.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	7	70.0	2	100.0	46	60.5	6	66.7	52	61.2		
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0		

Note: On whether accused wa informed of his/her rights, data not available for RRCY
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.1e. CICL Experience During Arrest : Cebu, 2002

Specific rights*	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
name and address of parents	16	84.2	2	50.0	18	78.3
bail	3	15.8	1	25.0	4	17.4
have a lawyer present	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	4.3
Total	19	100.0	4	100.0	23	100.0
Access to legal service at precinct	BBRC				MCJ	
	Male		Female		Male	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Provided with lawyer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not provided with lawyer	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Number of days spent at precinct	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
one day	10	28.6	2	40.0	12	30.0
two days	9	25.7	0	0.0	9	22.5
three days	9	25.7	2	40.0	11	27.5
four days	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	5.0
five days and above	5	14.3	1	20.0	6	15.0
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	40	100.0
shortest	1		1			
longest	17		5			
average	3.2		2.6			

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.1f. CICL Experience During Arrest : Cebu, 2002

Contact with family while at the precinct	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	57.1	0	0.0	18	100.0	2	66.7	1	100.0	8	88.9	1	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	58	76.3	4	44.4	62	72.9
No	14	40.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	22.4	5	55.6	22	25.9
Not specified	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.2
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Person who visited	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mother only	10	50.0	0	0.0	10	50.0
Father only	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	5.0
Both parents	2	10.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Other relatives	5	25.0	0	0.0	5	25.0
Friends	2	10.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0

How visitor or family learned about arrest	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Friends/Neighbors	13	65.0	0	0.0	6	33.3	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	23	39.7	1	25.0	24	38.7
Police/requested police to call/ request- ed police to use phone	4	20.0	0	0.0	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	1	50.0	14	24.1	1	25.0	15	24.2
Parent present at arrest	1	5.0	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.2	1	25.0	4	6.5
Siblings/ Relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	16.7	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	4	6.9	1	25.0	5	8.1
Not specified	2	10.0	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	14	24.1	0	0.0	14	22.6
Total	20	100.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	58	100.0	4	100.0	62	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.2a. CICL Experience During Filing of Case : Cebu, 2002

Accused given medical exam	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ*				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal						Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	20	57.1	2	40.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	35.8	2	25.0	26	34.7		
No	6	17.1	3	60.0	14	77.8	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	34	50.7	6	75.0	40	53.3		
Not specified	9	25.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	13.4	0	0.0	9	12.0		
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	67	100.0	8	100.0	75	100.0		

Accused informed of his/her rights	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	28.6	3	60.0	13	32.5
No	25	71.4	2	40.0	27	67.5
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	40	100.0
Specific rights**	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Right to contact parents	8	44.4	0	0.0	8	38.1
Right to bail	9	50.0	2	66.7	11	52.4
Right to have a lawyer present	1	5.6	1	33.3	2	9.5
Total	18	100.0	3	100.0	21	100.0

* No data for TCJ
** Multiple response
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.2b. CICL Experience During Filing of Case : Cebu, 2002

Whether case is bailable	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bailable	13	37.1	2	40.0	15	83.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	7	77.8	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	39	51.3	3	33.3	42	49.4
Not bailable	2	5.7	2	40.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	12	15.8	3	33.3	15	17.6
Not informed whether bailable or not	20	57.1	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	2	100.0	25	32.9	3	33.3	28	32.9
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Reason for not availing of bail	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Financial/no money to post bail	8	61.5	2	100.0	7	46.7	2	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	26	66.7	3	100.0	29	69.0
Money can better be used in buying rice	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.4
Parent won't pay the bail	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.1	0	0.0	2	4.8
Parents don't know that child is in jail	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.4
Case is being settled	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.1	0	0.0	2	4.8
Do not wish to bother parents or relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.7	0	0.0	3	7.1
Not specified	2	15.4	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.3	0	0.0	4	9.5
Total	13	100.0	2	100.0	15	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	39	100.0	3	100.0	42	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.2c. CICL Experience During Filing of Case : Cebu, 2002

Amount of bail	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PI,000 & below	4	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	16.7	0	0.0	6	15.4
1001-5000	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.1	1	33.3	5	12.8
5001-10,000	2	15.4	1	50.0	3	23.1	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	19.4	1	33.3	8	20.5
10,001-15,000	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.6
15,001-20,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.6
20,001-30,000	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	15.4	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.3	1	33.3	4	10.3
30,000-40,000	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0	2	5.1
40,001-50,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0	2	5.1
50,001-60,000	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0	2	5.1
60,001-70,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0	2	5.1
70,001-80,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
80,001-90,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
90,001-100,000	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.6
101,000 & above	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.6
not specified	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.1	0	0.0	4	10.3
Total	13	100.0	2	100.0	13	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	36	100.0	3	100.0	39	100.0
lowest	500.0		10000.0		3000.0		8000.0				1000.0										500.0		4000.0		500.0	
highest	100000.0		30000.0		120000.0		30000.0				70000.0										120000.0		30000.0		120000.0	
average	23805.0		20000.0		29154.0		19000.0				32666.7		4000.0				1000.0				17325.1		12000.0		14662.6	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.3. Main Classes of Prisoners in the Philippines: BJMP 1996

Prisoner	Prison Term
Insular	3 years and 1 day to death
Provincial	6 months and 1 day to 3 years
City	1 day to 3 years
Municipal	1 day to 6 months

Table 3.4 CICL Experience During Detention : Cebu, 2002

Experience inside cell	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arbor' (stripping of clothes)	23	65.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	60.0	0	0.0	29	38.2	0	0.0	29	34.1
Kulata' (mauling)	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	2	2.4
Requested to pay P10 for sinking fund	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	18	23.7	0	0.0	18	21.2
Was not harmed	10	28.6	5	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	4	40.0	2	100.0	27	35.5	9	100.0	36	42.4
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Visited by family members	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	22	62.9	4	80.0	13	72.2	2	66.7	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	8	80.0	1	50.0	55	72.4	7	77.8	62	72.9
No	13	37.1	1	20.0	5	27.8	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	50.0	20	26.3	2	22.2	22	25.9
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.2
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.4a CICL Experience during Detention : Cebu, 2002

Rules Imposed by Jail Authorities	BBRC		MCJ	LCJ		TCJ		CMJ	CPDRC	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
BJMP										
Scaling the walls is prohibited/ Attempt to escape is prohibited	✓			✓						
Must be present during bilang (counting) (7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m.)	✓		✓							
Must immediately position oneself during bilang	✓									
Walking around during bilang is prohibited	✓									
Lock up at 8:00 p.m.	✓									
Sharp weapons are prohibited	✓									
Drugs are prohibited	✓	✓								
Alcoholic beverages are prohibited	✓									✓
Smoking is prohibited			✓							
Not to insert during line up for rations	✓									
Rumbles or fights are prohibited/inflicting injury on co-inmates is prohibited	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Stealing is prohibited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Area at the back of the brigada is prohibited		✓								
Talking or waving at the male inmates is prohibited/dancing at the court when there are male inmates is prohibited		✓								
Respect for the BJMP officials, visitors and co-inmates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Making noise, unruly behavior, undesirable acts are prohibited			✓					✓	✓	✓
Wearing earrings is prohibited			✓							
Follow assigned tasks			✓	✓						
Courtship is prohibited					✓					
Backbiting and gossip is prohibited					✓					
Hurting remarks are prohibited					✓					
Maintain cleanliness/keep the cells clean						✓		✓		
Avoid childish attitude								✓		
Spitting when someone is eating is prohibited									✓	
Disturbing someone asleep is prohibited									✓	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.4b CICL Experience during Detention : Cebu, 2002

Rules Imposed by Jail Authorities	BBRC		MCJ	LCJ		TCJ		CMJ	CPDRC	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
Mayor/Busyo										
Rumbles or fights are prohibited/inflicting injury on co-inmates is prohibited	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Stealing is prohibited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Smoking inside the brigada is prohibited		✓								
To respect the BJMP guards and say "good morning" or "good afternoon"	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
To be respectful to the 'manungkulan' (mayor/officers)	✓									
Rules during visiting day	✓									
Bothering the visitors is prohibited; dili bugal-bugalan ang bisita	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Taking off one's shirt when there are visitors is prohibited	✓		✓							
To knock before entering the kubol during dalaw and say 'tawo-kubol'	✓									
To knock before entering the buyon during dalaw and say 'tawo-buyon'	✓									
Not to ask for anything from the visitors	✓									
Peeping is prohibited	✓									
Standbys at the gate is not allowed	✓									
Waking around while mass is ongoing is prohibited	✓									
Everyone must attend the angelus	✓									
Wearing the clothes of others without prior permission is prohibited		✓								
Whispering/talking after 11:00 p.m. is prohibited			✓							
Follow assigned tasks			✓	✓						
Courtship is prohibited					✓					
Backbiting and gossip is prohibited					✓					
Hurtful remarks are prohibited					✓					
Be diligent/keep order inside the cell								✓		
Spitting when someone is eating is prohibited									✓	
Disturbing someone asleep is prohibited									✓	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.4c CICL Experience during Detention : Cebu, 2002

Sanction(s) for breaking the rule(s)	BBRC		MCJ	LCJ		TCJ		CMJ	CPDRC	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
BJMP										
For attempting to escape, the escapee will be shot by the guard	✓									
Additional sentence for those caught smuggling drugs inside the cell	✓	✓								
Takal (usually inflicted by the kabo)	✓									
Bartolina	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓
Knee bender		✓								
Push-ups			✓							
Reprimand				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Whipping (using a broom or belt)					✓			✓		
Not allowed visitors						✓				
Dukol sa ulo (rap on the head)								✓		
Mayor/Busyo										
Takal/paddles	✓		✓						✓	
Bartolina	✓	✓			✓					✓
Knee bender		✓								
Reprimand			✓			✓	✓			
Whipping (using a broom or belt)				✓	✓			✓		
Dukol sa ulo (rap on the head)								✓		

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.4d CICL Experience during Detention : Cebu, 2002

Activities inside the jail	Implementing Organization/Person	BBRC		MCJ	LCJ		TCJ		CMJ	CPDRC	
		Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
Schooling (1.5 hrs)	SACMI (Ma'am Baring)	✓									
Sinulog	BJMP	✓	✓								
Basketball Tournament	BJMP	✓									
Disco	Busyo	✓									
Ms. Gay	Busyo	✓									
Mass (every Sunday)	Catholic/CAPA	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Angelus	Mayor/BJMP	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Scouting	BJMP	✓									
Beta Showing (every Saturday)	BJMP	✓									
Drug awareness	USJR	✓									
Bible study	Born again christians/ catholic charismatic/different religious groups	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Mini concert	Born again Christians	✓									
Fiesta/Anniversary sa Pangkat (cell group)	Busyo/Mayor	✓				✓					
Hataw (exercise every MWF at 5:00 a.m. or every afternoon)	BJMP		✓			✓					
Sports (Volleyball/basketball/ jogging)	BJMP		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Livelihood (selling of viands and snack foods)	BJMP				✓						
Games	Mayor					✓				✓	
Listening to radio/ watching TV	Mayor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Doing chores	Mayor/inmates			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rag making	BJMP							✓			

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.5. Regular Menu in the Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center

Meals	Time	Menu	
Breakfast	8 a.m.	One cup of rice	One dried fish and one hard boiled egg Or One dried fish and <i>chorizo</i> (native sausage) Or One dried fish plus one hotdog (Sunday only)
Lunch	11 a.m.	One cup of rice	One cup of vegetable (<i>utan bisaya, taogi, monggo, talong</i>) Or One cup of noodles (<i>pansit, miswa, lomi</i>) Or <i>Humba</i> (braised pork)/ <i>Nilagang Baka</i> (boiled beef) (Sunday only)
Dinner	4 p.m.	One cup of rice	One cup of vegetable (<i>utan bisaya, taogi, monggos, talong</i>) Or One cup of noodles (<i>pansit, miswa, lomi</i>)

Table 3.6 Life Affected by Jail Experience: Cebu, 2002

Affected by Jail Experience	BBRC		MCJ		LCJ		TCJ		CMJ		CPDRC		Subtotal		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Affected	18	3	13	0	3	1	8	1	1	0	9	2	52	7	59
Not Affected	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	2	20
Not specified	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total	35	5	18	0	3	1	9	1	1	0	10	2	76	9	85

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.7. Future Plans: Cebu, 2002

Plans*	BBRC		MCJ		LCJ		TCJ		CMJ		CPDRC		RRCY		Subtotal		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Go back to school	24	3	8	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	6	1	4	0	46	5	51
Find a job	16	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	32	3	35
Change oneself	18	4	18	0	2	1	6	1	1	0	6	0	3	0	54	6	60
Help the parents	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	9
Go home to my family	4	3	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	18	4	22
Go to the province	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	5
Stay away from barkada	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	6	1	7
Stop vices	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	6
Save money	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	69	13	43	0	8	3	10	2	1	0	25	1	21	0	177	19	196

*Multiple response

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.8a. CICL Experience in Court : Cebu, 2002

Received legal assistance while inside the jail	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	20.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	9.2	1	11.1	8	9.4
No	28	80.0	4	80.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	69	90.8	8	88.9	77	90.6
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Source of legal assistance	BBRC				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private lawyer	4	57.1	1	100.0	5	62.5
Lawyer from PAO	3	42.9	0	0.0	3	37.5
Total	7	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0

Other assistance received	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	6	17.1	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	2	100.0	12	15.8	3	33.3	15	17.6
No	29	82.9	5	100.0	16	88.9	3	100.0	1	100.0	8	88.9	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	70.0	0	0.0	64	84.2	6	66.7	70	82.4
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	0.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Source of other assistance	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Freelava	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	0	0.0	3	20.0
Social worker	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	8	66.7	3	0.0	11	73.3
Not specified	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	6.7
Total	6	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	3	0.0	15	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Case in Progress	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	25.7	2	40.0	8	44.4	3	100.0	1	100.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	27	35.5	3	33.3	30	35.3
No	18	51.4	2	40.0	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	77.8	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	33	43.4	2	22.2	35	41.2
Convicted/sentenced	5	14.3	1	20.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	11.8	1	11.1	10	11.8
Case dismissed/settled	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.2
Not specified	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	2	100.0	6	7.9	3	33.3	9	10.6
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	76	100.0	9	100.0	85	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.8d. CICL Experience in Court : Cebu, 2002

Reason for delay	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of follow-up	16	88.9	2	100.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	25	75.8	2	100.0	27	77.1
Delayed even if someone made follow-up	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Because it has to be raffled	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Absence of complainant/lawyer during trial	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Judge inaction	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.1	0	0.0	4	11.4
Total	18	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	33	100.0	2	100.0	35	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.9 CICL Experience during Rehabilitation: Cebu, 2002

No. of Months Before Respondents were Brought to RRCY	No.
1 month	1
2 months	5
3 months	1
Not specified	1
Total	8
Average	52.5 days
No. of Months in RRCY	No.
Less than one month	
1 month	4
2 months	0
3 months	0
4 months	0
5 months	3
Not specified	1
Total	8
Average	71.2 days
Whether RRCY has prepared respondents to go back to his family/community	No.
Yes	
No	7
Maybe	0
Total	8
Reason(s)*	No.
Nabag-o ang batasan (behavior change)	7
Nakat-on motahod (learn how to be respectful)	3
Know about responsibilities	2
Nawala ang hunahuna sa bisyo (learn to forget about vices)	2
Reflect about past deeds	1
Total	15

* Multiple Response

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.10 Life Affected by Being in the CS: Community Scouts, May 2002

Life affected	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Yes	6	15	21	75.0
No	0	0	0	0.0
Not sure	0	7	7	25.0
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Life before entering CS	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Puyo sa dalan (living in the streets)	0	3	3	10.3
Napriso kung wala pa nadala sa CS (probably in prison)	3	1	4	13.8
Nakat-on pangawat (probably learn how to steal)	0	4	4	13.8
Bugoy kaayo (incorrigible behavior)	4	1	5	17.2
Nakat-on bisyo (have learned vices)	1	6	7	24.1
Estambay	1	5	6	20.7
Total	9	20	29	100.0
Effects of being in CS*	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Nagbag-o (change in behavior)	4	7	11	35.5
Nawala ang bisyo (able to stop the vices)	1	3	4	12.9
Nadisiplina (disciplined/learned about control)	3	5	8	25.8
Learned about many things like respect and skills	1	7	8	25.8
Total	9	22	31	100.0

*multiple response

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.11 Plans for the Future: Community Scouts, May 2002

	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Minor has plans	6	20	26	92.9
Minor has no plans	0	0	0	0.0
Not sure	0	2	2	7.1
Total	6	22	28	100.0
Plans*	Minor Offenders	Others	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Finish schooling in CS	5	18	23	51.1
Find a job after graduation	2	7	9	20.0
Go home after graduation	2	4	6	13.3
Help parents and family	0	2	2	4.4
Go to college	2	2	4	8.9
Look for his parents	0	1	1	2.2
Total	11	34	45	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table 3.12. CICL Recommendations: Cebu, 2002

Parents/family	Love and care Time and attention (<i>pagtagad</i>) Advice Discipline; firm but not abusive (<i>pitul pero dili sobra</i>) Supervision For the family to be united/ <i>magkatapok ang mga igsoon</i>
Neighbours	Advice Provide employment Not to be judgmental of those who have been in prison
Friends	Advice
Government	Curfew for children Provide extracurricular activities for children (<i>kalingawan</i>) Education/ make sure that all children are in school Round up the street children/make sure that abused and abandoned children are taken care of (<i>ipasagop sa madre</i>) Provide basic needs to the poor Provide livelihood/ generate jobs for the 'istambays' so that they would not turn to vices Jail those who violate the law Children should not be placed in jail; send child offenders to RRCY and similar centres so that they will change their behaviour Give advice to the children Give advice to the parents on how to handle their children
NGO	Initiate activities for the children Give advice to the children

Table 5.1. CICL Experience with the Juvenile Justice Process by Category of Children’s Rights

Rights of Children	Community	Arrest	Detention	Rehabilitation
Right to Food and Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the parents earn their living in the informal sector. Many children have to earn to contribute to meager family income.• Because income is just enough for food, almost half of the respondents admitted to living in shanties that are <i>busloto</i> (leaking).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No budget has been allocated for food of minors who are detained in police precincts which serve as temporary holding centers. The arresting officer is required to file a case within eight (8) hours. In the meantime, the minors are kept in holding cells together with adults.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget for food is P30/day per inmate which is not enough. To supplement their food, many minors device ways to earn money such as stealing and becoming <i>mamarok</i> or agents of dealers of shabu.• For lack of space in their cramped cell in BBRC, some minors sleep outside in the open air. Due to lack of sleeping facilities, they lie down on the cement floors which causes some to have <i>hupong</i>.• Supper is served too early.• No separate cell for female minors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food is sufficient in RRCY and Balay.• Children have their own bed and beddings.
Right to Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Majority of those who were detained were drop-outs at the time of the arrest. Most of the families cannot afford to send their children to school. While public schools offer free tuition fee up to high school, the parents still have to spend for school materials, fare, allowance including school contributions.• No alternative education or non-formal education for out-of-school youth.• Negative influence of <i>barkada</i>.• Children and youth are exposed to indecent movies inside <i>betahan</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor offenders diverted in Community Scouts continue schooling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education is disrupted.• No educational opportunity inside the jails except BBRC. Jails can only provide for basic necessities such as food due to budgetary constraint.• NGOs and religious groups provide value and spiritual formation• Minors tend to learn vices from adult inmates. Lack of surveillance on substance use.• Many become hardened upon release from jail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elementary education provided by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports inside RRCY.• Balay extends educational assistance by allowing them to enroll in public schools.• NGOs and religious groups provide value and spiritual formation• Counseling enables minors to understand himself and relate better with others.
Parental Responsibility of Upbringing and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most minors live in an environment where the neighbors and in some instances even the parents themselves instigate the children to commit a crime. In some cases, illegal activities have become the livelihood of families.• Because of rising incidence of crime and domestic violence, children and youth are prone to become insensitive to deteriorating peace and order.• Drug is the number one problem in the community and is considered as the root cause of problems.• Communication gap between parents and children.• Little effort to explain to the minor regarding the consequences of his actions; Advice primarily consists of <i>ayaw nag buhata ug usab kay daotan na</i> (do not do that because it is bad).			
Right to Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cases of police abuse.• Physical and mental examination following the arrest is superficial.• Many minors are apprehensive to tell their health condition to the physician if the arresting officers are around while the examination is being conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic needs are not adequately meet.• Because of unsanitary conditions inside the jail, minors contract diseases like scabies. Lack of monitoring and supervision by the Department of Health unless there is an outbreak.• Minors have no access to medicine (provided by BJMP) at night since the gates to the cell are locked. They have to rely on the mayor of the cell to provide them the medicine.• Some minors alleged that the medicine given by the infirmary is ineffective or has expired.• Minors are exposed to hardened criminals who become their primary source of advice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minors are confined in isolation room upon arrival and as a form of punishment.• No alternative drug rehab center for minors, male or female.
Recreation and Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quite a few of the minors work to help supplement family income. Apparently, there is no time for wholesome recreation and leisure.• Lack of sports activities in the barangay.• No community center due to lack of space.• SK funds are not utilized if there are no SK officials as in the case of San Roque where nobody ran during the election.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No provision for minors to engage in wholesome activities while waiting for further development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scarcity of space in most detention centers. In BBRC, the basketball court is utilized as a sleeping area.• Watching TV and listening to the radio are the most common forms of entertainment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sports activities in RRCY• Child play in Balay Pasilungan.
Protection from Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many minors run away from home because they have been victims of abuses at home.• The BCPC is not functioning except in few barangays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minors are subjected to <i>kulata</i> and <i>hapak</i> during investigation. Key informants can identify the abusers but are too afraid to do so.• Lack of monitoring on the behavior of arresting officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New entrants are subjected to arbor by fellow inmates. While abuses are not inflicted by the authorities, there is little effort on their part to control them.• Female minors may be subjected to verbal threats but are not intimidated by inmate officers.	

• Right(s) are not observed • Grey Areas • Right(s) are observed

Box 4. CICL Experience with the Juvenile Justice Process by Child Rights

Rights of Children	Community	Arrest	Prosecution	Detention	Court	Rehab
Information		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors are not informed of their rights except the right to contact their parents.While the minors may be informed of the charges against them, there is little or no effort to make them understand what will happen to them.Some police officers do not exert effort to contact parents or social workers when they are brought to the precinct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No counsel during the filing of the case.No effort to explain to the minor what happens at this stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not visited by social worker or legal counsel.Minors do not know the progress of their case. They rely mostly on the advice of adult inmates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors meet counsel for the first time during arraignment.No client lawyer consultation before trial.Minors allegedly not given a chance to give their side of the story.Minors cannot comprehend court proceedings. No effort to explain to them the consequences of their plea though some judges talk to the child about his/her sentence if he/she decides to plead guilty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors are not fully aware of the process of admission and release in RRCY; All they know is that their behavior is the basis for release.
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Upbringing is authoritarian, children are expected to obey and not to question parental authority.Window for children’s participation in community activities is available if SK is active.Participation in citywide confederation of youth is limited to selected youth leaders.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minor offender is merely told to wait and to sign something.Minor cannot ask questions since no counsel is assigned to him/her.Filing of counter affidavit is not practiced since there is no counsel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors take part in the management of their cell by having their own code of conduct and a set of officers.Minors cannot participate actively in the preparation of their defense because there is little, if any, effort on the part of the visiting lawyers to explain the process to the minor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors do not understand the process except whether the case is bailable or not.Little or no participation in the process; Minors are merely asked what their plea is though some recidivists would bargain with the judge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Process of admission and release are not explained thoroughly. Minors’ participation takes the form of good behavior.In-house psychologist in RRCY assists minor to process his thoughts, emotions and feelings.Balay Pasilungan provides counseling and conducts GGIs to enable minors to understand themselves and how to relate better with others.Balay conducts conference with minor and parents to map out future plan for him.
Gender Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Most of the houses consist of one-room; very little privacy for female children.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Authorities are more lenient with the female minors. No handcuff is used when they are brought to jail.But since female minor offenders are few, they are confined together with adult female inmates. (Operation Second Chance has a separate quarter for female minors).Separate cell for female minors is not perceived as a priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Female minor inmates are not handcuffed on their way to the court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No rehab center for female minors.No alternative drug rehab for female minors.
Contact with Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Efforts to contact parents provided the family lives within the community. Little or no effort is exerted if the minor comes from another barangay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the Community Scouts and the Children and Women Desk, parents are contacted upon arrest in their effort to divert the children. This allows settlement of the case at the police level.However, if a case is filed against the minor (by the police or complainant), little effort is exerted to contact the parents especially if they cannot be reached immediately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Parents are not present during the filing of case, either because they are not aware that their child has been arrested or they have no time and money or they have simply given up on their child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">While majority are visited by their family, the visits are often intermittent; in many instances, parents can not spare money to pay for transportation.Camaraderie among inmates assuages minors’ need for belongingness.In principle, minors are allowed to receive correspondence but the SOP is to open the mail.They can receive telephone calls but have to pay P5.00 per call.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Absence of parents during hearings.Mostly, only parents of first time offenders attend trials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Few parents visit their children in RRCY as they find it inaccessible.Minors in Balay Pasilungan are allowed home visits once a month.
No Torture		<ul style="list-style-type: none">No report of torture. Only abuses such as hapak and dukol during arrest and kulata during investigation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Takal is inflicted by other inmates. Lack of monitoring by the BJMP guards to prevent abuses.		
No Capital Punishment					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used only as a basis to determine the sentence of the minor; automatic sentence is one degree lower.	
Minimum age for exemption from criminal liability					<ul style="list-style-type: none">As provided by the law, there is no criminal liability for minors below 9 years of age and those between 9-15 years old unless they acted with discernment.	

• Right(s) are not observed • Grey Areas • Right(s) are observed

Continuation... Box 4. CICL Experience with the Juvenile Justice Process by Child Rights

Rights of Children	Community	Arrest	Prosecution	Detention	Court	Rehab
State to take measures for dealing with children without resorting to judicial proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some case are settled at the barangay level in urban barangays. But diversion often depends on the nature of the offense and the arresting officer.Easier to settle cases in the municipalities because parents can be contacted easily and townfolks are more open to amicable settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The CYRS in Cebu City conducts dialogue with mall/store management in its efforts to divert shoplifters.Problem of locating the parents has been partially solved by coordinating with the barangay and other women's desk in other localities.In other cities there is some attempt at diversion at the police level in coordination with the local social worker.Oplan Sagip Bata intended to keep the children from the streets and danger areas is received with mixed reaction.				
Arrest in conformity with the law		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Male minor offenders are handcuffed on one wrist upon arrest,Planting of evidence just to detain the minor is allegedly practiced in some areas.Minors are subjected to kulata and hapak during investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In most instances, prosecutor merely relies on the affidavit of the police and the complainant.			
Arrest/detention as a last resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Whether to file a case or not depends on the nature of the offense, the arresting officer and the minor himself (e.g. where he comes from).Lack of clear guidelines on the arrest of minors at the barangay level.With the implementation of the CJP in FreeLA-VA pilot and target barangays, some have been diverted and many more are expected to be diverted.Tanod conducts roving operation to round off minors who loiter in public places as a preventive measure.Difficulty in settling cases in urban barangays because parents cannot be easily contacted.However in municipalities, amicable settlement is easier to arrive at even on rape cases because parents can be easily contacted and townfolks are more amenable to mediation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High diversion rate in Cebu City through agreements with mall/store management.Locating the parents is facilitated by coordinating with the barangay and other women's desk in other localities.Some attempts at diversion at the police level in coordination with the local social worker in other cities.Oplan Sagip Bata intended to keep the children from the streets and danger areas in Cebu City is received with mixed reactions by the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minor unable to post bail.Few are released on ROR or custody of DSWD.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New Rules of Court spell out, diversionary proceedings before arraignment, provided the case is punishable by not more than six months imprisonment. However, not all concerned authorities are familiar with the new rules.	
Separate cell from adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No safekeeping/ holding center at the barangay level. Most minors are referred to the police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No separate cell for minors in police precincts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cases are heard together with those of the adults.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Separate cells for male minors though male minors are free to mingle with adult inmates during daytime.None for female minors except for Operation Second Chance.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">No rehab for female minors.
Right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty; Right to remain silent/ not compelled to give testimony		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors are allegedly forced to admit in some instances.They claim that arrest is based on their previous record.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors are advised to plead guilty otherwise prolonged trial may further delay release.	
Right to be informed of charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The minors are informed of the charges against them but little effort is exerted to locate parents and to conduct investigation in their presence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The minors are informed of the charges against them but their parents are often not present during investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigation proceeds despite the absence of parents or counsel.			

• Right(s) are not observed • Grey Areas • Right(s) are observed

Continuation... Box 4. CICL Experience with the Juvenile Justice Process by Child Rights

Rights of Children	Community	Arrest	Prosecution	Detention	Court	Rehab
Legal assistance in the preparation of defense					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors meet counsel for the first time during arraignment.No client- lawyer consultation before trial.Minors allegedly not given a chance to give their side of the story.	
Right to prompt decision		<ul style="list-style-type: none">No legal counsel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Color coding for minors' case is not observed.Case is inadvertently filed in the wrong court.No prosecutor is specifically assigned to assess cases involving minor offenders.Raffle is held once a week.No resident prosecutor in Talisay.Consolacion has no permanent judge but has to avail of the services of the judge assigned in the Liloan-Compostela circuit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No pre-trial client lawyer consultation.Few visited by lawyer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No family court outside Cebu City.A few cases of minors still get “lost”Delay due to raffle which is held once a week.Transmittal of case from MTC to RTC takes time.Delay due to postponement.Cases are heard together with those of the adults.Social workers need time to prepare the case study.	
Right to cross examine the adverse witness					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not applicable since most cases end during arraignment.	
Right to assistance of interpreter					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provided by the Court.	
Right to challenge the legality					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cannot challenge because of lack of counsel.	
Right to appeal					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Most cases end during arraignment since most of them would often plead guilty.	
Privacy fully respected at all stage of the proceedings		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Women and Children Desks have separate rooms for interrogation of minors.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">In one detention center, the cell of female inmates is separated from that of the males only by iron bars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Court reminds media to observe Code of Ethics and not to give information on the minor that could identify him/her with the case.Court protects the confidentiality of records without necessarily informing the parents and minors.DSWD has no SOP to inform police regarding released minor who has fully served his suspended sentence.	
State to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social integration				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rehabilitation is superficial.No educational or vocational trainings provided.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counseling provided in RRCY and Balay.Some skills training provided.Social workers prepare the family just before reintegration.No coordination between, RRCY social worker and local social worker for monitoring and after-care of minor following his release.

• Right(s) are not observed

• Grey Areas

• Right(s) are observed

Table 5.2. State of Governance and the CICL Experience in Cebu

Governance	Community	Arrest	Prosecution	Detention	Court	Rehab
Policies/ Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Katarungang Pambarangay provides for amicable settlement of cases at the barangay level.• In practice, Lupon applies mediation on cases for collection of money, slight physical injuries and slander.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child and Youth Welfare Code (PD 603)• Supreme Court New Rules on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No. 02-I-18-SC)• Creation of Children and Youth Relation Section (DILG, NPC, Memo No. 92-010)• Establishment of Children and Women's Desk (Police Act of 1998).• Police Handbook on the Management of Cases of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PD 603• (A.M. No. 02-I-18-SC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PD 603• (A.M. No. 02-I-18-SC)• BJMP Manual• Memorandum of Agreement, Operation Second Chance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PD 603• (A.M. No. 02-I-18-SC)• Designation of RTC Branch 22, 24 and 14 as Family Courts• Minimum age for exemption from criminal liability.• No capital punishment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PD 603• (A.M. No. 02-I-18-SC)
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most BCPC not functioning.• Except for Ermita, the Lupon meets only when there are cases.• No community development center.• No alternative wholesome activities for children and youth in barangays.• Barangay officials elected every three years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CYRS in Cebu City.• Children and Women's Desk in other localities• Community Scouts for those under diversion (male minors)• Women and Children Desks are open until 5:00• No waiting area• No separate cell for minors• Cebu City DSWS sends social worker to the area only when they receive a call.• Transfer of assignment of trained personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three Family Courts in Cebu City -- RTC Branch 22, 24 and 14• Two (2) fiscals in each family court• Three (3) PAO lawyers with workload of 15-20 CICL cases/month/ lawyer• Five (5) RTC social workers with workload of 10-12 cases/month/ social worker• Prosecutors in RTC 22, 24 and 14 handle all cases pertinent to family matters.• No family court in other localities outside Cebu City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separate cell for male minor offenders• No separate cell for female minor offenders except in Operation Second Chance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three Family Courts in Cebu City -- RTC Branch 22, 24 and 14• Two (2) fiscals in each family court• Three (3) PAO lawyers with workload of 15-20 CICL cases/month/ lawyer• Five (5) RTC social workers with workload of 10-12 cases/month/ social worker• Presiding judges of family courts handle all cases pertinent to family matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RRCY• Balay Pasilungan run by FreeLAVA, an NGO• No drug rehabilitation center for minors.
Organization			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No prosecutor assigned specifically to handle minor offenders in areas outside Cebu City.			
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some attempts at diversion at the barangay level in urban areas.• Cases are easier to settle in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversion efforts at the CYRS and WCPDs.• Minors informed of charges against them.• Handcuffs are used on male minor offenders.• Warrant of arrest allegedly not presented sometimes.• No monitoring on conduct of arresting officer.• No thorough physical check-up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No legal counsel.• Investigation proceeds despite absence of parents/ guardian.• Minors informed whether case is bailable or not.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Manual of Operation for CPDRC; refers to BJMP Manual.• No clear guidelines regarding minors who reached 18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cases of minor offenders get "lost".A few cases are inadvertently filed at the MTC instead of the RTC.• No client-lawyer consultation before trial.• Minors are merely asked what their plea is though some recidivists would bargain with the judge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vague guidelines on release from RRCY.• Counseling enables minors to understand themselves and relate with others better.• No SOP to inform police regarding the minor whose case is terminated.
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of clear guidelines on the arrest of minors at the barangay level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tanod no authority to hold minors beyond 8 hours.• No intervention from social worker at the barangay level in Cebu City.• No legal counsel.• Investigation takes place without the presence of parents/guardian.• Oplan Sagip Bata draws mixed reactions.				
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coordination between the tanod, police and social worker.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coordination between the tanod, police and social worker.• PAO not informed when a minor is arrested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PAO not informed when case is filed against a minor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intermittent updating of the status of inmates which is supposed to provide information on how long a minor has been detained so that a follow-up can be made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transmittal from MTC to RTC takes time.• Trials are delayed because of postponement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coordination between RRCY and local social worker.
Record keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arresting tanod decides whether to record the case on the blotter.• If the police station is near, the arresting officer tends to bring the minor to the station without recording the case in the blotter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each precinct uses a different format in making the reports.• No centralized database to verify whether minor is a first time or repeat offender.• Terminologies used are understood differently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No separate logbook for minors.• Logbook does not indicate the age of the inmate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different formats are used in making reports.• Lack of centralized database.• No regular updating of status; waiting period for some minors is further delayed because authorities do not notice that they have not been arraigned.• Records are not kept beyond a certain period.• Borrowed records are sometimes not returned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reports from different branches do not follow a uniform format.• Lack of centralized database to make follow-up on cases of minor offenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Records are updated.

• Gaps in implementation • For implementation • Implemented

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Annexes

Annex A – The State of Information in the Five Pillars

BARANGAY RECORDS

- There are eight zones or outpost in Ermita. Each zone has a blotter and the zones do not submit a monthly report to the main outpost.
- Whether the case is blotted or not depends primarily on the arresting *tanod*. Some *tanod* would simply bring the minor to the police precinct without investigating the case and writing it in the barangay blotter. Thus, the barangay blotter does not reflect the actual number of arrested minor in the barangay.
- No uniform format in writing entries in the blotter.

POLICE RECORDS

- Only Cebu City has complete records of intakes from 1999-2000. However, the CYRS did not indicate the status (i.e. whether case was settled etc.) of the minors in its 1999 file.
- The report prepared by the Women and Children's Protection Desk (WCPD) are incomplete in some areas. That is why the number of minors arrested does not correspond with the number of minors who are detained in jail. A key informant in one city clarified that some cases are not included in the report prepared by the WCPD. These are the cases which have been investigated by the theft and robbery section (TRS). She added further that the WCPD handles not only CICL but also other matters concerning women and children such as sexual abuses and child support. While they are still in the process of investigating other cases, they would let the TRS handle CICL cases at times. To supplement the reports, the researchers have to go over several volumes of blotters in some areas to fill data gaps.
- The system of reporting is not uniform. Each police station reflects a different format depending on who prepares the report.
- Entries in the blotters vary according to the officer who files the report. The handwritings in some entries are barely legible and the investigating officers have different ways of presenting the facts. The form does not have enough space after each entry to allow the investigating officer to jot down remarks or to note the progress of the case. To learn about what happen to the case, the researchers have to read the other entries (e.g. "in reference to entry no. ...").

- Neither does the report indicate whether the child is a first time or repeat offender. In many instances, the arresting officer is not specified. Police records are not centralized.
- Remarks such as pending police investigation and referred to DSWD and NGOs are open to different interpretation. Reports do not indicate the latest status of the minor since records are not updated regularly.
- Borrowed records are sometimes not returned and the office does not have a file copy.

JAIL RECORDS

- Each jail uses a different format in reporting depending on who prepares the report.
- In some of the jails, the authorities do not update the status of each case. Upon processing the data, the researchers noticed that some cases marked as *pending* for a few months suddenly disappeared from the report without indicating whether the minor was released or not.
- Records are not kept systematically nor centralized.
- Electronic files are available in two detention centers though they cover a limited period.

PROSECUTION

- The logbook containing cases filed by the police does not specify whether the offender is a minor or not. Neither does it indicate the age of the offender nor any information on whether the complaint was quashed or not at the fiscals' level. Thus, it is difficult to determine how many of the cases filed by the police for prosecution have actually been elevated to the court.

COURT

- The system of reporting is not uniform. Each court uses a different format in reporting.
- In some cases, the age of the minor is not indicated.
- The status of cases are oftentimes not reflected in the report (i.e. whether decided or not, or if sentenced - the number of months to be served in the sentence and the kind of sentence).
- In one court, the report contains pending cases only.

Annex B – Interview Schedules

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE I - MINOR INMATES

I. Socio-Demographics

1. Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Age: _____
3. No. of family members: ☐ father ☐ mother
_____ no. of siblings ☐ respondent's ordinal position
4. Occupation of father _____ 4.1 Occupation of mother _____
5. Do your parents live together? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Do you live with your parents? ☐ Yes ☐ No
_____ with mother only _____ with others (specify) _____
_____ with father only _____ living in the street _____ with both
7. Provincial address of family, if any (name of municipality or province)

8. Estimated family income (monthly) _____ or ask respondent to
situate his/her family's socio-economic status and define
below 1,000 4001 -5,000 8,001 - 9,000 arang
1,001- 2,000 4001- 6,000 9,001 - 10,000 arang-arang
2,001- 3,000 6001 -7,000 above 10,000 pobre
3,001 - 4,000 7,001- 8,000 pobre kaayo
9. Respondent's grade completed _____ or school level last attended _____
10. Were you enrolled at the time of apprehension/arrest? ☐ Yes ☐ No
10.1 If no, why not?
10.2 What was his/her preoccupation then?
11. What offense did s/he commit? _____
First offense? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Returnee ☐ Yes ☐ No How many times? _____ for what offense? _____
12. Did s/he do it alone? ☐ Yes ☐ No With other children? _____ with adult? _____
13. Is s/he a member of a *barkada*? A gang?
14. How does a *barkada* spend their time together? Or what do they do?
15. What activities do gang members engage in?
16. Have you tried sniffing rugby? Others?
17. Do you take alcoholic drinks?
18. Why are you here in BBRC (immediate cause)?

19. Other reasons?

- a. family environment (*for case study, probe on history of violence or abuse*)
- b. community environ
- c. role of city government
- d. role of national government

II. Juvenile Justice Process

A. Arrest/apprehension

1. Describe the circumstances surrounding minor's arrest.
 - 1.1 who was the arresting officer? _____
 - 1.2 was there intervention at the barangay level? ____why not?
 - 1.3 was s/he informed of the reason of his/her arrest? ____
 - 1.4 how about his/her rights? ____ (Ask minor to cite specific rights) _____
 - 1.5 did arresting officer use vulgar language? ____
 - 1.6 was s/he able to contact his/her family? ____ through whom? _____
 - 1.7 was s/he taken to government medical or health officer for physical and mental exam?
 - 1.8 does minor have access to legal assistance? ____ who _____
 - 1.9 other assistance received? ____ what? _____
provided by who or what organization ? _____
 - 1.10 other services needed but not available _____
 - 1.11 Is crime committed bailable? how much was the bond? why not avail of the bail?
 - 1.12 date of his arrest/apprehension _____
 - 1.13 no. of days in the jail _____
 - 1.14 If progress of case is slow, what causes the delay?
 - 1.15 any physical abuse during the arrest? by whom?
 - 1.16 was minor forced to admit or confess?

B. Detention

2. Describe his condition in the jail.
 - 2.1 no. of inmates in a cell
 - 2.2 segregated from adult? ____ 2.3 separate quarters for female minors?
 - 2.4 any sleeping facilities provided by the jail? ____ by self? ____
 - 2.5 no of toilet? ____ inside the cell? ____ outside the cell? ____
 - 2.6 any personal effects provided by the jail (e.g. clothing, storage space)? by self?
 - 2.7 is bathroom available? ____ no. of times of bath in a week? ____

- 2.8 clean water for washing? ____
- 2.9 potable water for drinking? ____
- 2.10 medical care available when needed? ____ provided by who? ____
- 2.11 medicine available? ____
- 2.12 what can you say about the food? (i.e. ration, menu)
- 2.13 any censorship on correspondence (if relevant)?
- 2.14 visited by parents or guardians?
- 2.15 any physical rehabilitation?
- 2.16 any psychological rehabilitation?
- 2.17 activities inside the jail? ____
 - undertaken by the jail authority _____
 - undertaken by the NGOs _____
 - undertaken by the academe or the religious _____
- 2.18 house rules set by the jail authorities _____
- 2.19 disciplinary measures for violating house rules
- 2.20 informal rules imposed by fellow inmates
- 2.21 sanctions for breaking these rules

(For those serving their sentence)

- 2.22 Date of arrest
- 2.23 Date of arraignment
- 2.24 Is the trial ongoing?
- 2.25 Date of court decision
- 2.26 Crime convicted _____ 2.27 Sentence _____
- 2.28 During the trial, was English used?
- 2.29 If s/he does not understand the language, was he/she actually provided with an interpreter in the course of the proceedings?
- 2.30 Was s/he compelled to give testimony? ____

NOTE: *For case study, ask respondent to describe his/her trial; and observe an actual court proceedings*

- 3. In what ways has your experience with the formal justice system (arrest, filing of case, detention, trial in court affect your life?
- 4. What is your plan when you get out of jail?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 2 - MINORS IN COMMUNITY SCOUTS

I. Demographics

1. Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Age _____
3. No. of family members: ☐ father ☐ mother
☐ no. of siblings ☐ respondent's ordinal position
4. Occupation of father _____ 4.1 Occupation of mother _____
5. Do your parents live together? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Do you live with your parents? ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ with mother only ☐ with others (specify) _____
☐ with father only ☐ living in the street ☐ with both
7. Provincial address of family, if any (name of municipality or province) _____
8. Estimated family income (monthly) _____ or ask respondent to situate his/her \ family's socio-economic status and define

below 1,000	4001 -5,000	8,001 - 9,000	arang
1,001- 2,000	4001- 6,000	9,001 - 10,000	arang-arang
2,001- 3,000	6001 -7,000	above 10,000	pobre
3,001 - 4,000	7,001- 8,000		pobre kaayo
9. Respondent's grade completed _____ or school level last attended _____
10. Were you enrolled at the time of apprehension/arrest? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - 10.1 If no, why not?
 - 10.2 What was his/her preoccupation then?
11. What offense did s/he commit? _____ First offense? ☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Who brought you to Community Scouts?
13. How long have you stayed here? From _____ to _____

II. Juvenile Justice System

A Arrest/Apprehension (for case study only)

B. Diversion

2. Describe your condition in Community Scouts.
 - 2.1 no. of minors in a room?
 - 2.2 any sleeping facilities provided by the jail? ☐ by self? ☐
 - 2.3 no of toilet? ☐ inside the room? ☐ outside the cell? ☐
 - 2.4 any personal effects provided by the jail (e.g. clothing, storage space)? by self?
 - 2.5 is bathroom available? ☐ no. of times of bath in a week? ☐

- 2.6 clean water for washing? ____
- 2.7 potable water for drinking? ____
- 2.8 medical care available when needed? ____ provided by who? ____
- 2.9 medicine available? ____
- 2.10 what can you say about the food? (i.e. ration, menu)
- 2.11 any censorship on correspondence (if relevant)?
- 2.12 visited by parents or guardians? others?
- 2.13 house rules set by the jail authorities _____
- 2.14 disciplinary measures for violating house rules
- 2.15 informal rules imposed by fellow inmates
- 2.16 sanctions for breaking these rules
- 2.17 Programs and Services available at the Community Scouts? by whom?
How often (if relevant)
 - a. physical/sports (specifics)
 - b. educational opportunities (specifics)
 - c. moral (specifics)
 - d. psychological (specifics)
 - e. others (specifics)
3. In what ways has your experience (apprehension, diversion) affected your life?
4. What is your plan when you get out of jail?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 3 - MINORS IN RRCY

I. Socio-Demographics *(for case study same as Schedule 2)*

II. Juvenile Justice System

A. Arrest and Apprehension *(for case study same as Schedule 2)*

B. Detention *(for case study same as Schedule 2)*

I. Demographics

1. Sex ____Male ____Female
2. Age ____
3. No. of family members: ____father ____mother
____no. of siblings ____ respondent's ordinal position
4. Occupation of father _____ 4.1 Occupation of mother _____
5. Do your parents live together? ____Yes ____No
6. Do you live with your parents? ____Yes ____No
____with mother only ____with others (specify) _____

___with father only ___living in the street ___with both

7. Provincial address of family, if any (name of municipality or province) _____
8. Estimated family income (monthly) _____ or ask respondent to situate his/her family's socio-economic status and define
 below 1,000 4001 -5,000 8,001 - 9,000 arang
 1,001- 2,000 4001- 6,000 9,001 - 10,000 arang-arang
 2,001- 3,000 6001 -7,000 above 10,000 pobre
 3,001 - 4,000 7,001- 8,000 pobre kaayo
9. Respondent's grade completed _____ or school level last attended _____
10. Were you enrolled at the time of apprehension/arrest? ___Yes ___No
 10.1 If no, why not?
 10.2 What was his/her preoccupation then?
11. What offense did s/he commit? _____
 First offense? ___Yes ___No

C. Rehabilitation

1. Why were you sent to RRCY ? a)grounds b)process
2. How long have you been here? from _____ to _____
3. What are the programs of services at RRCY? by whom?
 - a. physical/sports (specifics)
 - b. educational opportunities (specifics)
 - c. moral (specifics)
 - d. psychological (specifics)
 - e. livelihood/skills training (specifics) & others
4. What problems or difficulties have you encountered during your stay at RRCY?
5. When are you expected to leave? What are the grounds for release?
6. Do you think your rehabilitation in RRCY has prepared you to go back to your family/community? Why or why not?
7. What do you plan to do when you are released?
8. What are you most apprehensive about? most hopeful about?
9. Why did some minor leave RRCY without proper notice (i.e. escape)?
10. How has your experience affected your life?
 - a. arrest/apprehension
 - b. detention in jail
 - c. prosecution
 - d. court
 - e. rehabilitation
11. Based on your experience, what would you recommend to the GOs and NGOs to minimize the incidence of minor offenders going to jail?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 4 - MINORS IN BALAY PASILUNGAN**I. Socio-Demographics** *(same as Schedule 2)***II. Juvenile Justice System****A. Arrest and Apprehension** *(same as Schedule 2)***B. Detention** *(same as Schedule 2, if relevant)***C. Reintegration**

1. Why were you sent to Balay Pasilungan? a) grounds b) process
2. How long did you stay there? (from _____ to _____)
3. What are the programs of services at Balay Pasilungan? by whom?
 - a. physical/sports (specifics)
 - b. educational opportunities (specifics)
 - c. moral (specifics)
 - d. psychological (specifics)
 - e. livelihood/skills training (specifics) & others
4. What problems or difficulties have you encountered in Balay?
5. How did you overcome these?
6. What were the grounds for your release?
7. When you were released, did you go home to your family? If yes, how did your family receive you upon your return?
 - 7.1 If no, why? where did you go?
8. How were you received or treated by the community?
 - a. peers
 - b. school
 - c. community in general
 - d. others
9. Were you prepared for your for reintegration into the family/community? Who assisted you in the process?
10. Have you encountered difficulties upon your return to the community? What are these?
11. How did you overcome these?
12. What is your preoccupation now?
13. In your opinion, why do some children leave Balay without proper notice (i.e. escape)?
14. In what ways has your experience affected your life?
 - a. arrest/apprehension
 - b. detention in jail
 - c. prosecution

- d. court
 - e. rehabilitation/diversion
 - f. reintegration
15. Based on your experience, what would you recommend to the GOs and NGOs to minimize the incidence of minor offenders going to jail?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 5 - WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S DESK

1. When was the desk organized in your city?
2. How many staff are there?
3. Has the staff undergone training? by whom? when? how often?
4. What happens in a police station when a minor is apprehended? when a minor is brought by a complainant? by others?
5. What kind of intervention is undertaken by your Desk to minimize the number of minor offenders being sent to the jail?
6. Does your office interact with the local DSWD? Under what circumstances? What has the social worker done?
7. If no, what could the social worker do at the very instance of arrest or apprehension to help divert minor offenders?
8. Does your office interact with the barangay *tanod*/barangay? Under what circumstances?
9. What else could the *tanod* do to help divert minor offenders?
10. Does your office interact/coordinate with the DSWD regional office? Under what circumstances? What kind of support or assistance has the regional office provided?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 6 - CHILDREN AND YOUTH RELATION SECTION

1. Is there a women and children desk in every police precincts in Cebu City?
2. Has the staff undergone training? On what? Conducted by whom? How often?
3. Are the police records of minors in all the precincts submitted to your office?
4. What happens when a minor is apprehended?
5. What kind of intervention is undertaken by the Children and Youth Section to minimize the number of minor offenders who are sent to jail?
6. Does the Desk interact with the local DSWD? Under what circumstances? What has the social worker done?
7. If no, what could the social worker do at the very instance of arrest or apprehension to help divert minor offenders?

8. Does the CYRS interact with the barangay or barangay *tanod*? Under what circumstances?
9. What could the *tanod* do to help divert minor offenders? The *Lupon*?
10. Does the CYRS interact/coordinate with the DSWD regional office? Under what circumstances?
What kind of support or assistance has the regional office provided?
11. How did the Community Scouts come into existence?
When was it established? What is its role in the juvenile justice system?
12. How does it relate with the other pillars?
13. What does diversion mean? Among the youth offenders, who qualifies for diversion?
14. Who are the members of the Diversion Committee? How are they chosen?
15. What diversion programs and services are provided by Community Scouts to minor offenders?
16. What are the problems and issues encountered by Community Scouts in project implementation?
17. What are your success stories?
18. Based on your experience with the project, what insights would you like to share regarding diversion?
19. What are the areas for improvement in the project? or what could have been done if there were more resources?
20. Are there other major issues and problems encountered by minor offenders in relation to?
 - 20.1 the police
 - 20.2 the jail
 - 20.3 prosecution
 - 20.4 the court
 - 20.5 the community
21. Has jail management improved now that it is under the BJMP? Please explain.
22. Some sources claim that the police has a monthly quota of arrests, what is your reaction? claim by ?
23. Can you recall an instance where an erring police officer who has mishandled a minor was punished in the last five years? By whom? What was the process?
24. What happens to the records of the minors once they are released from the Community Scouts? From the jail? Will the record of a minor offender be reflected in the police clearance when he/she applies for employment as an adult?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 7 - DSWD SOCIAL WORKER

1. How many case studies of minor offenders have you prepared?
2. What is the trend of violations committed by minors from 1999-2001?
3. Why is there an increase or decrease?
4. Where do most of these children come from?
5. What are the factors or circumstances that influence minors to commit offense?
 - 5.1 individual
 - 5.2 family-related
 - 5.3 societal
6. Please describe how the juvenile justice system works in the city/province.
7. What is the role of the DSWD in the juvenile justice system?
8. How does it relate with the other pillars?
9. What are the services provided by the DSWD to minor offenders?
 - 9.1 Specific programs and services?
10. What are the support provided by the regional office to the municipalities?
11. What are the major issues and problems encountered by minor offenders?
 - 11.1 with the police
 - 11.2 with prosecution
 - 11.3 with the courts
 - 11.4 with the jail
 - 11.5 with rehabilitation
12. How does the barangay justice system work at present?
13. To keep children out of the juvenile justice system, what is the role of the barangay?
 - 13.1 Opportunities
 - 13.2 Limits
14. What insights would you like to share regarding the reformation or rehabilitation of minor offenders?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 8 - SOCIAL WORKER IN RRCY AND BALAY

1. How many intake sheet or case files of minor offenders have you encountered or prepared?
2. What is the trend of violations committed by minors from 1999-2001?
3. Why is there an increase or decrease?
4. Where do most of these children come from?
5. What are the factors or circumstances that influence minors to commit offense?
 - 5.1 individual
 - 5.2 family-related
 - 5.3 societal
6. What are the grounds for accepting minor offenders?
7. What are the programs and Services for minor offenders in the Community Scouts or RRCY? by whom?
 - a. physical/sports (specifics)
 - b. educational opportunities (specifics)
 - c. moral (specifics)
 - d. psychological (specifics)
 - e. others (specifics e.g. livelihood skills training)
8. What are the bases for releasing minor offenders?
9. Why do some children leave Balay or RRCY without proper notice (i.e. escape)?
10. What happens to the records of the minors once they are released from the Community Scouts? from RRCY? Will the record of a minor offender be reflected in the police clearance when he/she applies for employment as an adult?
11. Based on your experience, what are the main problems and issues in implementing the diversion program or rehabilitation among minors?
12. What insights would you like to share regarding diversion of minor offenders?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 9 - DIRECTOR, RRCY

1. When was the center built? Area?
2. What is its capacity?
3. Total no of youth offenders today? ____ 10 years ago? ____
4. Are minors segregated from adult? Area?
5. Is there a separate quarter for female minors?
6. What are the facilities for inmates?
7. What are the visiting hours?
8. What is the composition of your staff? What are their respective tasks?
9. Has your staff attended training on the five pillars of justice?
When? Conducted by whom?
10. What have they learned?
11. What are the program and services for minor offenders?
 - a. physical/sports (specifics)
 - b. educational (specifics)
 - c. moral/spiritual (specifics)
 - d. psychological (specifics)
 - e. livelihood/skills training & others
12. What are the house rules for the residents?
13. How long does it take to process the transfer paper from BBRC to RRCY?
14. How long does a minor on suspended sentence normally stay in RRCY? Does it depend on the judge's decision? or is there a prescribed period set by the law?
15. Have minors ever attempted to escape from the center in the past?
During your term? If yes, why?
16. How often does the DSWD actually submit a progress report to the committing court on the minor who is on suspended sentence in RRCY?
17. What are the bases for releasing the minor? How long does it take to process the release order?
18. What are the grounds for revoking a suspended sentence? What is the process?
19. What happens to the record of the minor upon his/her release from jail?
From RRCY?
20. What other insights would you like to share regarding the reformation or rehabilitation of minor offenders?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 10 - WARDENS AND/OR JAIL ADMINISTRATORS

1. When was the jail built? Area?
2. What is the original capacity?
3. Total no of inmates today?
4. Total no of minor offenders today? ____ 10 years ago? ____
5. Are minors segregated from adult? Area?
6. Is there a separate quarter for female minors?
7. What are the facilities for inmates?
8. What are the visiting hours?
9. What is the budget for inmates?
10. Is there support from the LGU? How much or in what form?
11. Has the jail staff attended training on the five pillars of justice?
When? Conducted by whom?
12. What have they learned?
13. Is there a specific jail staff in charge of minors? What is/are his/her tasks?
14. Any program for the rehabilitation of minor offenders?
By jail authority? By NGOs?
15. What are the house rules for minors?
16. a. Have minors ever attempted to escape from jail in the past?
b. During your wardenship? If yes, why?
17. Is there any change in the correction pillar now that it is administered by the BJMP? Please explain.
18. What other insights would you like to share regarding the reformation or rehabilitation of minor offenders?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 11 - PROSECUTORS

1. Is there a juvenile section in the prosecutor's office?
2. What is the role of the fiscal in the juvenile justice system?
3. Please describe the juvenile justice process from the filing of the case to the decision by the court.
4. What are the grounds for bail? What happens when a minor offender is not able to post bail?
5. What are the problems encountered by the fiscal's office?
What are your recommendations to respond to these problems?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 12 - LAWYERS FROM PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

1. What is the role of a PAO lawyer in the juvenile justice process?
2. How many PAO lawyers are there? What cases do you handle?
What is your average workload on a monthly basis?
3. According to the CICL under study, they are seldom visited by PAO lawyers, why is there such a perception? How can the situation be mitigated?
4. According to the CICL under study, they are often advised by PAO lawyers to admit to the offense, why is there such a perception?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 13 - THE COURT

1. Since when have family courts been designated in Cebu? On what basis?
2. Has a judge(s) been designated as especially responsible for juvenile cases?
3. What is the role of the court in the juvenile justice system?
4. Please describe the process from the filing of the case to the decision by the judge.
5. What causes delay in the arraignment of minor offenders?
6. What causes delay in the trial of minor offenders?
Why are trials postponed or rescheduled?
7. Why have so few minor offenders availed of legal counsel from the PAO?
8. Based on the CICL interviewed, they do not know the progress of their case.
Why is this so?
9. Based on the CICL interviewed, they do not understand the court proceedings.
What could be some reasons?
10. How long does it take to process the transfer paper from BBRC to RRCY?
11. How long does a minor on suspended sentence committed to stay in RRCY?
12. How often does the DSWD actually submit a progress report to the committing court on the minor who is on suspended sentence in RRCY?
13. What are the bases for releasing the minor? How long does it take to process the release order?
14. What are the grounds for revoking a suspended sentence? What is the process?
15. What happens to the record of the minor upon his/her release from jail?
From RRCY?
16. Who informs the parents and the minor about the confidentiality of the records?
How is it done?
17. Has the media violated the rule concerning protection of the minor from public identity with the case instituted against him/her? In what instances (newspaper, case, year, if possible; photocopy clipping if has any)

18. What about minors who cannot fulfill the civil liability imposed on him/her?
What is the implication?
19. What are your suggestions to improve the juvenile justice system?
(Note to researchers: to the level where KI is comfortable or willing to respond)
 - a. police
 - b. prosecutor
 - c. court
 - d. rehabilitation

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 14 - SOCIAL WORKERS-RTC FAMILY COURT

1. What is your role in the juvenile justice process? What is your monthly workload?
2. How often do you visit the minor offenders in jail? For what purpose?
3. According to the CICL who were interviewed, the social worker does not or seldom visit them in jail, please comment on their perception.
4. Is there a case study for each minor offender? If no, why not?
5. What happens to the case study when the minor is released?
6. What problems have you encountered in making the case study?
Any suggestion to address the problem?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 15 - BARANGAY TANODS AND LUPON MEMBERS

1. What is the role of the barangay in the juvenile justice system?
2. Is the BCPWC active? If yes, in what sense? If not, why not?
3. How many *tanods* are there? How many *tanod* outposts?
4. What trainings have the *tanods* received (1999-2001)? Conducted by whom?
5. What happens when a *tanod* arrests a minor offender in the barangay level?
6. What problems have you encountered in arresting minor offenders?
7. Is the *lupon* in your barangay active? On what cases?
6. How many *lupon* members are there? Have they received any training (1999-2001)? Conducted by whom?
7. How many juvenile cases have been mediated in your barangay so far?
8. What are the different forms of mediation?
9. Please describe the process of mediation step by step.
10. Are there other ways of resolving the complaints or conflict?

11. How are decisions arrived at by the *lupon*? Are there specific guidelines or policies?
12. What are the problems encountered by the *lupon*?
What are your suggestions to address these problems?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 16 - FREELAVA/BALAY PASILUNGAN

1. Please describe how the juvenile justice system works in the city/province.
2. What is the role of FREELAVA in the juvenile justice system?
3. What are the services provided by FREELAVA to minor offenders in jail?
4. How does it relate with the other pillars?
5. What are the major issues and problems encountered by minor offenders?
 - 11.1 with the police
 - 11.2 with the jail
 - 11.3 with the prosecutor
 - 11.4 with the court
 - 11.5 with the community
6. What are the services provided by Balay Pasilungan to minors who are released from jail?
7. What are the grounds for accepting a minor offender to Balay?
8. What are the bases for releasing a minor offender to Balay?
9. What are the problems or issues encountered by Balay Pasilungan during project implementation?
10. Based on your experience with the project, what insights would you like to share regarding the rehabilitation of minors?
11. What insights would you like to share regarding the reintegration of minors?
12. What are the areas for improvement in the project?
13. To keep children out of the juvenile justice system, what is the potential role of the barangay?
 - 13.1 Opportunities
 - 13.2 Constraints or Threats

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 17 - BIDLISIW

1. Please describe how the juvenile justice system operates in the city/province.
2. What are the major issues and problems encountered by minor offenders?
 - 2.1 with the police
 - 2.2 with the jail
 - 2.3 with the prosecutor
 - 2.4 with the court
 - 2.5 with the DSWD
 - 2.6 with reintegration
3. What is the role of Bidlisiw in the juvenile justice system?
4. What are the programs and services of Bidlisiw in relation to CICL?
5. How does it relate with the other pillars? with other agencies or institutions concerned with CICL?
6. What are the problems or issues encountered by Bidlisiw during project implementation?
7. What are your success stories?
8. What are the areas for improvement in the project?
9. Based on the project experience, what insights would you like to share regarding (a) diversion and (b) rehabilitation of minor offenders?
(Probe on the meaning of **diversion**)
10. What is your opinion regarding the setting up of community-based temporary holding center minimize the incidence of minor offenders going to jail? b).
What does it take to make it work?
11. How about an alternative reformatory center to divert children from the formal justice system particularly those from substance abuse?
 - b. Who/which agency/agencies could run it?
 - c. What kind of intervention would be appropriate?
12. To keep children out of the juvenile justice system, what is the potential role of the barangay?
 - 12.1 Opportunities
 - 12.2 Constraints/Threats
13. How could the family approach toward CICL be integrated in (a) the current the juvenile justice system? outside the juvenile justice system?
14. How can the programme of an NGO like the SC-UK divert children from the formal criminal justice system?
 - 14.1 Direction
 - 14.2 Intervention

Annex C – Focus Group Discussion Guide (Parents and Barangay Leaders)

- I. Prayer
- II. Introduction of participants
- III. Objectives
- IV. FGD proper
 1. Reading of hypothetical case study (please see separate sheet)
 2. Facilitator to highlight the important aspects of the case (please see separate sheet)
 3. What are your reactions or comments, do you have additional insights which you would like to share?
 4. What other problems and issues regarding CICLs have you encountered in your community?
(Note: for the parents, let them identify the main problem and draw cause and effects(?))
 5. Based on the scenario that has just been presented, what do you think should be the ideal scenario?
 6. a) Is there anything that the community can do to help minimize the number of CICLs? If there is, can you suggest 5 interventions or activities that can be implemented by the community? b) Which among these program(s) do you think are to be prioritized? Please rank according to degree of importance.
(Note: for Barangay Ermita where the CJC has been implemented, wait until the participants mentioned the program, let them explain how it works, what is the progress of the program, strengths and weaknesses of the program, etc.)
 7. How do you propose to implement these or interventions or activities? Please prepare a step by step plan based on the three highest-ranking program(s) or intervention(s) that you have identified, then identify the key actors that would be responsible for each step and the logistics support.
 8. For existing programs/interventions, a) what are the strengths and weaknesses? b) what are the factors that will hinder the attainment of these plans? Please suggest ways of overcoming these obstacles.
 9. What is your role? How can you contribute (a) to help CICLs and their families? (b) to prevent children at risk from becoming CICL?
 10. What is the role of the community (different stages)?

Annex D – CICL Experience with the Juvenile Justice Process: A Situationer

			Locality					Total	Remarks
			CC	MC	LC	TC	C		
1.	How many young offenders under 18 have been arrested? (based on police records, 1999-2001)		4594	514	659	67	117	5951	
2.	Who does the arresting? (multiple response: based on police records, 1999-2001)	n =	4594	514	659	67	117	5951	Cebu City, Mandaue City and Talisay City data are estimates based on KIs
		(a) police	20%	65%	(224) 34%	35%	(31) 26%		
		(b) brgy. tanod/capt	15%	30%	(136) 21%	30%	(35) 30%		
		(c) LUBAS		0	(19) 3%	15%	0		
		(d) private citizen	5%	0	(73) 11%	10%	(21) 20%		Note: Most cases in Cebu City involve shoplifting
		(e) house detectives/SG	60%	5%	(93) 14%	10%	0		
		(f) bantay bayan/BIN	0	0	(14) 2%	0	0		
		(g) others	0	0	(137) 21%	0	(33) 28%		
3.	If others, please state		not specified, MEPZ Police, PAF Police, voluntary						
4.	What kind of offenses have they committed? (multiple response; based on police records, 1999-2001)	(a) property (e.g. theft)	3658	163	308	51	61	4241	Classification based on law
		(b) substance abuse	675	244	228	7	26	1180	
		(c) firearms	62	22	15	3	3	105	
		(d) person (e.g. murder)	29	41	84	4	19	177	
		(e) chastity	5	2	5	0	2	14	
		(f) public morals	79	46	12	0	5	142	
		(g) city ordinance	73	2	3	0	0	78	
		(h) others	20	0	14	4	1	39	

				Locality					Total	Remarks
				CC	MC	LC	TC	C		
5.	If “others” please state what the offense was?	curfew, parental disobedience, illegal fishing								
6.	What is the gender of those arrested? (based on police records, 1999-2001)		n=	4594	514	659	67	117	5951	
		(a)	male	3503	457	567	60	108	4695	
			%	76.3	88.9	86.0	89.6	92.3	78.9	
		(b)	female	1091	57	92	7	9	1256	
			%	23.7	11.1	14.0	10.4	7.7	21.1	
7.	Of those arrested for how many was a repeat offense? (based on police records, 1999-2001)		n=	3503	457	567	60	108	4695	
		(a)	male	294	46	58	0	8	406	
			%	8.4	10.1	10.2	0.0	7.4	8.6	
			n=	1091	57	92	7	9	1256	
		(b)	female	30	2	6	0	0	38	
			%	2.8	3.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	
8.	How many cases concerning young offenders did the police send to the prosecutor? (based on police records, 1999-2001)		n=	3267	514	659	67	117	4624	For Cebu City, data on case status not available for 1999.
		(a)	male	293	257	50	33	25	658	
			%	9.0	50.0	7.6	49.3	21.4	14.2	
		(b)	female	27	37	5	4	1	74	
			%	0.8	7.2	0.8	6.0	0.9	1.6	
9.	How many young offenders arrested were given bail? (based on court records, 2001)			Br-22	Br-24	Br-14				Family Courts; Branch 22 data from Jan-Dec 2001
			n=	273	74	100			447	
		(a)	male	26	13	8			47	Branch 24 data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases)
			%	9.5	17.6	8.0			10.5	
		(b)	female	0	1	0			1	Branch 14 data from Sep-Dec 2001 only
			%	0.0	1.4	0.0			0.2	
10.	Are children kept in police cells by themselves or are they mixed with adult males/females?	(a)	separate cells							
		(b)	mix with adults	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
		(c)	others							

				Locality					Total	Remarks
				CC	MC	LC	TC	C		
11.	In how many cases concerning young offenders did the police ask the prosecutor for advice on bail? (based on KI)	(a)	male	seldom	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		(b)	female	seldom	NA	NA	NA	NA		
12.	How many young offenders were kept in custody pending arraignment/trial?	(Based on Jail Records) n=		1297	197	66	111	33	1704	Based on Jail Records
		(a)	male	1171	126	55	97	29	1478	Figure excludes those who are bonded or on ROR
			%	90.3	64.0	83.3	87.4	87.9	86.7	
		(b)	female	47	11	8	9	0	75	
			%	3.6	5.6	12.1	8.1	0.0	4.4	
		(Based on Court Records)		Br-22	Br-24	Br-14				Branch 22 data from Jan-Dec 2001
			n=	273	74	100			447	
		(a)	male	231	33	82			346	Branch 24 data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases only)
			%	84.6	44.6	82.0			77.4	
		(b)	female	5	0	1			6	Branch 14 data from Sep-Dec 2001 only
			%	1.8	0.0	1.0			1.3	
12.1	How many young offenders were kept in custody pending trial? (based on court records, 2001)			Br-22	Br-24	Br-14				Note: Data on cases undergoing trial not available for Branch 14
			n=	273	74	100			447	
		(a)	male	8	14	0			22	
			%	0.2	2.7	0.0			0.4	Note: Table 12 (Based on Court Records) inclusive of Table 12.1
		(b)	female	0	0	0			0	
			%	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	

				Locality					Total	Remarks
				CC	MC	LC	TC	C		
13.	How many cases concerning young offenders did the prosecutor send to the courts?	(a)	male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		Prosecutor's Logbook does not show age of offender; different prosecutors handle the inquest/ preliminary investigation
		(b)	female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
14.	In how many cases concerning young offenders did the prosecutor send them for:	(a)	re-education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		Prosecutor has no authority to place minor under diversion; prosecutors only assess the merits of the case
		(b)	mediation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		(c)	no further action	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		(d)	others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
15.	How many cases of young offenders did the court sentence? (based on court records, 2001)			Br-22	Br-24	Br-14				Branch 22 data from Jan-Dec 2001; Branch 24 data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases); Branch 14 data from Sep-Dec 2001 only
			n=	273	74	100			447	
				252	0	46			298	
			%	92.3	0.0	46.0			66.7	

			Locality					Total	Remarks	
			CC	MC	LC	TC	C			
16.	For those young offenders given any sentence by the court or whose case the court dismissed how long they were previously kept in custody pending/ before their trial? (based on jail records, 1999-2001)	n=total no. of minors	1297	197	66	111	33	1704		
		(a) 1-3 months	36	35	7	17	10	105		
		(b) 4-6 months	22	15	1	4	2	44		
		(c) 7-9 months	6	2	1	0	2	11		
		(d) 10-12 months	8	1	2	0	0	11		
		(e) 13-18 months	4	3	0	0	0	7		
		(f) 19-24 months	2	0	0	0	0	2		
		(g) >2 years and above	1	0	0	0	0	1		
17.	In how many cases concerning young offenders did the court order: (based on court records, 2001)			Br-22	Br-24	Br-14				Branch 22 data from Jan-Dec 2001
		n=	273	74	100			447		
		(a) detention centers	190	0	42			232		
		(b) dismiss	14	0	2			16	Branch 24 data from Jul-Dec 2001 (pending cases) only	
		(c) fine	1	0	1			2		
		(d) rehabilitation	24	0	0			24		
		(e) censure/ reprimand	2	0	1			3		
		(f) ROR	7	0	0			7		
		(g) overserved	10	0	0			10	Branch 14 data from Sep-Dec 2001 only	
		(h) order not specified	4	0	0			4		
		(i) others	21	74	54			149		
18.	If “other” state what?	ongoing cases, cases sent back to OCC/former courts,								

				Locality					Total	Remarks
				CC	MC	LC	TC	C		
19.	If the court ordered any young offenders to go to prison/detention centers, how many were given sentences in the following categories: (based on court records, 2001)			Br-22		Br-14		Total		Branch 22 data from Jan-Dec 2001
				n=273	%	n=100	%	n=373	%	
		(a)	up to 3 months	104	38.1	28	28.0	132	35.4	Branch 14 data from Sep-Dec 2001 only
		(b)	3-6 months	8	2.9	10	10.0	18	4.8	
		(c)	over 6 months	7	2.6	4	4.0	11	3.0	
		(d)	not specified	71	26.0	0	0.0	71	19.0	
20.	Has a separate room for juvenile cases been set aside in the court building? (based on KI)	(a)	yes	Family Court						Family Courts handle not only CICL cases but also other family matters e.g. legal separation, adoption
		(b)	no		✓	✓	✓	✓		
21.	Are juvenile cases being heard at a separate time from adult cases?	(a)	yes							
		(b)	no	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
22.	Has a judge(s) been designated as especially responsible for juvenile cases?	(a)	yes	✓						In a sense yes, because there are family court judges. But they also handle other family matters.
		(b)	no		✓	✓	✓	✓		
23.	In the following departments, is there a juvenile section?	(a)	court	✓						Family Courts handle not only CICL cases but also other family matters.
		(b)	prosecutor							
		(c)	police	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Note: * only pilot brgys. of CJC Program implemented by FreeLAVA
		(d)	barangay	✓*						
24.	In your area, has the new form of mediation been established?	(a)	yes	✓						only pilot brgys. of CJC Program implemented by FreeLAVA
		(b)	no		✓	✓	✓	✓		

				Locality					Total	Remarks	
				CC	MC	LC	TC	C			
25.	How many young offenders have been sent for mediation?	(a)	male	10						Ermita only, one of the pilot brgys. of FreeLAVA. CJC started March 2002.	
		(b)	female								
26.	Are the barangay lupos following clear guidelines/policies or procedures in cases involving minors?	(a)	yes	✓						Ermita only, one of the pilot brgys. of FreeLAVA. CJC started March 2002.	
		(b)	no								
27.	If yes, please enumerate the steps in: (use separate sheet)	(a)	inquiry/investigation on alleged offense								
		(b)	making an order/ decision about the case								
		(c)	follow-up activities								
28.	What are the categories of sentences the barangay tanod give involving minors?	(a)	apology	✓	ND	ND	ND	ND			
		(b)	caution	✓							
		(c)	restitution								
		(d)	finances								
		(e)	community work	✓							
		(f)	mediation (released)	✓							
		(g)	diversion from own court								
		(h)	others								
29.	If these sentences are not carried out, what are the consequences or next steps the barangay lupon takes? (use separate sheet)										
30.	Is there a system of appeal against the barangay court decisions?	(a)	yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		appeal to the formal courts	
		(b)	no								
31.	Do the barangay lupos keep record of their decisions?	(a)	yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
		(b)	no								

Annex E – Highlights of the Condition of CICL (Miguel and other case studies)

FACTORS

- Family
 - ☆ Broken family; remarriage of mother or father/mother or father has second family
 - ☆ Parents are busy with work or their respective activities; no time for the children; children lack care and attention
 - ☆ Children are left to the care of grandparents or relatives
 - ☆ Parents are abusive or have vices (gambling, drinking, using drugs)
 - ☆ One or both parents are in jail or a relative is in jail
 - ☆ Poverty (parents can hardly support the children much more send them to school)
 - ☆ Lack of space and privacy in the house
- Environment
 - ☆ Presence of barkadas or gangs (peer influence and curiosity on the part of the child)
 - ☆ Neighbors are engaged in vices setting bad example for the children
 - ☆ Presence of video carreras, pornographic *betahan* in the area, drug dens etc.
- Others
 - ☆ Authorities tend to pick up children who have previous records
 - ☆ Tendency of authorities to plant evidence

ARREST

- Arresting officers are mostly the police. Sometimes the arresting officers are tanods but they would often turn the children to the police.
- No attempt at mediation at the barangay level.
- Children are handcuff or collared at the police station
- Children are not inform of the reason for the arrest
- Children are not read their rights

- Children are interrogated without their parents or guardian present; no efforts are made to contact the parents
- Arresting officers would often maul the children particularly if they suspect the child to be a repeat offender; *bunalan unya kulatahon and bata para motug-an or mo-angkon*
- Some children are forced to admit that he committed the offense; the police would plant evidence (e.g. child was caught for snatching but the complainant refused to file a complaint. The police would then plant evidence like shabu so that they can continue to detain the child)
- Children are placed in the cell with other prisoners
- Basic necessities like food are not provided
- Children had to stay at the precinct for at least one day and more (3 to 4 days) particularly if he was arrested during the weekend
- No attempt to settle the case at the precinct level

FILING OF CASE

- Only some children were brought to the hospital for medical examination; physical examination is superficial
- Children are not represented by parents or guardians or counsel during the filing of the case
- No attempt to explain to the child what was happening; children were just told to wait and to sign after the clerk had finished typing the complaint
- The children are told about the possibility of posting bail; inability to post bail because of lack of money

DETENTION

- *Arbor* upon entrance
- Basic necessities not provided (inadequate food, lack of medicine, lack of sleeping gear, etc.)
- Unsanitary condition in jail
- Lack of rehabilitative activities in jail (education, skills training)
- Lack of legal assistance (lawyers and social workers do not visit the jail); some parents do not care that their children are in jail; children do not have somebody to look after their cases; as a result they often have to stay at least one month before their cases are arraigned
- Children got their advice from the adult inmates

PROSECUTION

- Children met their lawyer for the first time during arraignment; no case conference before the trial
- Most common advice from the lawyers *'amina para madali'*
- Children often follow the advice of the lawyer or the other inmates; sentencing happened during arraignment since most of the children would plea guilty during the arraignment
- Nobody took the time to explain to the children the process and what will happen
- Some children are released immediately because they have over served

REINTEGRATION

- Difficulty in reintegration due to prejudice on the part of the neighbors; child stuck with the label 'ex-convict' *'dili kasaligan kay gikan sa prisohan'*
- Children had difficulty adjusting because of stigma and prejudice of the neighbors
- Tendency to go back to old ways because of barkada and neighbors
- Tendency to go back to old ways because of lack of support from the family

EFFECTS OF DETENTION

- *'Wala naka-apekto kay bugoy gihapon ug nizamot kaisog'*
- *Pirmerong entrada nagbasol ug nagmahay siya sa kaugalingon nganong gibuhay niya ang maong sala. Pero nadugay naanad ra sa BBRC.*

Annex F – Focus Group Discussion, Brgy. Ermita March 26, 2002

Program(s)/ Intervention(s) that must be implemented	Rank according to degree of importance	Step(s) in implementation of the program(s)/ intervention(s)	Key actor(s)	Logistics
Programs/Interventions for Children (Highest in Rank)				
AM				
Organize the children in the brgy: • Insaktong programa alang sa kabataan • Child summit • Seminar on Children's Rights • Involvement in community activities (tree planting, operation linis, sports, skills training, etc.)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact sitio/SK leaders • Listing of children • Meetings by sitio • Elect sitio officials • Planning of activities • Monitoring of CICL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitio leaders • Brgy. Council • SJC • FreeLAVA • Brgy. Ermita Women's Foundation (BEWOF) • Community volunteers • Street educators • Vendor leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue • Budget (snacks, materials, transpo, incentives & honorarium, etc.) • Resource person • Agency involved
Family counseling • Ang mga ginikanan maning-kamot paglikay sa ilang mga anak sa pagpakig-uban sa mga batang badlongon	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visitation • Awhagon ang mga ginikanan • Dunay "pakulo" para motambong • Parents' seminar on their roles and responsibilities • Monthly meeting (GST, Children's Rights, couple enrichment) • Family life enrichment • Monitoring of CICL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council • SJC • Nazareth • Ermita Foundation • DSWD • POs & NGOs • Aboitiz 	
Formal and non-formal education	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAD coordination • Brgy. Council • Sitio leaders • POs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials /forms • Incentives for sitio leaders
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School building • Day Care center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council • City Government • DECS • Congress (Senate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget • Venue/location • Requisition • Resolution • Staff/personnel • Maintenance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocation for school supplies/contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy council • City Government • FreeLAVA • Nazareth • CPAG • Ermita Foundation • Congress (Cong. del Mar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training for out-school-youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TESDA • Brgy. Council • DMDP • Sacred Heart • USJR-COP • DSWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator, resource person • Material/equipment • Budget (snack and incentives)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutorial session 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council • UP • Street educators • Social worker • DECS • CPAG • Nazareth • FreeLAVA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transpo • Facilitator • Materials • Budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moduol sa mga involved nga agencies/organizations (back-to-school: ERDA, FreeLAVA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council • Street educators • Social worker • Community volunteers • SJC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transpo
PM				
Formal and Non-Formal Education	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazareth • FreeLAVA • Aboitiz • World Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial
Skills Training	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with Brgy. Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council/LGU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource person
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsorship/scholarship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DECS 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livelihood for parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TESDA 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Asia (Ermita Foundation) 	
Organize both parents and children in order to inform them : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nga dunay gi-implementar nga skills training • kaayuhan • rights and responsibilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public assembly/ announcement • house to house visitation • i-text • tagaan ug bugas • tagaan ug snacks • once a month meeting • seminar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council • Nazareth • FreeLAVA • CPAG • GAD • POs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget • Resource person
Values Seminar/Formation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i-apply sa kaugalingon ang nakat-onan • group sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couples for Christ/SFC • charismatic/religious groups 	
Sports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naay liga (bi-annual) • coordination with SK • networking • solicitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Council • SK • Congressmen • Mayor/City Council • Ermita Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget • Venue • Materials • Uniforms • Prizes (inasal)

Program(s)/ Intervention(s) that must be implemented	Rank according to degree of importance	Step(s) in implementation of the program(s)/ intervention(s)	Kay actor(s)	Logistics
Others Interventions				
AM				
Educational tour				
Kalingawan				
Sports training/program				
Ang brgy council maningkamot paghatag ug mga kalingawan aron ang mga bata dili matintal sa dautan				
Vocational courses				
Skills training				
Hatagan ug igong pagtulon-an o giya aron ang mga bata makat-on sa insakto				
Religious activities				
Livelihood project				
Non-formal education				
Child-minding center				
Tagaan ug maayong panginahanglanon				
Maayong pamisti ug pagkaon				
Paglingaw-lingaw sa huna-huna aron madasig ug dili matintal sa dautan				

Annex G: Focus Group Discussion – Brgy. San Roque

Ideal Scenario	Brgy.	Com	Roles	Brgy.	Com
Factors					
Family					
• There should be a good relationship between the husband and wife and the children. “The family that prays together stays together.”		✓	• Parents should set a good example to their children	✓	✓
			• Parents should follow-up their children especially at night	✓	✓
• Family members should be understanding and communicate with each other	✓	✓	• Parents should give time and love to their children	✓	✓
			• Ask the child of his/her problems	✓	
• There should be love and care in the family		✓	• Parents should give attention (<i>pagtagad</i>) and care to their children	✓	✓
• Proper counseling for parents	✓				
• Love of God should be present in the family		✓	• Family members should be ready to accept the fault of others and open to forgiveness		✓
Environment					
• The community should help each other		✓	• The community should have good relationship with each other		✓
• Religious groups should conduct counseling to the children		✓	• Barangay/parents should tap religious groups who can provide counseling		✓
			• Parents should teach the child moral values (material and spiritual guidance)		✓
			• Bible sharing		✓
• Promote sports in the barangay to prevent children from vices (esp. rugby) or being involved in crimes such as theft		✓	• Barangay should facilitate sportsfest for the youth		✓
			• Barangay should also hold “kalingawan” for the youth	✓	
• To solve first the most perennial problem which is drug abuse		✓	• Barangay/NGO should conduct drug awareness training and seminars.		✓
			• Implementation of curfew so that children will no longer roam the streets at night		✓
			• The police or barangay tanod should monitor the area where the youth would usually converge	✓	✓
• Roving should be made regular by brgy. tanod especially at night	✓	✓	• Roving by brgy. tanod during duty hours to prevent criminality (no “barangay tagay”)	✓	✓
			• Immediate assistance by brgy. tanod during incidence of crime	✓	

Ideal Scenario	Brgy.	Com	Roles	Brgy.	Com
• Youth should be provided with skills training. While the parents should be given livelihood. “Wad-on ang katapulan.”		✓	• Barangay should tap different companies for take-out jobs for the youth		✓
			• Barangay should also provide non-formal education and skills training	✓	✓
• Neighbors should tell the concerned parents that his child was arrested		✓	• Parents should follow-up what happened to their children; they should find ways to help their children		✓
• Brgy. Council should conduct “pulong-pulong” with the parents	✓		• Brgy. Council should set a good example to their constituents	✓	
• Brgy. Council should also conduct dialogue with drug-addicts, protectors	✓				
• Brgy. Council should conduct symposium on drugs	✓				
• Brgy. should inform DSWD if a minor is brought to jail	✓				
Arrest					
• The child should not be detained; he/she should not be brought to the police station if he commits an offense; any child caught should be referred to the barangay	✓	✓	• Barangay/parents should settle the case at the barangay level; parents should be contacted	✓	✓
• Parents should teach family discipline. Each parents should follow-up and train their children into good citizens		✓	• Barangay to contact the parents of the minor offenders and counsel them about their rights and responsibilities as parents		✓
			• Barangay/Community to tap NGO assistance on monitoring child offenders in detention centers		✓
• Police should not plant evidence when arresting a child if it was found out that the child is found negative	✓	✓	• Barangay/parents should help minimize drug problem		✓
• Children should not be handcuffed when arrested	✓	✓	• Police/tanod/parents should be given training and seminar on how to handle minor offenders		✓

INTERVENTIONS

Interventions	Brgy.	Com	Rank		Key Actors	Brgy.	Com	Logistics	Brgy.	Com
			Brgy.	Com						
• Curfew Implementation (10pm-4am)		✓		1	• Brgy. Tanod • Brgy. Council • NGOs (World Vision, FreeLAVA, FORGE) • Police • District congressman		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	• Mobile car • Budget for gasoline • Brgy. Resolution • Holding room • Brgy. Assembly every 3 months		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
• Livelihood • Non-Formal Education • Skills Training	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	1 1 1	2 2 2	• TESDA • DSWS • NGAs (DSWD) • NGOs • Religious groups • Don Bosco • Contact w/ businessmen		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	• Trainor • Referral • Venue • Budget		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
• Values Education	✓				• Brgy. Council • NGOs • Community	✓ ✓ ✓		• Trainor • Budget	✓ ✓	
• Film Showing/Drug Awareness Program	✓				• Brgy. Council • NGOs	✓ ✓		• Venue • Budget	✓ ✓	
• Revive SK	✓		2		• Youth • Brgy. Council	✓ ✓				
• Training for minor offenders in jail	✓				• Brgy. Council • NGOs	✓ ✓		• Trainor • Budget	✓ ✓	
• Sports and other physical fitness activities ☆ Basketball ☆ Volleyball (for women)		✓			• Brgy. Council • Brgy. Tanod • Community • Operational SK		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	• Venue • Brgy. resolution for the venue • Reactivation of SK • Budget		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
• Settle cases at the brgy. level		✓			• Brgy. Tanod • DSWD • Brgy. Captain • KAPASAR • UFACEO/World Vision		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	• Holding room • Social worker • Training/Seminar • Budget • IEC during brgy. assembly • Counseling of parents • Scouting (for those taken to holding centre)		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Annex H – Related Laws and Penalties

LAWS	PENALTIES
Crime Against Property	
<p>Theft (Art. 308 of the Revised Penal Code [RPC]) -- Theft is committed by any person who, with intent to gain but without violence against or intimidation of persons nor force upon things, shall take personal property of another without the latter's consent.</p> <p>Theft is likewise committed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any person who, having found lost property, shall fail to deliver the same to the local authorities or to its owner; 2. Any person who, after having maliciously damaged the property of another, shall remove or make use of the fruits or object of the damage caused by him; and 3. Any person who shall enter an enclosed estate or a field where trespass is forbidden or which belongs to another and without the consent of its owner, shall hunt or fish upon the same or shall gather, cereals, or other forest or farm products. 	<p>Article 309, RPC: Penalties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Prision mayor</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if the value of the thing stolen is more than 12,000 but does not exceed 22,000 pesos; but if the value of the thing stolen exceeds the latter amount, the penalty shall be the maximum period of the one prescribed in this paragraph, and one year for each additional ten thousand pesos, but the total of penalty which may be imposed shall not exceed twenty years. 2. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its medium and maximum periods, if the value of the thing stolen is more than 6,000 pesos but does not exceed 12,000 pesos. 3. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if the value of the property stolen is more than 200 pesos but does not exceed 6,000 pesos. 4. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its medium to <i>prision correccional</i> in its minimum period, if the value of the property stolen is over 50 pesos but does not exceed 200 pesos. 5. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its full extent, if such value is over 5 pesos but does not exceed 50 pesos. 6. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if such value does not exceed 5 pesos. 7. <i>Arresto menor</i> or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, if the theft committed under the circumstances in paragraph 3 of the next preceding article and the value of the thing stolen does not exceed 5 pesos. If such value exceeds said amount, the provision of any of the five preceding subdivisions shall be made applicable. 8. <i>Arresto menor</i> in its minimum period or a fine not exceeding 50 pesos, when the value of thing stolen is not over 5 pesos, and the offender shall have acted under the impulse of hunger, poverty, or the difficulty of earning a livelihood for the support of himself or his family.
<p>Qualified Theft (Art. 310, RPC) -- The crime of theft shall be punished by the penalties next higher by two degrees than those respectively specified in the next preceding article (Art. 309), if committed by a domestic servant, or with grave abuse of confidence, or if the property stolen is motor vehicle, mail matter or large cattle or consists of coconuts taken from the premises of the plantation or fish taken from a fishpond or fishery, or if property is taken on the occasion of fire, earthquake, typhoon, volcanic eruption, or any other calamity, vehicular accident or civil disturbances. (As amended by RA 120 and BP Blg. 71, May 1, 1980).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher by two degrees than those respectively specified in the crime of theft.

LAWS	PENALTIES
<p>Robbery (Art. 293, RPC) -- Any person who with intent to gain, shall take any personal property belonging to another, by means of violence against or intimidation of person, or using force upon anything shall be guilty of robbery.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Reclusion perpetua</i> (to death) when by reason or on occasion of the robbery, the crime of homicide shall have been committed. 2. <i>Reclusion temporal</i> in its medium period to <i>reclusion perpetua</i>, when the robbery shall have been accompanied by rape or intentional mutilation, or if by reason or on occasion of such robbery, any of the physical injuries penalized in subdivision 1 of Article 263 shall have been inflicted; <i>Provided, however,</i> That when the robbery accompanied with rape is committed with the use of a deadly weapon or by two or more persons, the penalty shall be <i>reclusion perpetua</i> to death. (As amended by PD No. 767.) 3. <i>Reclusion temporal</i>, when by reason or on occasion of the robbery, any of the physical injuries penalized in subdivision 2 of the mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, shall have been inflicted. 4. <i>Prision mayor</i> in its maximum period to <i>reclusion temporal</i> in its medium period, if the violence or intimidation employed in the commission of the robbery shall have been carried to a degree clearly unnecessary for the commission of the crime, or when in the course of its execution, the offender shall have inflicted upon any person not responsible for its commission any of the physical injuries covered in subdivisions 3 and 4 of said Article 263. 5. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its maximum period to <i>prision mayor</i> in its medium period in other cases.
<p>Presidential Decree No. 532 (Anti Piracy and Anti-Highway Robbery Law of 1974) --</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalty of <i>reclusion temporal</i> in its minimum period shall be imposed. If physical injuries or other crimes are committed during or on the occasion of the commission of robbery or brigandage, the penalty of <i>reclusion temporal</i> in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed. If kidnapping for ransom or extortion, or murder or homicide, or rape is committed as a result or on the occasion thereof, the penalty of [death] shall be imposed.
<p>Republic Act No. 6539 (Anti-Carnapping Act of 1972) -- An act preventing and penalizing carnapping.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment for not less than 14 years and eight months and not more the 17 years and four months, when carnapping is committed without violence or intimidation of persons, or force upon things; and by imprisonment for not less than 17 years and four months and not more than 30 years, when carnapping is committed by means of violence against or intimidation of any person, or force upon things; and the penalty of life imprisonment to death shall be imposed when the owner, driver or occupant of the carnapped motor vehicle is killed in the commission of the carnapping.
<p>Trespass to Dwelling (Art. 280, RPC) -- Any private person who shall enter the dwelling of another against the latter's will.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ordinary - <i>Arresto mayor</i> and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos. 2. Qualified - if the offense shall be committed by means of violence or intimidation, the penalty shall be <i>prision correccional</i> in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos. 3. Other forms - <i>arresto menor</i> or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both shall be imposed upon any person who shall enter the closed premises or the fenced estate of another, while either of them are uninhabited, if the prohibition to enter be manifest and the trespasser has not secured the permission of the owner or the caretaker thereof.
<p>Estafa (Art. 315, RPC) -- Any person who shall defraud another by any of the means mentioned hereinbelow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With unfaithfulness or abuse of confidence; 2. By means of any false pretenses or fraudulent acts executed prior or simultaneously with the commission of the fraud; and 3. By fraudulent means. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its maximum period to <i>prision mayor</i> in its minimum period, if the value of the fraud is more than 12,000 but does not exceed 22,000 pesos, and if such amount exceeds the latter sum, the penalty shall be the maximum period, adding one year for each additional 10,000 pesos, but the total of penalty which may be imposed shall not exceed twenty years. In such cases, and in connection with the accessory penalties which may be imposed under the provisions of this Code, the penalty shall be termed <i>prision mayor</i> or <i>reclusion temporal</i>, as the case may be. 2. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if the amount of the fraud is over 6,000 pesos but does not exceed 12,000 pesos; 3. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its maximum period, if such amount is over 200 pesos but does not exceed 6,000 pesos; and 4. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its medium and maximum periods, if such amount does not exceed 200 pesos

LAWS	PENALTIES
Arson (Art. 320, and 321, RPC) -- a criminal burning of property	Destructive Arson (Art. 320) - <i>reclusion temporal</i> in its maximum period to <i>reclusion perpetua</i> Other cases of Arson (Art. 321) - <i>reclusion temporal</i> to <i>reclusion perpetua</i>
Malicious Mischief (Art. 327, RPC) -- Any person who shall deliberately cause the property of another any damage not falling within the terms of the next preceding chapter (Arson and Other Crimes Involving Destructions) shall be guilty of malicious mischief.	Special Cases of Malicious Mischief (Art. 328) 1. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if the value of the damage caused exceeds 1,000 pesos; 2. <i>Arresto mayor</i> , if such value does not exceed the above-mentioned amount but is over 200 pesos; and 3. <i>Arresto menor</i> , if such value does not exceed 200 pesos. Other Mischief (Art. 329) 1. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its medium and maximum periods, if the value of the damage caused exceeds 1,000 pesos; 2. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if such value is over 200 pesos but does not exceed 1,000 pesos; and 3. <i>Arresto menor</i> or fine of not less than the value of the damage caused and not more than 200 pesos, if the amount involved does not exceed 200 pesos or cannot be estimated.
Substance Abuse	
Republic Act No. 6425 (Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972) --	Article II, Sec. 6 • Imprisonment ranging from two years and one day to six years, and a fine ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any employee or any person who, shall knowingly visit any prohibited drug den, dive or resort. Article II, Sec. 8 • Imprisonment ranging from twelve years and one day to twenty years and a fine ranging from 12,000 to 20,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, unless authorized by law, shall possess or use any prohibited drug except Indian hemp in regard to which the next following paragraph shall apply. • Imprisonment ranging from six years and one day to twelve years and fine ranging from 6,000 to 12,000 shall be imposed upon any person who, unless authorized by law, shall possess or use Indian hemp. Article III, Sec. 15 • Life imprisonment to death and a fine ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, unless authorized by law, shall sell, dispense, deliver, transport or distribute any regulated drug; Article III, Sec. 16 • Imprisonment ranging from six years and one day to twelve years and a fine ranging from 6,000 to 12,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall possess or use any regulated drug without the corresponding license or prescription.
Presidential Decree No. 1619 -- Penalizing the use or possession or the unauthorized sale to minors of volatile substances for the purpose of inducing intoxication or in any manner changing, distorting or disturbing the auditory, visual and mental processes.	• Six months and one day to four years and fine ranging from 600 to 4,000 pesos: <i>Provided, however, That the provisions of Art. VI entitled "Rehabilitative Confinement and Suspension of Sentence" of RA 6425, as amended (otherwise known as the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972), shall, whenever appropriate, apply to the cases arising hereunder.</i>

LAWS	PENALTIES
Illegal Possession of Firearms/Bladed Weapon	
<p>Republic Act No. 8294 -- An act amending the provisions of PD 1866, as amended entitled "Codifying the laws on illegal/unlawful possession, manufacture, dealing in, acquisition or disposition of firearms, ammunition or explosives, and imposing stiffer penalties for certain violations thereof, and for other purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prision correccional</i> in its maximum period and a fine of not less than 15,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall unlawfully manufacture, deal in, acquire, dispose, or possess any low powered firearm, such as rimfire handgun, .38 or .32 and other firearm of similar firepower, part of firearm, ammunition, or machinery, tool or instrument used or intended to be used in the manufacture of any firearm or ammunition: <i>Provided</i>, That no other crime was committed. • <i>Prision mayor</i> in its minimum period and a fine of 30,000 pesos shall be imposed if the firearm is classified as high powered firearm which includes those with bores bigger in diameter than .38 caliber and 9 millimeter such as caliber .40, .41, .44, .45 and also lesser calibered firearms but considered powerful such as caliber .357 and caliber .22 center-fire magnum and other firearms with firing capability of full automatic and by burst of two or three: <i>Provided</i>, however, That no other crime was committed by the person arrested. • <i>Arresto mayor</i> shall be imposed upon any person who shall carry any licensed firearm outside his residence without legal authority therefore. • <i>Prision mayor</i> in its maximum period to reclusion temporal and a fine of not less than 50,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall unlawfully manufacture, assemble, deal in, acquire, dispose or possess hand grenade(s), rifle grenade(s), and other explosives, including but not limited to 'pillbox,' molotov cocktail bombs,' 'fire bombs,' or other incendiary devices capable of destructive effect on contiguous objects or causing injury or death to any person.
<p>Presidential Decree No. 1866 -- Codifying laws on illegal/unlawful possession, manufacture, dealing in, acquisition or disposition of firearms, ammunition or explosives, and imposing stiffer penalties for certain violations thereof and for other relevant purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reclusion temporal</i> to <i>reclusion perpetua</i>
<p>Batas Pambansa Blg. 6 -- An act reducing the penalty for illegal possession of bladed, pointed or blunt weapons and for other purposes, amending for the purpose of Presidential Decree No. 9.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than one year or a fine of not less than 200 pesos nor more than 2,000 pesos, or both such imprisonment and fine as the Court may direct.
Crime Against Person	
<p>Parricide (Art. 246, RPC) -- any person who shall kill his father, mother, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or any of his ascendants, or descendants, or his spouse, shall be guilty of parricide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reclusion perpetua</i> to death
<p>Murder (Art. 248, RPC) -- any person who, not falling within the provisions of Article 246 shall kill another, shall be guilty of murder.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reclusion temporal</i> in its maximum period to death, if committed with any of the following attendant circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With treachery 2. In consideration of a price, reward, or promise 3. By means of inundation, fire, poison, etc. 4. On occasion of any calamities 5. With evident premeditation 6. With cruelty

LAWS	PENALTIES
Homicide (Art. 249, RPC) -- Any person who, not falling within the provisions of Article 246, shall kill another without the attendance of any circumstances enumerated in the next preceding article.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion temporal
Physical Injuries (Art. 263, 265, and 266, RPC)	<p>Serious Physical Injuries (Art. 263) - any person who shall wound, beat, or assault another.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Prision mayor</i>, if in consequence of the PI inflicted, the injured person shall become insane, imbecile, impotent, or blind. 2. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its medium and maximum periods, if in consequence of the PI inflicted, the person injured shall have lost the use speech or the power to hear or to smell, or shall have lost an eye, a hand, a foot, an arm, or a leg, or shall have lost the use of any such member, or shall have become incapacitated for the work in which he was therefor habitually engaged; 3. <i>Prision correccional</i> in its minimum and medium periods, if in consequence of the PI inflicted, the person injured shall have become deformed, or shall have lost any other part of his body, or shall have lost the use thereof, or shall have been ill or incapacitated for the performance of the work in which he was habitually engaged for a period of more than ninety days; 4. <i>Arresto mayor</i> in its maximum period to <i>prision correccional</i> in its minimum period, if the PI inflicted shall have caused the illness or incapacity for labor of the injured person for more than thirty days. <p>Less Serious Physical Injuries (Art. 265) - any person who shall inflict upon another PI not described in the preceding articles, but which shall incapacitate the offended party for labor for ten days or more, or shall require medical attendance for the same period, shall suffer the penalty of <i>arresto mayor</i>.</p> <p>Slight Physical Injuries and Maltreatment (Art. 266)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Arresto menor</i>, when the offended party shall become incapacitated for labor from one to nine days, or shall require medical attendance during the same period. 2. <i>Arresto menor</i> or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos and censure when the offender has caused PI which do not prevent the offended party from engaging in his habitual work nor require medical attendance. 3. <i>Arresto menor</i>, in its minimum period or a fine not exceeding 50 pesos when the offender shall ill-treat another by deed without causing any injury.
Grave Threats (Art. 282, RPC) -- Any person who shall threaten another with the infliction upon the person, honor or property of the latter or of his family of any wrong amounting to a crime.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed by law for the crime he threatened to commit, if the offender shall have made the threat demanding money or imposing any other condition, even though not unlawful, and said offender shall have attained his purpose. If the offender shall not have attained his purpose, the penalty lower by two degrees shall be imposed. <p>If the threat be made in writing or through a middleman, the penalty shall be imposed in its maximum period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The penalty of <i>arresto mayor</i> and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos, if the threat shall not have been made subject to a condition.

LAWS	PENALTIES
<p>Rape (Art. 335, RPC) -- Rape is committed by having carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By using force or intimidation; 2. When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious; and 3. When the woman is under twelve years of age, even though neither of the circumstances mentioned in the two next preceding paragraphs shall be present. 	<p>The crime of rape shall be punished by <i>reclusion temporal</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whenever the crime of rape is committed with the use of a deadly weapon or by two or more persons, the penalty shall be <i>reclusion temporal</i> [to death]; 2. When by reason or on the occasion of the rape, the victim has become insane, the penalty shall be [death]; 3. When the rape is attempted or frustrated and a homicide is committed by reason or on the occasion thereof, the penalty shall be likewise [death]; 4. When by reason or on the occasion of the rape, a homicide is committed, the penalty shall be [death]. (As amended by RA 2632, approved June 18, 1960, and RA 4111, approved June 20, 1964.)
<p>Direct Assault (Art. 148, RPC) -- any person or persons who without a public uprising, shall employ force or intimidation for the attainment of any of the purposes enumerated in defining the crimes of rebellion and sedition, or shall attack, employ force, or seriously intimidate or resist any person in authority or any of his agents, while engaged in the performance of official duties, or on occasion of such performance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prision correccional</i> in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos when the assault is committed with a weapon or when the offender is a public officer or employee, or when the offender lays hands upon a person in authority. If none of these circumstances be present, the penalty of <i>prision correccional</i> in its minimum period and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed.
<p>Resistance and Disobedience to a Person in Authority (Art. 151, RPC) -- Any person who not being included in the provisions of articles 148, 149, and 150, shall resist or seriously disobey any person in authority, or the agents of such person, while engaged in the performance of official duties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arresto mayor</i> and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos.
Crime Against Chastity	
<p>Acts of Lasciviousness (Art. 336, RPC) -- Any person who shall commit any act of lasciviousness upon other persons of either sex, under any circumstances mentioned in the next preceding article (Art. 335).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prision correccional</i>
Crime Against Public Moral	
<p>Presidential Decree No. 1602 -- Prescribing stiffer penalties on illegal gambling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prision correccional</i> in its medium period or a fine ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 pesos, and in case of recidivism, the penalty of <i>prision mayor</i> in its medium period or a fine ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 pesos shall be imposed upon: 1. Any person who shall directly or indirectly take part in any illegal or unauthorized activities or games of cockfighting, jueteng, jai-alai, or horse racing to include bookies operation and game-fixing, numbers, bingo, and other forms of lotteries, cara y cruz, pompiang and the like; 7-11 and any game using dice; black-jack, lucky nine, poker and its derivatives, monte, baccarat, cuajo, panguinge and other card games; paik que, high and low, mahjong, domino and other games using plastic tiles and the like; slot machines, pinball and other mechanical contraptions and devices; dog-racing, boat racing, car racing and other forms of races; basketball, boxing, volleyball, bowling, pingpong and other forms of individual or team contests to include game-fixing, point shaving and other machinations; banking or percentage game, or any other game or scheme, whether upon chance or skill, wherein wagers consisting of money, articles of value or representative of value are at stake or made;...

LAWS	PENALTIES
<p>Vagrancy (Art. 202, RPC) -- the following are vagrants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any person having no apparent means of subsistence, who has the physical ability to work and who neglects to apply himself or herself to some lawful calling; 2. Any person found loitering about public or semi-public buildings or places or tramping or wandering about the country or the streets without visible means of support; 3. Any idle or dissolute person who lodges in houses of ill-fame; ruffians or pimps and those who habitually associate with prostitute; 4. Any person who, not being included in the provisions of other articles of this Code, shall be found loitering in any inhabited or place belonging to another without any lawful or justifiable purpose; 5. Prostitutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arresto menor</i> or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, and in case of recidivism, by <i>arresto mayor</i> in its medium period to <i>prision correccional</i> in its minimum period or a fine ranging from 200 to 2,000 pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.
Violation of City Ordinance	
<p>City Ordinance No. 1361 (Cebu City) -- An ordinance establishing a system of garbage collection, imposing fees therefore, and appropriate funds and for other purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fine of not less than 500 pesos nor more than 1,000 pesos or an imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment as the Court may direct.
Other Laws	
<p>Republic Act No. 7610 -- An act providing for stronger deterrence and special protection against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination, providing penalties for its violation, and for other purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art. III, Sec. 5, (b) Those who commit the act of sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct with a child exploited in prostitution or subjected to other sexual abuse: <i>Provided</i>, That when the victim is under twelve (12) years of age, the perpetrators shall be prosecuted under Article 335, paragraph 3, for rape and Article 336 of Act No. 3815, as amended, the Revised Penal Code, for rape or lascivious conduct, as the case may be: <i>Provided</i>, That the penalty for lascivious conduct when the victim is under twelve (12) years of age shall be <i>reclusion temporal</i> in its medium period;
<p>Kidnapping and Serious Illegal Detention (Art. 267, RPC) -- Any private individual who shall kidnap or detain another, or in any other manner deprive him of his liberty</p>	<p><i>Reclusion perpetua</i> to death:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the kidnapping or detention shall have lasted more than five days. 2. If it shall have been committed simulating public authority. 3. If any serious physical injuries shall have been inflicted upon the person kidnapped or detained; or if threats to kill him shall have been made. 4. If the person kidnapped or detained shall be a minor female or a public officer. <p>The penalty shall be <i>death</i> where kidnapping or detention was committed for the purpose of extorting ransom from the victim or any other person, even if none of the circumstances above-mentioned were present in the commission of the offense.</p>
<p>Republic Act No. 8550 -- An act providing for the development, management and conversion of the fisheries and aquatic resources, integrating all laws pertinent thereto and for other purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorized fishing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Possession of explosive, noxious or poisonous substances or electrofishing device - imprisonment of not less than six months but not more than two years; ➢ Actual use - 5 years up to 10 years; ➢ Dealing in, selling or any manner of disposition - 6 months up to 2 years

LAWS	PENALTIES
Batas Pambansa Blg. 6 -- Illegal Possession of Bladed Instruments Law	
Presidential Decree No. 532 -- Anti Piracy and Anti-Highway Robbery Law of 1974	
Presidential Decree No. 603 -- Child and Youth Welfare Code	
Presidential Decree No. 1602 -- Anti-Gambling Act	
Presidential Decree No. 1619 --	
Republic Act No. 6539 -- Anti-Carnapping Act of 1972	
Republic Act No. 6425 -- Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972	
Republic Act 7610 -- Child Welfare Act	
Republic Act No. 8294 -- Illegal Possession of Firearms Act; an act amending the provisions of PD 1866	
Republic Act No. 8550 -- Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act	

Annex I – The Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD 603 and the CICL Experience Compared

Stage	IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Actual (based on interviews of Key Informants)
Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the youth of the reason for apprehension and advise the youth of his legal rights in a language that is understood. (Sec. 6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seldom do the police inform the minors of their rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the arresting officer is not in uniform, he/she shall identify himself and present proper identification to the minor (Sec. 6). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unnecessary force and vulgar or profane words shall not be used (Sec. 5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alleged cases of police brutality; <i>dukol</i> (knock on the head), <i>kwelyo</i> (collared) and <i>sumbag/kulata/ bok-bok</i> (punching and mauling). No monitoring of the conduct of arresting officers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A female youth shall be searched by a female police officer (Sec 5.). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless absolutely necessary, handcuffs or other instruments of restraint shall not be used (Sec. 5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CICL are handcuffed when apprehended (on one wrist).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the arrest the youth is brought to the nearest police station where the apprehension shall be recorded in the blotter (Sec. 7). (If the police officer is not a member of the CYRS, he should immediately turn over the apprehended child with CYRS/CYRO for proper disposition of the case.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The child is taken to the police station even if the arresting officer is a <i>barangay tanod</i>. ○ Some attempts at diversion at the barangay level. ○ Most cases are referred to CYRS/CYRO.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DSWD and the parents or guardian shall be notified within eight hours from time of arrest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seldom are the parents contacted and only when they can be reached by phone. In some areas, there is no co-ordination between the police and the DSWD.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation or interview shall be done in the presence of legal counsel and whenever possible, his parents, guardian or social worker (Sec. 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Investigation is done without the presence of counsel and parents or social worker in most cases.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parents or guardian shall be informed of the nature of the offense allegedly committed by the youth and advised of the right of the youth to remain silent and to have competent legal counsel preferably of his own choice (Sec 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other than the right to contact their parents, CICL cannot identify other rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interview of the child shall, as practicable, be held privately (Sec. 6). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arresting officer shall take the youth for physical and mental examination after the arrest is recorded in the blotter (Sec. 7). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical examination is conducted when the child is on the way to court for filing of case and usually after the child has been detained in the precinct for an average of 2.5 days. Only one-third of the children in BBRC and MCJ have undergone this procedure but physical examination is not thorough.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After consultations with DSWD and if the interest of the youth will be served thereby, the youth shall be released to the custody of the social worker or responsible person in the community for supervision, counseling or provision of other interventions (Sec.8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of consultation. In some areas, the child is referred to the local social welfare office after the police has decided not to file a case. The local social worker would then contact the parents.

Stage	IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Actual (based on interviews of Key Informants)
Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If findings warrant, the arresting officer shall forward the records of the case to the prosecutor for the conduct of a preliminary investigation to determine whether a case should be filed and whether to keep the youth in custody (Sec.9). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From the affidavit filed by the complainant and the police, the prosecutor assesses the merit of the case. If the fiscal finds probable cause based on the evidence submitted during the inquest or preliminary investigation, a corresponding criminal complaint or information is filed against the child. ○ Investigation proceeds despite absence of parent/guardian or counsel.
Filing of Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arresting officer, prosecutor or judge shall ensure that the youth is represented by counsel before proceeding with the investigation or trial. Counsel shall be assigned to represent the youth if his parents or guardian are unable to give him adequate representation (Sec. 10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The child meets his/her counsel for the first time during arraignment except the very very few whose parents could hire a private lawyer.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the evidence submitted during the inquest or preliminary investigation engenders a well-founded belief that a crime has been committed and the minor is probably guilty, the corresponding criminal complaint/information shall be filed against the minor (Sec. 14). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Children recount signing something, apparently the affidavit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending investigation or trial, the minor shall have the constitutional rights to be released on bail or recognizance except when the offense charge is punishable by <i>reclusion perpetua</i> and when evidence of guilt is strong. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A youth held for investigation or trial or pending appeal, if unable to furnish bail shall from the time of arrest be committed to the care of the DSWD or local rehabilitation center or in detention home distinct and separate from jails. In the absence of the above, the youth shall be held in the local jail separate from the other detainees. Or the court based on the case study report of the social worker may order the youth released on recognizance to the custody of his parents or other suitable persons who shall be responsible for his/her appearance whenever required (Sec. 11). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Majority could not post bail. ○ Some children who are unable to post bail are released on recognizance to the custody of his/her parents or other suitable person who shall be responsible for his/her appearance whenever required; or to the custody of the DSWD. Most often the minors are committed to a detention centre.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court may require the social worker to prepare a Social Case Study Report on the youth to determine whether the youth may be released on recognizance to the parents (Sec. 11). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Case study is supposed to commence when a case is filed but RTC social workers are overloaded and can only prepare the background information in 15 days.

Stage	IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Actual (based on interviews of Key Informants)
Trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DILG shall establish detention homes in cities and provinces distinct and separate from the jails and with a home-like environment (Sec. 13). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ None, except for Cebu City, which has Balay Pasilungan. However, Balay Pasilungan is operated by FreeLAVA, an NGO, not by the LGU.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The court, upon application or <i>motu proprio</i>, may appoint a guardian <i>ad litem</i> during the trial if the parents are not present or if the parents will not cooperate or if the interest of the parent/guardian and those of the offender are adverse (Sec. 15). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The court shall determine the imposable penalty, if after hearing the court finds the youth committed the acts charged against him. However, the court instead of pronouncing judgement or conviction may suspend proceeding upon application by the youth or if it finds that the best interest of the public and the offender will be served. The court shall commit the offender to the custody or care of the DSWD or any training institutions operated by the Government or any other responsible person until the youth reached 21 years of age or for a shorter period as the court may deem proper upon the recommendation of the DSWD, government institution or responsible individual (Sec. 16). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upon deliberation, CICL may avail of suspended sentence upon the recommendation of the court social worker. Most of those who have availed of this privilege are first time offenders; very few were repeat offenders. ○ Most cases are pending, majority are still waiting for their arraignment or for their trial. ○ Many may have overserved while in jail pending trial or once a court decision is promulgated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth who are nine years of age or below and over nine but under 15 years of age acting without discernment at the time of the commission of the offense shall be exempt from criminal liability and released to the custody of the parents or relatives or family friend in the discretion of the court and subject to its supervision (Sec. 21). 	
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A youthful offender who has once enjoyed suspension of sentence or who has been convicted of an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment shall not be entitled to this privilege (Sec. 19). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minor shall be protected from proper identification. The name, biographical information or image (by means of still and moving pictures) shall not be made public in connection with the criminal proceedings instituted against him/her (Sec. 20). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Court reminds the media to observe the provision.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DSWD shall establish regional rehabilitation centers with the cooperation of LGUs. NGOs may provide similar support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Established by DSWD, the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Argao is run by DSWD-7; another rehab the Balay Pasilungan is operated by FreeLAVA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DSWD or government institution or individual whose care the minor has been committed shall submit a written report to the committing court every four months or oftener regarding the physical, moral, social and emotional progress of the minors (Sec. 24). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RRCY social workers or RTC social workers monitor the progress of CICL and usually submit a termination report to the court.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon recommendation of the DSWD, the court shall dismiss the case and order the final discharge of the minor even if he/she has not reached 21 provided he has behaved properly and displayed a capability to be a useful member of the community (Sec. 25). Otherwise, the court shall determine to dismiss the case or pronounce the judgement of conviction (Sec. 26). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The termination report contains recommendations for the dismissal of the case and discharge of the offender or referral of the case back to the court for judgement of conviction.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A youth offender who is returned to the committing court upon reaching 21 and upon whom a judgement of conviction is pronounced may apply for probation (Sec. 7). 	

Stage	IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Actual (based on interviews of Key Informants)
Correction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A youth offender who was under 21 at the time of conviction shall be committed to the proper penal institution. Whenever practicable, the convicted youth offender shall be segregated from the adult offenders (sec. 30). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All detention centers have a separate cell for male offenders. In BBRC, male CICL interact with adult inmates during day-time. Female CICL are confined in the same cell with adult female inmates. In Cebu City, the newly built detention center called Operation Second Chance will be operational under the management of BJMP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minor shall be credited in the service of his sentence with the full time spent in actual commitment and detention (Sec. 28). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court credits the time a child has spent in jail or RRCY or Balay.
Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the minor has been acquitted or the case against him dismissed or if he has availed of suspended sentence and subsequently released, the records of his case shall be considered as privileged and may not be disclosed to anyone (Sec. 34). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case file of a CICL who has fully served his suspended sentence and subsequently released upon court order is kept confidential as if he/she had not committed a crime at all. DSWD has no SOP to inform the police once a case is terminated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The court shall inform the youthful offender and his parents/guardian in writing and in clear non-technical language regarding the confidentiality of records (Sec. 36). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court protects the confidentiality of records without necessarily "informing" the parents regarding the confidentiality.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever a youth is found guilty of committing a crime of violence or a drug related offense, he shall be fingerprinted and photographed. However, his fingerprints and photographs shall be considered privileged and may not be disclosed unless the youth offender has been previously found guilty of committing a similar violent act or drug related offense (Sec. 37). 	

PD 603 (1974), or the Child and Youth Welfare Code, mandates the establishment of the barangay council for the protection of children (BCPC), which is a multisectoral body tasked with formulating policies and programs to promote and protect children's rights at the barangay level.

Annex J – IRR of PD 603 and the Proposed Rule on Juvenile’s in Conflict with the Law Compared, and the Gaps Addressed by the Latter

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-I-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the youth of the reason for <i>ap-prehension</i> and advise the youth of his <i>legal rights</i> in a language that is understood. (Sec. 6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inform the juvenile of the reason for <i>such custody</i> and advise him of his <i>constitutional rights</i> in a language or <i>dialect</i> that is understood. (Sec. 6b) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the arresting officer is not in <i>uniform</i>, he/she shall identify himself and present proper identification to the minor (Sec. 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any person taking into custody a juvenile in conflict with the law shall identify himself and present proper identification to the minor (Sec. 6a). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New rule does not distinguish whether the arresting officer is in uniform or not.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unnecessary force and vulgar or profane words shall not be used (Sec. 5). • A female youth shall be searched by a female police officer (Sec 5.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refrain from using vulgar or profane words and <i>from sexually harassing or abusing, or making sexual advances on the juvenile</i> (Sec. 6c). ○ Avoid violence or unnecessary force (Sec. 6f). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New rule includes a provision on sexual harassment against the child.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless absolutely necessary, <i>handcuffs or other instruments</i> of restraint shall not be used (Sec. 5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Avoid displaying or using any <i>firearm, weapon, handcuffs or other instruments of force or restraint</i>, unless absolutely necessary and <i>only after all other methods of control have been exhausted and have failed</i> (Sec. 6d). ○ Refrain from <i>subjecting the juvenile to greater restraint than is necessary for his apprehension</i> (Sec. 6e) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New rule is much more specific and provides that restraint shall be used only when all other methods of control have been exhausted and failed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the arrest the youth is brought to the nearest police station where the apprehension shall be recorded in the blotter (Sec. 7). (If the police officer is not a member of the CYRS, he should immediately turn over the apprehended child with CYRS/CYRO for proper disposition of the case.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hold the juvenile in secure quarters separate from that of the opposite sex and adult offenders (Sec. 6i). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New rule specifically calls for a separate quarters for the arrested children at the police station.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arresting officer shall take the youth for physical and mental examination after the arrest is recorded in the blotter (Sec. 7). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Take the juvenile <i>immediately to an available government medical or health officer for physical and mental examination</i>. The examination results shall be kept confidential unless otherwise ordered by the Family Court (Sec. 6h). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DSWD and the parents or guardian shall be notified within <i>eight hours from time of arrest</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notify the parents or <i>his nearest relative</i> or guardian, if any, and the local social worker officer <i>as soon as the apprehension is made</i> (Sec. 6g). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the old rule, notification must be done within 8 hours while the new rule provides that notification must be done as soon as possible and in the absence of parents or guardian, the nearest relative may be contacted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation or interview shall be done in the presence of <i>legal counsel and whenever possible, his parents, guardian or social worker</i> (Sec. 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Investigation or interview shall be done in the presence of <i>either of the parents of the juvenile; in the absence of both parents, the guardian or the nearest relative, or a social welfare officer, and the counsel of his own choice</i>. (Sec. 8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of legal counsel and either the parents, or guardian or relative or social worker is a must under the new rule. In the old rule, investigation may proceed as long as counsel is present.

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-1-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>parents or guardian</i> shall be informed of the nature of the offense allegedly committed by the youth and advised of the right of the youth to remain silent and to have competent legal counsel preferably of his own choice (Sec. 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the presence of either of the parents of the juvenile; in the absence of both parents, the guardian or the nearest relative, or a social welfare officer, and the counsel of his own choice, <i>the juvenile</i> shall be informed of his constitutional rights during custodial investigation (Sec. 8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the new rule, it is the juvenile who should be informed of his rights in the presence of parents or guardian.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>interview</i> of the child shall, as practicable, be held <i>privately</i> (Sec. 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The <i>right of the juvenile to privacy</i> shall be protected at all times. All measures necessary to promote this right shall be taken, including the <i>exclusion of the media</i> (Sec.8). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever a youth is <i>found guilty of committing a crime of violence or a drug related offense</i>, he shall be fingerprinted and photographed. However, <i>his fingerprints and photographs shall be considered privileged and may not be disclosed unless the youth offender has been previously found guilty of committing a similar violent act or drug related offense</i> (Sec. 37). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While under investigation, no juvenile in conflict with the law shall be fingerprinted or photographed in a humiliating and degrading manner. His fingerprint and photograph shall be kept separate from the adults and considered confidential. <i>His fingerprints and photographs shall be removed from the files and destroyed if the case against him is not filed or is dismissed or he reached 21 and there is no record that he committed another offense after reaching 18</i> (Sec. 9). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the old rule, the fingerprint and photograph of CICL are taken only when the CICL is found guilty of committing a crime of violence or drug related offense. Under the new rule, fingerprints and photographs can be taken even during investigation and regardless of the offense, these must be destroyed under the circumstances specified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After consultations with DSWD and if the interest of the youth will be served thereby, the youth shall be released to the custody of the social worker or responsible person in the community for supervision, counseling or provision of other interventions (Sec.8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upon the taking into custody of a juvenile in conflict with the law, the social welfare officer assigned to him by the DSWD shall immediately undertake a preliminary background investigation of the juvenile and submit the report prior to arraignment (intake report) (Sec. 10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New rule provides that social worker shall immediately prepare a case study report upon custody of the minor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If findings warrant, the arresting officer shall forward the records of the case to the prosecutor for the conduct of a preliminary investigation to determine whether a case should be filed and whether to keep the youth in custody (Sec.9). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A criminal action may be instituted against the juvenile by filing a complaint with the prosecutor or MTC in cases where a preliminary investigation is required and directly with the Family Court if no preliminary investigation is required (Sec. 11) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arresting officer, prosecutor or judge shall ensure that the youth is represented by counsel before proceeding with the investigation or trial. Counsel shall be assigned to represent the youth if his parents or guardian are unable to give him adequate representation (Sec. 10). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the evidence submitted during the inquest or preliminary investigation engenders a <i>well-founded belief</i> that a crime has been committed and the minor is probably guilty, the corresponding criminal complaint/information shall be filed against the minor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the investigating prosecutor finds <i>probable cause</i> to hold the juvenile for trial, he shall prepare the corresponding resolution and information for approval by the provincial or city prosecutor as the case may be. <i>The juvenile, his parents/nearest relative/ guardian and his counsel shall be furnished forthwith with a copy of the approved resolution</i> (Sec. 13). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New rule provides that the child, his/her parents/nearest relative/guardian and his/her counsel be given a copy of the approved resolution.

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-1-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending investigation or trial, the minor shall have the constitutional rights to be released on bail or recognizance except when the offense charge is punishable by reclusion perpetua and <i>when evidence of guilt is strong</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All juveniles in conflict with the law shall be admitted to bail as a matter of right before final conviction of an offense not punishable by <i>death</i>, reclusion perpetua or life imprisonment (Sec. 16). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A youth held for investigation or trial or pending appeal, if unable to furnish bail shall from the time of arrest be committed to the care of the DSWD or local rehabilitation center or in detention home distinct and separate from jails. In the absence of the above, the youth shall be held in the local jail separate from the other detainees. Or the court based on the case study report of the social worker may order the youth released on recognizance to the custody of his parents or other suitable persons who shall be responsible for his/her appearance whenever required (Sec. 11). • The DILG shall establish detention homes in cities and provinces distinct and separate from the jails and with a home-like environment. The DSWD shall establish regional rehabilitation centers with the cooperation of LGUs. NGOs may provide similar support. (Sec. 13). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A juvenile held for trial or pending appeal, if unable to furnish bail or <i>denied bail</i> shall from the time of custody be committed to the care of the DSWD, a youth detention center or local rehabilitation center recognized by the local government and within the jurisdiction of the court. In the absence of the above, the juvenile shall be detained in the local jail which shall provide <i>adequate quarters separate from the adult detainees and other detainees of the opposite sex</i> (Sec. 18). ○ Before <i>final conviction</i>, all juveniles charged with offenses falling under the Revised Rule on Summary Procedure shall be <i>released on recognizance</i> to the custody of parents or other suitable person who shall be responsible for the juveniles' appearance in court whenever required (Sec. 15). ○ <i>Where a juvenile does not pose a threat to public safety</i>, the Family Court may, <i>motu proprio</i> or upon motion and recommendation of the DSWD, <i>release the juvenile on recognizance</i> to the custody of his parents or other responsible person (Sec. 16). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new rule recommends that not only those who were unable to furnish bail can be committed to the care of DSWD or youth detention centre or local rehabilitation centre but also those who were <i>denied bail</i>. ○ Under the old rule, a child can be released on ROR only after a case study has been prepared by the social worker. Under the new rule, the CICL can be released on ROR despite the absence of a case study if his offense falls under the Revised Rule on Summary Procedure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court may require the social worker to prepare a <i>Social Case Study Report</i> on the youth to determine whether the youth may be released on recognizance to the parents (Sec. 11). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After the institution of the criminal action, the social worker of the Family Court shall prepare a <i>case study report</i> which shall be submitted prior to arraignment to aid the Court in the proper disposition of the case (Sec. 19). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the new rule, the case study is prepared to aid the court in the disposition of the case.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court may upon application or <i>motu proprio</i> may appoint a guardian <i>ad litem</i> during the trial if the parents are not present or if the parents will not cooperate or if the interest of the parent/guardian and those of the offender are adverse (Sec. 15). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where the maximum penalty is not more than six months, regardless of fine or fine alone regardless of amount, and the corresponding information is filed with the Family Court, the case shall not be set for arraignment. The case shall forthwith be referred to the Diversion Committee which shall determine whether the juvenile can be diverted and referred to alternative measures or services offered by non-court institutions (Sec. 20). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diversion proceedings are instituted under the new rule provided that the maximum penalty of the offense committed by the CICL is not more than six months.

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-1-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pending determination by the Committee, the court shall deliver the juvenile on recognizance to the custody of his parents or legal guardian who shall be responsible for the presence of the juvenile during the diversion proceedings. (Sec. 20) ○ The Diversion Committee composed of the Branch Clerk of Court as chairperson, and the prosecutor, a lawyer of the PAO and the social worker as members shall call for a conference with notice to the juvenile, his parents/legal guardian and his counsel, and the private complainant and his counsel, and recommend to the Family Court whether the juvenile should be diverted to a diversion program or undergo formal court proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A diversion committee is created to determine the eligibility of the CICL for diversion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In making the recommendation, the Committee shall consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ The record of the juvenile on his conflict with the law. ☆ Whether the maximum penalty of the offense is more than six months, regardless of fine; or only a fine, regardless of the amount; ☆ Whether the juvenile is an obvious threat to himself and/or the community; ☆ Whether the juvenile is unrepentant; ☆ Whether the juvenile or his parents are indifferent or hostile; and ☆ Whether the juvenile's relationship with his peers increase the possibility of delinquent behavior (Sec. 21). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the Committee recommends diversion, it shall submit the diversion program for the consideration and approval of the Court. The Committee cannot recommend diversion should the juvenile or the private complainant object thereto. If no diversion program is recommended, the court shall include the case in its calendar for formal proceedings (Sec. 21). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consent to diversion by the juvenile or payment by him of civil indemnity shall not be construed as an admission of guilt and used as evidence against him in the event that his case is included in the court calendar for formal proceedings (Sec. 21). 	

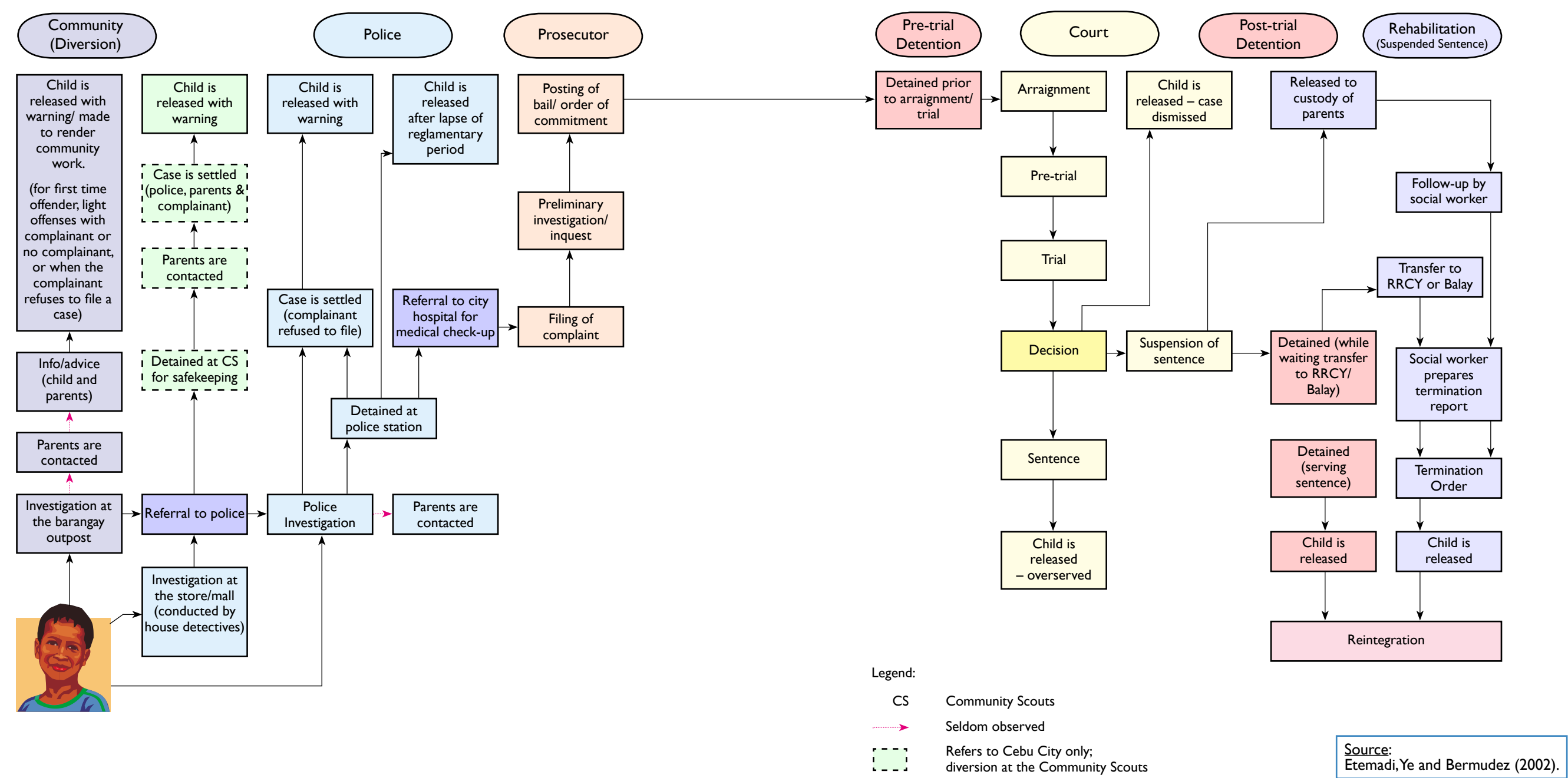
IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-I-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>○ The diversion program designed by the Committee shall be distinct to each juvenile in conflict with the law and limited for a specific period. . It may include any or a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Written or oral reprimand or citation; ☆ Return of property; ☆ Payment of the damage caused; ☆ Written or oral apology; ☆ Guidance and supervision orders; ☆ Counseling for the juvenile and his family; <p>☆ Trainings, seminars and lectures on (i) anger management skills; (ii) problem-solving and/or conflict resolution skills; (iii) values formation; and (iv) other skills that will aid the juvenile to properly deal with situation that can lead to a repetition of the offense;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Participation in available community-based programs; ☆ Institutional care and custody; or ☆ Work-detail program in the community (Sec. 22). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>○ Where a juvenile is given the benefit of a diversion program, an undertaking describing the program shall be signed by him, his parents or legal guardian and the complainant, and approved by the Family Court (Sec. 24). Among the terms is that the juvenile shall report to the social worker at least once a month for evaluation (Sec. 24a).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>○ In case of non-compliance, the Committee shall refer the case to the Family Court for a show-cause hearing to determine whether to continue the diversion program or return the case to the original court for formal proceedings (24b).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>○ The social worker shall visit periodically the juvenile under diversion and submit a report to the Committee. At any time before or at the end of the diversion period, a report recommending closure or extension of diversion, as the case may be shall be filed by the Committee with the Family Court (Sec. 25).</p> <p>○ In all criminal proceedings in the Family Court, the judge shall ensure the protection of the rights of the juvenile (Sec. 26).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>○ The arraignment shall be scheduled within seven (7) days from the date of filing of the complaint or information with the Family Court, unless a shorter period is provided for by law (Sec. 27).</p>	<p>○ The new rule is very specific as to the period from filing to arraignment (7 days).</p>

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-1-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
•	○ Arraignment shall be held in chambers and conducted by the judge by furnishing the juvenile a copy of the complaint or information, reading the same in a language or dialect known to and understood by him, explaining the nature and consequences of a plea of guilty or not guilty and asking him what his plea is (Sec. 27).	○ The new rule specifically provides that the judge shall explain to the child the nature and consequences of his/her plea and in a dialect that is understood by the child.
•	○ Agreements or admissions made during pre-trial shall be in writing and signed by the juvenile, his parents or guardian and his counsel; otherwise, they cannot be used against him. Whenever possible and practicable, the Family Court shall explore all possibilities of settlement of the case, except its criminal aspect. Plea bargaining shall be resorted to only as a last measure when it will serve the best interests of the juvenile and the demands of restorative justice (Sec. 28).	○ Agreements or admissions must be signed not by the child only but also by his/her parents or guardian and his/her counsel; otherwise, they cannot be used against him/her. ○ The new rule also encourages settlement of cases if possible.
•	○ All hearings shall be conducted in a manner conducive to the best interests of the juvenile and in an environment that will allow him to participate fully and freely in accordance with the Rule on Examination of Child Witness (Sec. 29).	○ The new rule emphasises the participation of the child during the hearings.
• • • •	○ The judgement shall be guided by the following principles: ☆ In proportion to the gravity of the offense; ☆ Shall consider the circumstances and the best interests of the juvenile, the rights of the victim and the needs of society in line with the demands of restorative justice; ☆ Restrictions on personal liberty shall be limited to the minimum. Where discretion is given by law to the judge to determine whether the penalty to be imposed is fine or imprisonment, the imposition of the latter should be preferred as the more appropriate penalty;	○ The new rule also emphasises the need to mete out the lesser penalty.
•	☆ No corporal punishment shall be imposed (Sec. 30).	
• Youth who is under nine years of age at the time of the commission of the offense. shall be exempt from criminal liability. A minor 9 years and above but under 15 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense shall be release to the custody of the parents or relatives or family friend in the discretion of the court and subject to its supervision unless he acted with discernment (Sec. 21).	○ A minor under nine years of age at the time of the commission of the offense. shall be exempt from criminal liability. A minor 9 years and above but under 15 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense shall be release to the custody of the parents or relatives or family friend in the discretion of the court and subject to its supervision unless he acted with discernment (Sec. 5).	

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-I-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court shall determine the impossible penalty if after hearing the court finds the youth committed the acts charged against him. However, the court instead of pronouncing judgement or conviction <i>may suspend proceeding</i> upon application by the youth or if it finds that the best interest of the public and the offender will be served. (Sec. 16). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The sentence <i>shall be suspended</i> without need of application by the juvenile in conflict with the law. Disposition conference shall be set within 15 days from the promulgation of sentence. The following are the disposition measures which the court may issue: care, guidance, and supervision orders; community and service orders; drug and alcohol treatment; participation in group counseling and similar activities; and commitment to the Youth Rehabilitation Center of the DSWD or other centers for juvenile in conflict with the law authorized by the Secretary of the DSWD (Sec. 32). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The old rule left to the discretion of the court whether to suspend the sentence or not. The new rule, however, provides for the automatic suspension of sentence if the minor is not a recidivist. The new rule specifically enumerates the type of diversion measures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A youthful offender who has once enjoyed suspension of sentence or who has been convicted of an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment shall not be entitled to this privilege (Sec.19). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A juvenile who has once enjoyed suspension of sentence or who is convicted of an offense punishable by death, reclusion perpetua or life imprisonment or is already 18 or over at the time of the promulgation of judgement cannot enjoy the benefit of suspended sentence (Sec. 32). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new rule disqualifies those who are over 18 at the time of promulgation of judgment from availing of suspended sentence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court shall commit the offender to the custody or care of the DSWD or any training institutions operated by the Government or any other responsible person until the youth reached 21 years of age or for a shorter period as the court may deem proper upon the recommendation of the DSWD, government institution or responsible individual (Sec. 16). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The DSWD shall monitor the compliance of the juvenile with the disposition measure and submit a status and progress report to the Court. The Court may set a conference for the evaluation of the report in the presence of the juvenile, parents/guardian, and other persons whose presence may be deemed necessary (Sec. 32). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides for conference to evaluate report among concerned parties.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DSWD or government institution or individual whose care the minor has been committed shall submit a written report to the committing court every four months or oftener regarding the physical, moral, social and emotional progress of the minors (Sec. 24). 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon recommendation of the DSWD, the court shall dismiss the case and order the final discharge of the minor even if he/she has not reached 21 provided he has behaved properly and displayed a capability to be a useful member of the community (Sec. 25). Otherwise, the court shall determine to dismiss the case or pronounce the judgement of conviction (Sec. 26). In which case, the youth may apply for probation (Sec. 27). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upon recommendation by a duly authorized officer of the DSWD or head of an appropriate center, the Court shall dismiss the case against the juvenile who has been issued disposition measures even before he reached 18 and order a final discharge if it finds that the juvenile has behaved properly and has shown the capability to be a useful member of the community. Otherwise, the juvenile shall be brought before the court for execution of judgement. In which case the juvenile may availed of probation (Sec. 33). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minor shall be credited in the service of his sentence with the full time spent in actual commitment and detention (Sec. 28). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The juvenile who has undergone preventive imprisonment shall be credited in the service of his sentence consisting of deprivation of liberty, with the full time, if he agrees voluntarily in writing to abide by the same or similar disciplinary rules imposed upon convicted prisoners except if he is a recidivist or upon being summoned for execution of sentence, he failed to surrender voluntarily (Sec. 35). 	

IRR of PD 603 (and other pertinent laws and regulations)	Proposed Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law (A.M. No.02-1-18SC) (2002)	Remarks / Gaps Filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A youth offender who was under 21 at the time of conviction shall be committed to the proper penal institution. Whenever practicable, the convicted youth offender shall be segregated from the adult offenders (Sec. 30). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the juvenile has undergone preventive imprisonment for a period equal to or more than the possible maximum imprisonment of the offense charged and his case is not yet terminated, he shall be released immediately without prejudice to the continuation of the trial or proceeding on appeal. Any form of physical restraint imposed on the juvenile including community service and commitment to a rehabilitation center shall be considered preventive imprisonment (Sec.35). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new rule specifically provides for the immediate release of the CICL if he has undergone preventive imprisonment for a period equal to or more than the possible maximum imprisonment of the offense charged even if his case is not yet terminated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the minor has been acquitted or the case against him dismissed or if he has availed of suspended sentence and subsequently released, the records of his case shall be considered as privileged and may not be disclosed to anyone (Sec. 34). • The court shall inform the youthful offender and his parents/guardian in writing and in clear non-technical language regarding the confidentiality of records (Sec. 36). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Family Court motu proprio or on application of a person who has been adjudged a juvenile in conflict with the law, or if still a minor, on motion of his parents or legal guardian, shall upon notice to the prosecution and after hearing, order the sealing of the records if it finds that two years have elapsed since the final discharge of the juvenile after suspension of sentence or probation, or from the date of the closure order and he has no pending case of an offense or a crime involving moral turpitude. Upon entry of the order, the case shall be treated as if it never occurred. All index references shall be deleted and in case of inquiry, all the agencies or offices that dealt with the case shall reply that no record exists with respect to the juvenile concerned. Copies of the order shall be sent to the offices/agencies involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new rule specifically provides for the process of sealing of records of the CICL.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minor shall be protected from proper identification. The name, biographical information or image (by means of still and moving pictures) shall not be made public in connection with the criminal proceedings institutes against him/her (Sec. 20). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Family Court shall take other measures to protect this confidentiality of proceedings including non-disclosure of records to the media, maintenance of separate police blotter for cases involving juveniles in conflict with the law and adoption of system of coding to conceal material information which will lead to the juvenile's identity. Records of juveniles in conflict with the law shall not used in subsequent proceedings or cases involving the same offender as an adult (Sec. 36) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new rule calls for a separate blotter and adoption of a coding system to protect the identity of the child. ○ It also states that the records cannot be used in subsequent proceedings against the same offender.

Annex K – Flowchart of the Juvenile Justice Process



Annex Tables

Table A1.0 Number of Intake by Month: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	23	11.5	25	16.6	9	5.5	57	11.1
February	12	6.0	10	6.6	7	4.3	29	5.6
March	24	12.0	21	13.9	17	10.4	62	12.1
April	12	6.0	13	8.6	15	9.2	40	7.8
May	22	11.0	9	6.0	11	6.7	42	8.2
June	10	5.0	11	7.3	12	7.4	33	6.4
July	24	12.0	9	6.0	11	6.7	44	8.6
August	22	11.0	21	13.9	25	15.3	68	13.2
September	11	5.5	9	6.0	28	17.2	48	9.3
October	12	6.0	8	5.3	17	10.4	37	7.2
November	18	9.0	11	7.3	6	3.7	35	6.8
December	10	5.0	4	2.7	5	3.1	19	3.7
Total	200	100.0	151	100.0	163	100.0	514	100.0
Average	16.7		12.6		13.6		14.3	

Table A1.1 Sex of CICL: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	180	90.0	132	87.4	145	89.0	457	88.9
Female	20	10.0	19	12.6	18	11.0	57	11.1
Total	200	100.0	151	100.0	163	100.0	514	100.0

Table A1.2 Age of CICL: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	47	23.5	51	33.8	47	28.8	145	28.2
16	40	20.0	23	15.2	38	23.3	101	19.7
15	33	16.5	26	17.2	33	20.2	92	17.9
14	28	14.0	22	14.6	20	12.3	70	13.6
13	18	9.0	8	5.3	10	6.1	36	7.0
12	13	6.5	10	6.6	7	4.3	30	5.8
11	8	4.0	3	2.0	3	1.8	14	2.7
10	12	6.0	3	2.0	4	2.5	19	3.7
9	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.4
8	1	0.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.4
6	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.6	3	0.6
Total	200	100.0	151	100.0	163	100.0	514	100.0
Average	14.7		15.0		15.1		14.9	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A1.3 CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mandaue City	175	87.5	97	64.2	56	34.4	328	63.8
Alang-alang	10	5.0	6	4.0	3	1.8	19	3.7
Bakilid	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.8
Banilad	2	1.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	5	1.0
Basak	3	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.2	5	1.0
Cabancalan	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.4
Cambaro	5	2.5	6	4.0	2	1.2	13	2.5
Canduman	5	2.5	4	2.7	3	1.8	12	2.3
Casuntingan	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	0.6
Centro	4	2.0	4	2.7	2	1.2	10	1.9
Cubacob	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.2	3	0.6
Estancia	10	5.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	13	2.5
Guizo	19	9.5	11	7.3	2	1.2	32	6.2
Jagobiao	11	5.5	0	0.0	3	1.8	14	2.7
Labogon	14	7.0	10	6.6	2	1.2	26	5.1
Looc	5	2.5	7	4.6	3	1.8	15	2.9
Maguikay	9	4.5	3	2.0	3	1.8	15	2.9
Mantuyong	35	17.5	11	7.3	6	3.7	52	10.1
Opao	2	1.0	3	2.0	1	0.6	6	1.2
Pacnaan	6	3.0	3	2.0	6	3.7	15	2.9
Pagsabungan	0	0.0	3	2.0	2	1.2	5	1.0
Reclamation Area	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
San Lorenzo	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.2
Sapa-sapa	1	0.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.4
Subangdaku	7	3.5	8	5.3	3	1.8	18	3.5
Super Metro Gaisano	1	0.5	1	0.7	2	1.2	4	0.8
Tabok	5	2.5	3	2.0	1	0.6	9	1.8
Tipolo	5	2.5	1	0.7	5	3.1	11	2.1
Tribunal	2	1.0	4	2.7	0	0.0	6	1.2
Umapad	5	2.5	1	0.7	1	0.6	7	1.4

Continuation... Table A1.3 CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Carreta	1		0		0		1	
Ermita	0		0		1		1	
Lahug	0		0		1		1	
Mabolo	6		0		4		10	
Mambaling	0		0		1		1	
McArthur Blvd.	0		1		0		1	
MJ Cuenco	1		1		1		3	
Pardo	0		1		0		1	
Pasil	1		0		0		1	
T. Padilla	0		1		0		1	
Tejero	0		2		1		3	
Lapulapu City	2	1.0	2	1.3	3	1.8	7	1.4
Consolacion	1	0.5	2	1.3	0	0.0	3	0.6
Cebu Province	7	3.5	3	2.0	3	1.8	13	2.5
Bantayan Island	0		1		0		1	
Borbon	1		0		0		1	
Compostela	1		0		1		2	
Danao	1		1		0		2	
Liloan	2		0		2		4	
Tabuelan	1		0		0		1	
Toledo	1		0		0		1	
Tuburan	0		1		0		1	
Others	5	2.5	41	27.2	92	56.4	138	26.8
Visayas (Bohol)	3		0		0		3	
Mindanao (Pagadian City)	2		0		0		2	
Not specified	0		41		92		133	
Total	200	100.0	151	100.0	163	100.0	514	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A1.4 Offense Committed by CICL: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	58	29.0	63	39.9	42	25.6	163	31.2
Theft	47	23.5	49	31.0	32	19.5	128	24.5
Attempted Theft	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
Qualified Theft	3	1.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.8
Robbery	4	2.0	3	1.9	5	3.0	12	2.3
Attempted Robbery	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.2	4	0.8
PD 532 (Highway Robbery)	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.4
Estafa	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.2
Malicious Mischief	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	0.6
Trespass to Dwelling	1	0.5	5	3.2	0	0.0	6	1.2
Carnapping	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.4
Substance Abuse	98	49.0	54	34.2	92	56.1	244	46.7
PD 1619 (rugby)	81	40.5	53	33.5	80	48.8	214	41.0
PD 6425 (drugs)	17	8.5	1	0.6	12	7.3	30	5.7
Firearms/Weapons	7	3.5	10	6.3	5	3.0	22	4.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	0	0.0	7	4.4	1	0.6	8	1.5
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	7	3.5	3	1.9	3	1.8	13	2.5
RA 3553 (Indian Pana)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.2
Crimes Against Public Morals	22	11.0	14	8.9	12	7.3	48	9.2
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	22	11.0	14	8.9	10	6.1	46	8.8
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	0.4
Crimes Against Person	13	6.5	16	10.1	12	7.3	41	7.9
Direct Assault	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
Grave Oral Defamation	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Physical Injuries	5	2.5	4	2.5	5	3.0	14	2.7
Physical Injuries in re RA 7610	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
Homicide	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
Attempted Murder	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.4
Rape	3	1.5	9	5.7	6	3.7	18	3.4
Attempted Rape	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	0.4
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	0.4
Others	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
City Ordinance 011-091 (anti-littering)	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total	200	100.0	158	100.0	164	100.0	522	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A1.5 CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year: Mandaue City, 1999-2001

Number of Arrests	1999		2000		2001		Within 3 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	161	89.9	141	96.6	150	96.2	404	89.4
Twice	15	8.4	5	3.4	5	3.2	37	8.2
Three times	3	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	9	2.0
Four times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	179	100.0	146	100.0	156	100.0	452	100.0

Table A1.6 Case Status of CICL: Mandaue City Police, 1999-2001

Status of Case	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Closed/Settled	30	15.0	26	17.2	19	11.7	75	14.6
Case Filed	81	40.5	82	54.3	131	80.4	294	57.2
For Filing	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.2
Pending Police Investigation	18	9.0	1	0.7	5	3.1	24	4.7
Referred to Barangay	1	0.5	1	0.7	1	0.6	3	0.6
Referred to DSWD	20	10.0	10	6.6	2	1.2	32	6.2
Referred to NGO (Balay Pasilungan)	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Released (Lapse of Reglamentary Period)	44	22.0	27	17.9	4	2.5	75	14.6
Not Specified	4	2.0	4	2.7	0	0.0	8	1.6
Total	200	100.0	151	100.0	163	100.0	514	100.0

Table A1.7 Diversion of CICL at Mandaue City Police: 1999-2001

Diversion	1999		2000		2001		Total
Intake		200		151		163	514
Cases Settled		30		26		19	75
Percent		15.0		17.2		11.7	14.6

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A2.0 Number of Intake by Month: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	52	22.7	13	5.7	0	0.0	65	9.9
February	22	9.6	21	9.1	21	10.5	64	9.7
March	34	14.8	13	5.7	28	14.0	75	11.4
April	28	12.2	0	0.0	23	11.5	51	7.7
May	10	4.4	11	4.8	15	7.5	36	5.5
June	14	6.1	34	14.8	17	8.5	65	9.9
July	11	4.8	31	13.5	18	9.0	60	9.1
August	9	3.9	38	16.5	24	12.0	71	10.8
September	10	4.4	22	9.6	12	6.0	44	6.7
October	8	3.5	15	6.5	15	7.5	38	5.8
November	16	7.0	10	4.3	5	2.5	31	4.7
December	15	6.6	22	9.6	22	11.0	59	9.0
Total	229	100.0	230	100.0	200	100.0	659	100.0
Average	19.1		20.9		18.2		19.4	

Note: Data not available for the month of April 2000 and January 2001.

Table A2.1 Arresting Officer: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Arresting Officer	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Police	75	31.8	62	24.9	87	41.2	224	32.2
Barangay Tanod	44	18.6	50	20.1	36	17.1	130	18.7
Barangay Captain	0	0.0	6	2.4	0	0.0	6	0.9
Lubas (Lungsod Batok Salaod)	18	7.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	19	2.7
Bantay Bayan	0	0.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	4	0.6
Brgy. Intelligence Network	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	4.7	10	1.4
Security Guard	4	1.7	2	0.8	4	1.9	10	1.4
House Detectives (CI)	32	13.6	39	15.7	12	5.7	83	11.9
Others (MEPZ & PAF Police)	3	1.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.6
Citizen/Complainant	25	10.6	22	8.8	26	12.3	73	10.5
Not specified	35	14.8	63	25.3	35	16.6	133	19.1
Total	236	100.0	249	100.0	211	100.0	696	100.0

Notes: Multiple Response

MEPZ - Mactan Export Processing Zone

PAF - Philippine Air Force

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A2.2 Sex of CICL: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	205	89.5	179	77.8	183	91.5	567	86.0
Female	24	10.5	51	22.2	17	8.5	92	14.0
Total	229	100.0	230	100.0	200	100.0	659	100.0

Table A2.3 Age of CICL: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	48	21.0	49	21.3	33	16.5	130	19.7
16	38	16.6	47	20.4	39	19.5	124	18.8
15	39	17.0	53	23.0	35	17.5	127	19.3
14	31	13.5	31	13.5	23	11.5	85	12.9
13	19	8.3	20	8.7	22	11.0	61	9.3
12	11	4.8	13	5.7	19	9.5	43	6.5
11	15	6.6	3	1.3	15	7.5	33	5.0
10	7	3.1	5	2.2	6	3.0	18	2.7
9	9	3.9	1	0.4	3	1.5	13	2.0
8	3	1.3	0	0.0	4	2.0	7	1.1
7	1	0.4	3	1.3	1	0.5	5	0.8
Not specified	8	3.5	5	2.2	0	0.0	13	2.0
Total	229	100.0	230	100.0	200	100.0	659	100.0
Average	13.8		14.5		14.2		14.2	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A2.4 CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lapu-Lapu City	212	92.6	205	89.1	172	86.0	589	89.4
Agus	6	2.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	7	1.1
Ampalava	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Babag I	1	0.4	8	3.5	4	2.0	13	2.0
Babag II	0	0.0	3	1.3	1	0.5	4	0.6
Bangkal	3	1.3	4	1.7	4	2.0	11	1.7
Basak	14	6.1	35	15.2	14	7.0	63	9.6
Bonifacio St.	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Buaya	1	0.4	5	2.2	2	1.0	8	1.2
Calawisan	8	3.5	5	2.2	0	0.0	13	2.0
Canjulao	3	1.3	2	0.9	6	3.0	11	1.7
Centro Sudtongan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
dela Serna St.	7	3.1	1	0.4	1	0.5	9	1.4
Guba	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Gun-ob	40	17.5	20	8.7	26	13.0	86	13.1
Humay-humay	12	5.2	7	3.0	5	2.5	24	3.6
Ibo	0	0.0	4	1.7	3	1.5	7	1.1
Kawayanan	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	0.3
Kinalumsan	6	2.6	7	3.0	2	1.0	15	2.3
Langub	4	1.7	7	3.0	10	5.0	21	3.2
Looc	7	3.1	13	5.7	8	4.0	28	4.2
Lopez Jaena St.	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.3
Mactan Air Base	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Mangubat St.	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Maribago	6	2.6	3	1.3	2	1.0	11	1.7
Marigondon	8	3.5	3	1.3	0	0.0	11	1.7
Ompad	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
Pajac	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	1.0	4	0.6
Pajo	29	12.7	28	12.2	34	17.0	91	13.8
Poblacion	10	4.4	1	0.4	8	4.0	19	2.9
Public Market	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	0.5
Punta Engaño	0	0.0	5	2.2	3	1.5	8	1.2
Punta, Rizal	0	0.0	4	1.7	1	0.5	5	0.8
Pusok	19	8.3	20	8.7	18	9.0	57	8.7
Reclamation Area	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	4	0.6
S. Osmeña St.	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
Sabang	5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8
San Vicente	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Sangi	6	2.6	3	1.3	6	3.0	15	2.3

Continuation... Table A2.4 CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Suba, Bas-bas	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Timpalok	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Cebu City	2	0.9	2	0.9	4	2.0	8	1.2
Mandaue City	1	0.4	2	0.9	6	3.0	9	1.4
Talisay City	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Cebu Province	8	3.5	13	5.7	8	4.0	29	4.4
Alcoy	2		0		0		2	
Argao	0		0		1		1	
Balamban	1		0		0		1	
Bogo	0		1		0		1	
Consolacion	0		1		0		1	
Cordova	1		6		5		12	
Daan Bantayan	1		2		0		3	
Danao City	1		1		0		2	
Madredijos	1		0		0		1	
Naga	1		1		0		2	
Ronda	0		1		0		1	
Santander	0		0		1		1	
Tuburan	0		0		1		1	
Others	5	2.2	8	3.5	10	5.0	23	3.5
Visayas	1		4		6		11	
Mindanao	2		2		3		7	
Not specified	2		2		1		5	
Total	229	100.0	230	100.0	200	100.0	659	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A2.5 Offense Committed by CICL: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	121	51.7	104	44.6	83	41.1	308	46.0
Theft (shoplifting)	32	13.7	38	16.3	14	6.9	84	12.6
Theft (other forms)	68	29.1	39	16.7	47	23.3	154	23.0
Attempted Theft	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Qualified Theft	6	2.6	8	3.4	2	1.0	16	2.4
Robbery	4	1.7	6	2.6	7	3.5	17	2.5
Attempted Robbery	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.3
Estafa	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Malicious Mischief	4	1.7	3	1.3	3	1.5	10	1.5
Trespass to Dwelling	1	0.4	1	0.4	3	1.5	5	0.7
Vandalism	1	0.4	7	3.0	6	3.0	14	2.1
Carnapping	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
Substance Abuse	64	27.4	73	31.3	91	45.1	228	34.1
PD 1619 (rugby)	57	24.4	71	30.5	89	44.1	217	32.4
PD 6425 (drugs)	7	3.0	2	0.9	2	1.0	11	1.6
Firearms/Weapons	8	3.4	3	1.3	4	2.0	15	2.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.3
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	8	3.4	1	0.4	3	1.5	12	1.8
RA 3553 (Indian Pana)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Crimes Against Public Morals	3	1.3	6	2.6	3	1.5	12	1.8
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	2	0.9	5	2.1	1	0.5	8	1.2
Vagrancy	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.3
Alarm and Scandal	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.3
Crimes Against Person	27	11.5	39	16.7	18	8.9	84	12.6
Slander by Deeds	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Unjust Vexation	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.3
Direct Assault	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Grave Threats	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Stabbing	3	1.3	1	0.4	2	1.0	6	0.9
Physical Injuries	18	7.7	24	10.3	10	5.0	52	7.8
Slight Physical Injuries	3	1.3	4	1.7	1	0.5	8	1.2
Frustrated Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.3
Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Frustrated Murder	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
Attempted Murder	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Rape	0	0.0	3	1.3	1	0.5	4	0.6
Attempted Rape	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3

Continuation...Table A2.5 Offense Committed by Minor Offenders: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Chastity	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.5	5	0.7
Acts of Lasciviousness	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.5	5	0.7
Others	8	3.4	7	3.0	2	1.0	17	2.5
Curfew	8	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.2
Parental Disobedience	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
RA 8550 (illegal fishing)	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	4	0.6
Anti-vending ordinance	0	0.0	3	1.3	0	0.0	3	0.4
Driving w/o license	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Total	234	100.0	233	100.0	202	100.0	669	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A2.6 CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year: Lapulapu City, 1999-2001

Number of arrests	1999		2000		2001		Within 3 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	171	88.1	198	93.8	166	92.2	495	88.6
Twice	18	9.3	8	3.8	9	5.0	42	7.5
Three times	2	1.0	4	1.9	4	2.2	14	2.5
Four times	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.6	5	0.9
Five times	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Six times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Seven times	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	194	100.0	211	100.0	180	100.0	559	100.0

Table A2.7 Case Status of CICL: Lapulapu City Police, 1999-2001

Status of Case	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Case Filed	20	8.7	14	6.1	6	3.0	40	6.1
Settled/Closed	30	13.1	26	11.3	23	11.5	79	12.0
Released	20	8.7	25	10.9	48	24.0	93	14.1
Released on Recognizance	1	0.4	2	0.9	6	3.0	9	1.4
Detained	85	37.1	98	42.6	66	33.0	249	37.8
Bonded	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	4	0.6
At-Large	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.3
For record purposes	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.5
For safekeeping	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5	3	0.5
Pardoned	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.3
Pending Investigation	15	6.6	20	8.7	19	9.5	54	8.2
Referred to Barangay	12	5.2	17	7.4	7	3.5	36	5.5
Referred to DSWD	28	12.2	11	4.8	16	8.0	55	8.3
Stiff Warning	3	1.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.6
Not specified	13	5.7	9	3.9	4	2.0	26	3.9
Total	229	100.0	230	100.0	200	100.0	659	100.0

Table A2.8 Diversion of CICL at Lapulapu City Police: 1999-2001

Diversion	1999		2000 Total		2001		Total	
Intake		229		230		200		659
Cases Settled		30		26		23		79
Percent		13.1		11.3		11.5		12.0
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002								

Table A3.0 Number of Intake by Month: Talisay City Police, 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	0	0.0	1	3.4	4	13.3	5	7.5
February	0	0.0	5	17.2	4	13.3	9	13.4
March	0	0.0	5	17.2	10	33.3	15	22.4
April	0	0.0	2	6.9	4	13.3	6	9.0
May	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	2	3.0
June	1	12.5	2	6.9	6	20.0	9	13.4
July	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	3.0
August	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.5
September	1	12.5	2	6.9	0	0.0	3	4.5
October	0	0.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	3	4.5
November	0	0.0	5	17.2	0	0.0	5	7.5
December	1	12.5	2	6.9	0	0.0	3	4.5
Total	8	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	67	100.0
Average	0.7		2.4		2.5		1.9	

Table A3.1 Sex of CICL: Talisay City Police, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	8	100.0	27	93.1	25	83.3	60	89.6
Female	0	0.0	2	6.9	5	16.7	7	10.4
Total	8	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	67	100.0

Table A3.2 Age of CICL: Talisay City Police, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	2	25.0	5	17.2	10	33.3	17	25.4
16	2	25.0	6	20.7	13	43.3	21	31.3
15	1	12.5	5	17.2	3	10.0	9	13.4
14	0	0.0	4	13.8	2	6.7	6	9.0
13	0	0.0	3	10.3	2	6.7	5	7.5
12	2	25.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	4	6.0
11	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	3.0
10	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	3.0
9	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Total	8	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	67	100.0
Average	14.3		14.4		15.9		15.0	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A3.3 Offense Committed by CICL: Talisay City Police, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	4	50.0	22	73.3	25	80.6	51	73.9
Theft	4	50.0	19	63.3	22	71.0	45	65.2
Robbery	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	3	4.3
PD 532 (highway robbery)	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	2	2.9
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	1.5
Substance Abuse	3	37.5	4	13.3	0	0.0	7	10.1
PD 1619 (rugby)	2	25.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	5	7.2
PD 6425 (drugs)	1	12.5	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	2.9
Firearms/Weapons	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	6.5	3	4.3
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	3.2	2	2.9
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	1.5
Crimes Against Person	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	4	5.8
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	2	2.9
Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	2	2.9
Others	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	4	5.8
Crime in re RA 7610	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	4	5.8
Total	8	100.0	30	100.0	31	100.0	69	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A3.4 CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year: Talisay City Police, 1999-2001

Number of arrests	1999		2000		2001		Within 3 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	8	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	101	100.0
Total	8	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	101	100.0

Table A3.5 Case Status of CICL: Talisay City Police, 1999-2001

Status of Case	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Detained	7	87.5	11	37.9	9	30.0	27	40.3
Dismissed	1	12.5	5	17.2	5	16.7	11	16.4
Pending Police Investigation	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	2	3.0
Referred to DSWD	0	0.0	6	20.7	0	0.0	6	9.0
Bonded	0	0.0	3	10.3	7	23.3	10	14.9
Released (Lapse of Reglementary Period)	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	1.5
Released on Recognizance	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	1.5
Serving Sentence	0	0.0	1	3.4	1	3.3	2	3.0
At-Large	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	1.5
Not specified	0	0.0	2	6.9	4	13.3	6	9.0
Total	8	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	67	100.0

Table A3.6 Diversion of Minors at Talisay City Police: 1999-2001

Diversion	1999		2000		2001		Total	
Intake		8		29		30		67
Cases Settled		1		5		5		11
Percent		12.5		17.2		16.7		16.4

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A4.0 Number of Intake by Month: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	4	8.5	1	2.9	2	5.6	7	6.0
February	4	8.5	6	17.6	3	8.3	13	11.1
March	5	10.6	3	8.8	1	2.8	9	7.7
April	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
May	0	0.0	2	5.9	5	13.9	7	6.0
June	0	0.0	2	5.9	1	2.8	3	2.6
July	2	4.3	3	8.8	2	5.6	7	6.0
August	6	12.8	2	5.9	4	11.1	12	10.3
September	5	10.6	4	11.8	0	0.0	9	7.7
October	2	4.3	4	11.8	5	13.9	11	9.4
November	1	2.1	1	2.9	6	16.7	8	6.8
December	6	12.8	0	0.0	4	11.1	10	8.5
Not specified	12	25.5	6	17.6	3	8.3	21	17.9
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0
Average	4.7		3.1		3.3		3.3	

Table A4.1 Arresting Officer: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Arresting Officer	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Police	7	14.9	15	44.1	9	23.1	31	25.8
Barangay Tanod	13	27.7	2	5.9	9	23.1	24	20.0
Barangay Captain	0	0.0	1	2.9	5	12.8	6	5.0
Public Market Guard	5	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.2
Citizen/Complainant	6	12.8	4	11.8	9	23.1	19	15.8
Parents	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Voluntary Surrender	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Not specified	12	25.5	12	35.3	7	17.9	31	25.8
Total	47	70.2	34	64.7	39	100.0	120	100.0

Note: Multiple Response

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A4.2 Sex of CICL: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	46	97.9	31	91.2	31	86.1	108	92.3
Female	1	2.1	3	8.8	5	13.9	9	7.7
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0

Table A4.3 Age of CICL: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	14	29.8	8	23.5	7	19.4	29	24.8
16	13	27.7	7	20.6	5	13.9	25	21.4
15	7	14.9	8	23.5	3	8.3	18	15.4
14	7	14.9	5	14.7	3	8.3	15	12.8
13	1	2.1	1	2.9	7	19.4	9	7.7
12	3	6.4	3	8.8	7	19.4	13	11.1
11	1	2.1	1	2.9	1	2.8	3	2.6
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	2	1.7
9	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	2.8	2	1.7
8	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0
Average	15.3		14.4		13.9		14.6	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A4.4 CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Consolacion	39	83.0	27	79.4	26	72.2	92	78.6
Cansaga	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	0.9
Casili	5	10.6	1	2.9	3	8.3	9	7.7
Jugan	1	2.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Lamac	1	2.1	3	8.8	1	2.8	5	4.3
Lumbang	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	0.9
Nangka	11	23.4	1	2.9	0	0.0	12	10.3
Pitogo	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Poblacion Occidental	8	17.0	3	8.8	3	8.3	14	12.0
Poblacion Oriental	0	0.0	2	5.9	2	5.6	4	3.4
Pulpogan	10	21.3	9	26.5	13	36.1	32	27.4
Sac-Sac	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Tayud	1	2.1	2	5.9	1	2.8	4	3.4
Tilhaong	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Tugbongan	2	4.3	1	2.9	1	2.8	4	3.4
Cebu City	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	2.8	2	1.7
Mandaue City	6	12.8	2	5.9	4	11.1	12	10.3
Casili	0		0		2		2	
Jagobiao	3		2		0		5	
Labogon	0		0		2		2	
Pagsabungan	1		0		0		1	
Subangdaku	1		0		0		1	
Umapad	1		0		0		1	
Cebu Province	1	2.1	3	8.8	5	13.9	9	7.7
Bogo	0		0		1		1	
Borbon	0		0		1		1	
Danao	0		1		0		1	
Liloan	1		1		1		3	
Malabuyoc	0		1		0		1	
Tabogon	0		0		1		1	
Tuburan	0		0		1		1	
Talisay City	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Mindanao	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A4.5 Offense Committed by CICL: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	15	31.9	18	52.9	27	75.0	60	51.3
Theft	13	27.7	7	20.6	20	55.6	40	34.2
Attempted Theft	0	0.0	3	8.8	1	2.8	4	3.4
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	2	1.7
Robbery	0	0.0	4	11.8	2	5.6	6	5.1
Attempted Robbery	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	0.9
Malicious Mischief	2	4.3	1	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.6
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	2	5.9	1	2.8	3	2.6
Carnapping	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Substance Abuse	20	42.6	3	8.8	3	8.3	26	22.2
PD 1619 (rugby)	18	38.3	1	2.9	3	8.3	22	18.8
PD 6425 (drugs)	2	4.3	2	5.9	0	0.0	4	3.4
Firearms/Weapons	3	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6
BP Blg. 6 (Concealing of Deadly Weapon/s)	3	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6
Crimes Against Public Morals	1	2.1	2	5.9	2	5.6	5	4.3
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Vagrancy	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	5.6	3	2.6
Crimes Against Person	6	12.8	9	26.5	4	11.1	19	16.2
Grave Threat	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Grave Oral Defamation	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	0.9
Physical Injuries	3	6.4	7	20.6	1	2.8	11	9.4
Disobedience to a Person in Authority	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	0.9
Rape	1	2.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Attempted Rape	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	2.8	2	1.7
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Others	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
RA 8550 (illegal fishing)	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Vandalism	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A4.6 CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Number of arrests	1999		2000		2001		Within 3 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	41	93.2	34	100.0	32	94.1	101	92.7
Twice	3	6.8	0	0.0	2	5.9	8	7.3
Total	44	100.0	34	100.0	34	100.0	109	100.0

Table A4.7 Case Status of CICL: Consolacion Police, 1999-2001

Status of Case	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Filed	21	44.7	3	8.8	0	0.0	24	20.5
Closed/Settled	9	19.1	12	35.3	15	41.7	36	30.8
Under Police Investigation	3	6.4	0	0.0	1	2.8	4	3.4
At-Large	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Detained	7	14.9	6	17.6	6	16.7	19	16.2
Referred to Barangay	3	6.4	4	11.8	2	5.6	9	7.7
Released (Fined)	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Released (Lapse of Reglamentary Period)	1	2.1	2	5.9	12	33.3	15	12.8
Not Specified	3	6.4	4	11.8	0	0.0	7	6.0
Total	47	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0	117	100.0

Table A4.8 Diversion of CICL at Consolacion Police: 1999-2001

Diversion	1999		2000 Total		2001		Total	
Intake		47		34		36		117
Cases Settled		9		12		15		36
Percent		19.1		35.3		41.7		30.8

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A5.0 CICL by Sex by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	337	96.3	361	94.5	550	97.3	1248	96.2
Female	13	3.7	21	5.5	15	2.7	49	3.8
Total	350	100.0	382	100.0	565	100.0	1297	100.0

Table A5.1 CICL by Age by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	148	42.3	133	34.8	180	31.9	461	35.5
16	93	26.6	105	27.5	154	27.3	352	27.1
15	47	13.4	68	17.8	115	20.4	230	17.7
14	26	7.4	32	8.4	72	12.7	130	10.0
13	14	4.0	26	6.8	25	4.4	65	5.0
12	6	1.7	10	2.6	10	1.8	26	2.0
11	2	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.9	7	0.5
10	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.5	4	0.3
Not specified	14	4.0	7	1.8	1	0.2	22	1.7
Total	350	100.0	382	100.0	565	100.0	1297	100.0
Average	15.3		15.4		15.6		15.4	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A5.2 CICL by Area of Residence by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cebu City	313	89.4	343	89.8	518	91.7	1174	90.5
North District	173	49.4	183	47.9	290	51.3	646	49.8
Apas	2	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.4	5	0.4
Banilad	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.2	3	0.2
Busay	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.2
Camputhaw	3	0.9	3	0.8	5	0.9	11	0.8
Capitol Site	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Carreta	3	0.9	6	1.6	13	2.3	22	1.7
Day-as	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.9	5	0.4
Ermita	24	6.9	51	13.4	109	19.3	184	14.2
Hipodromo	3	0.9	1	0.3	5	0.9	9	0.7
Jakosalem	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Kalubihan	2	0.6	6	1.6	5	0.9	13	1.0
Kamagayan	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2
Lahug	13	3.7	12	3.1	6	1.1	31	2.4
Lorega	11	3.1	11	2.9	9	1.6	31	2.4
Luz	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.2
Mabolo	6	1.7	9	2.4	11	1.9	26	2.0
Malubog	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
MJ Cuenco Ave.	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
North Reclamation Area	13	3.7	12	3.1	15	2.7	40	3.1
Oppra	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.4	3	0.2
Pahina Central	5	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.4	7	0.5
Panganiban	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Parian	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Port Area	12	3.4	14	3.7	16	2.8	42	3.2
Ramos	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Sambag I	6	1.7	4	1.0	2	0.4	12	0.9
Sambag II	3	0.9	2	0.5	6	1.1	11	0.8
San Roque	18	5.1	20	5.2	30	5.3	68	5.2
Sto Niño	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	3	0.2
T. Padilla	16	4.6	9	2.4	14	2.5	39	3.0
Talamban	5	1.4	1	0.3	6	1.1	12	0.9
Tejero	11	3.1	10	2.6	18	3.2	39	3.0
Tinago	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zapatera	4	1.1	6	1.6	2	0.4	12	0.9
South District	140	40.0	160	41.9	228	40.4	528	40.7

Continuation... Table A5.2 CICA by Area of Residence by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Banawa	4	1.1	7	1.8	7	1.2	18	1.4
Basak Pardo	3	0.9	3	0.8	2	0.4	8	0.6
Basak San Nicolas	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
Bonbon	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2
Buhisan	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.5	4	0.3
Calamba	7	2.0	5	1.3	9	1.6	21	1.6
Duljo Fatima	4	1.1	10	2.6	28	5.0	42	3.2
Guadalupe	6	1.7	2	0.5	11	1.9	19	1.5
Inayawan	9	2.6	6	1.6	1	0.2	16	1.2
Labangon	25	7.1	25	6.5	20	3.5	70	5.4
Mambaling	12	3.4	16	4.2	41	7.3	69	5.3
N. Bacalso Ave.	3	0.9	3	0.8	5	0.9	11	0.8
Pardo	15	4.3	14	3.7	26	4.6	55	4.2
Pasil	25	7.1	35	9.2	26	4.6	86	6.6
Punta Princesa	3	0.9	0	0.0	6	1.1	9	0.7
San Nicolas	3	0.9	16	4.2	19	3.4	38	2.9
Sawang Calero	6	1.7	9	2.4	6	1.1	21	1.6
Tisa	4	1.1	3	0.8	11	1.9	18	1.4
V. Rama	10	2.9	5	1.3	4	0.7	19	1.5
Mandaue City	10	2.9	6	1.6	10	1.8	26	2.0
Lapulapu City	2	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.4	6	0.5
Talisay City	7	2.0	2	0.5	5	0.9	14	1.1
Cebu Province	8	2.3	17	4.5	21	3.7	46	3.5
North	3		6		6		15	
South	5		11		15		31	
Others	10	2.9	12	3.1	9	1.6	31	2.4
Visayas	4		5		6		15	
Mindanao	4		5		1		10	
Not Specified	2		2		2		6	
Total	350	100.0	382	100.0	565	100.0	1297	100.0

Note: Data not available for April 2000 and September 2001

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A5.3 CICL by Month of Admission by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	29	8.3	36	9.4	32	5.7	97	7.5
February	88	25.1	30	7.9	28	5.0	146	11.3
March	18	5.1	41	10.7	69	12.2	128	9.9
April	32	9.1	*	*	65	11.5	97	7.5
May	23	6.6	42	11.0	42	7.4	107	8.3
June	18	5.1	49	12.8	32	5.7	99	7.6
July	17	4.9	34	8.9	36	6.4	87	6.7
August	26	7.4	25	6.5	56	9.9	107	8.3
September	24	6.9	33	8.6	*	*	57	4.4
October	16	4.6	53	13.9	63	11.2	132	10.2
November	29	8.3	18	4.7	56	9.9	103	7.9
December	30	8.6	21	5.5	86	15.2	137	10.6
Total	350	100.0	382	100.0	565	100.0	1297	100.0

Note: * Data not available

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A5.4 Offense Committed by CICL by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	203	57.8	192	49.7	283	50.1	678	52.1
Theft	120	34.2	145	37.6	193	34.2	458	35.2
Robbery	70	19.9	37	9.6	85	15.0	192	14.7
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	3	0.9	3	0.8	2	0.4	8	0.6
Robbery w/ Homicide	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Attempted Robbery	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2
Attd. Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Estafa	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
RA 6539 (Anti-Carnapping Law of 1972)	2	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.2
Simple Imprudence r.t. Damage of Prop.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Malicious Mischief	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	3	0.8	2	0.4	5	0.4
Substance Abuse	104	29.6	137	35.5	216	38.2	457	35.1
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	19	5.4	44	11.4	96	17.0	159	12.2
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	85	24.2	93	24.1	120	21.2	298	22.9
Firearms/Weapons	18	5.1	32	8.3	44	7.8	94	7.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	4	1.1	5	1.3	11	1.9	20	1.5

Continuation... Table A5.4 Offense Committed by CICL by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Comelec Res. No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	12	3.4	27	7.0	31	5.5	70	5.4
Crimes Against Public Morals	4	1.1	9	2.3	11	1.9	24	1.8
Vagrancy	1	0.3	5	1.3	10	1.8	16	1.2
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	3	0.9	4	1.0	1	0.2	8	0.6
Crimes Against Person	19	5.4	16	4.1	10	1.8	45	3.5
Physical Injuries	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Direct Assault	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2
Resistance & Disobedience to PA	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Homicide	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.4	4	0.3
Frustrated Homicide	2	0.6	1	0.3	3	0.5	6	0.5
Attempted Homicide	2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.3
Murder	4	1.1	3	0.8	2	0.4	9	0.7
Frustrated Murder	3	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.3
Attempted Murder	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2
Frustrated Parricide	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Rape	6	1.7	2	0.5	1	0.2	9	0.7
Rape w/ Homicide	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Others	3	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.3
Kidnapping/Serious Illegal Detention	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.2
RA 8550 (Fisheries Code)	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Not Specified	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	351	100.0	386	100.0	565	100.0	1302	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A5.5 CICL Frequency of Detention of CICL by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Frequency	1999		2000		2001		Total		within 3 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	321	95.8	314	90.8	416	86.8	1051	90.6	879	84.0
Twice	13	3.9	29	8.4	47	9.8	89	7.7	117	11.2
Three times	1	0.3	2	0.6	11	2.3	14	1.2	31	3.0
Four times	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.6	4	0.3	10	1.0
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2	9	0.9
Six times*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	335	100.0	346	100.0	479	100.0	1160	100.0	1047	100.0

Note: Highest is six (6) times {rugby (1); theft (2); and robbery (3)}

Table A5.6 Duration of Detention of CICL by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Period	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	236	67.4	279	73.0	478	84.6	993	76.6
4-6 months	52	14.9	45	11.8	65	11.5	162	12.5
7-9 months	23	6.6	29	7.6	13	2.3	65	5.0
10-12 months	11	3.1	13	3.4	9	1.6	33	2.5
13-18 months	11	3.1	10	2.6	0	0.0	21	1.6
19-24 months	7	2.0	6	1.6	0	0.0	13	1.0
>2 years and above	10	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.8
Total	350	100.0	382	100.0	565	100.0	1297	100.0
Average	4.5		3.5		2.2		3.2	

Note: Highest is 35 months with 3 minors (1 rape; 2 frustrated murder).

Table A5.7 Status of CICL by Year: BBRC Cebu City, 1999-2001

Status	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Detained Pending Trial	326	93.1	359	94.0	533	94.3	1218	93.9
Insular Sentence	3	0.9	3	0.8	1	0.2	7	0.5
City Sentence	20	5.7	17	4.5	30	5.3	67	5.2
Reprimanded	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Suspended Sentence	0	0.0	3	0.8	1	0.2	4	0.3
Total	350	100.0	382	100.0	565	100.0	1297	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.0 CICL by Sex by Year: Mandaue City Jail, 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	28	93.3	58	92.1	87	83.7	173	87.8
Female	2	6.7	5	7.9	17	16.3	24	12.2
Total	30	100.0	63	100.0	104	100.0	197	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.1 CICL by Age by Year: Mandaue City Jail, 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	6	20.0	16	25.4	32	30.8	54	27.4
16	4	13.3	15	23.8	26	25.0	45	22.8
15	5	16.7	12	19.0	22	21.2	39	19.8
14	9	30.0	4	6.4	18	17.3	31	15.7
13	3	10.0	4	6.4	1	1.0	8	4.1
12	2	6.7	4	6.4	2	1.9	8	4.1
11	1	3.3	4	6.4	1	1.0	6	3.0
10	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	1.9	3	1.5
9	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	1.0
8	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	30	100.0	63	100.0	104	100.0	197	100.0
Average	14.7		14.7		15.5		15.1	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.2 Currently Detained CICL by Area of Residence: Mandaue City Jail, December 2001

Area	No.	%
Mandaue City	13	68.4
Alang-Alang	2	10.5
Banilad	1	5.3
Cabancalan	1	5.3
Doña Rosario	1	5.3
Guizo	2	10.5
Labangon	1	5.3
Labogon	1	5.3
Mantuyong	1	5.3
Pagsabungan	1	5.3
Tipolo	1	5.3
Tribunal	1	5.3
Cebu City	3	15.8
Lapulapu City	1	5.3
Others	2	10.5
Bohol	1	5.3
Mindanao	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

Note: Data not available for released CICL
Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.3 CICL by Month of Admission by Year: Mandaue City Jail 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	1	3.3	6	9.5	9	8.7	16	8.1
February	0	0.0	4	6.4	6	5.8	10	5.1
March	4	13.3	6	9.5	5	4.8	15	7.6
April	0	0.0	3	4.8	7	6.7	10	5.1
May	1	3.3	13	20.6	7	6.7	21	10.7
June	4	13.3	1	1.6	8	7.7	13	6.6
July	3	10.0	7	11.1	5	4.8	15	7.6
August	3	10.0	5	7.9	8	7.7	16	8.1
September	6	20.0	4	6.4	10	9.6	20	10.2
October	4	13.3	2	3.2	14	13.5	20	10.2
November	4	13.3	1	1.6	6	5.8	11	5.6
December	0	0.0	11	17.5	19	18.3	30	15.2
Total	30	100.0	63	100.0	104	100.0	197	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.4 Offense Committed by CICL by Year: Mandaue City Jail 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	11	36.7	21	32.8	49	46.2	81	40.5
Theft	8	26.7	13	20.3	40	37.7	61	30.5
Qualified Theft	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	3	1.5
Robbery	1	3.3	4	6.3	5	4.7	10	5.0
Estafa	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.9	2	1.0
Carnapping	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.9	2	1.0
Malicious Mischief	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.9	2	1.0
Substance Abuse	16	53.3	29	45.3	42	39.6	87	43.5
PD 1619 (rugby)	11	36.7	23	35.9	34	32.1	68	34.0
RA 6425 (drugs)	5	16.7	6	9.4	8	7.5	19	9.5
Firearms/Weapons	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.8	5	2.5
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.5
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	1	3.3	0	0.0	3	2.8	4	2.0
Crimes Against Person	0	0.0	13	20.3	8	7.5	21	10.5
Murder	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.9	2	1.0
Frustrated Murder	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Attempted Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.5
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	3	4.7	0	0.0	3	1.5
Rape	0	0.0	3	4.7	6	5.7	9	4.5
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	0.0	5	7.8	0	0.0	5	2.5
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.5
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.5
Crimes Against Public Morals	2	6.7	1	1.6	2	1.9	5	2.5
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	2	6.7	1	1.6	2	1.9	5	2.5
Total	30	100.0	64	100.0	106	100.0	200	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.5 Frequency of Detention of CICL by Year: Mandaue City Jail 1999-2001

Frequency	1999		2000		2001		Total		within 3 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	30	100.0	61	98.4	96	96.0	187	97.4	172	93.5
Twice	0	0.0	1	1.6	4	4.0	5	2.6	11	6.0
Three times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	30	100.0	62	100.0	100	100.0	192	100.0	184	100.0

Table A6.6 Duration of Detention CICL by Year: Mandaue City Jail 1999-2001

Period	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	24	80.0	43	68.3	61	58.7	128	65.0
4-6 months	4	13.3	9	14.3	25	24.0	38	19.3
7-9 months	2	6.7	3	4.8	10	9.6	15	7.6
10-12 months	0	0.0	1	1.6	4	3.8	5	2.5
13-18 months	0	0.0	3	4.8	2	1.9	5	2.5
19-24 months	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	1.9	3	1.5
>2 years and above	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	3	1.5
Total	30	100.0	63	100.0	104	100.0	197	100.0
Average	2.3		6.9		3.9		4.6	

Note: Highest is 6 years in year 2000 (3 minors for the crime of rape, detained since 1994).

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A6.7 Status of CICL by Year: Mandaue City Jail, 1999-2001

Status	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acquitted	0	0.0	3	4.8	1	1.0	4	2.0
Case Dismissed	0	0.0	4	6.4	31	29.8	35	17.8
City Sentence	0	0.0	1	1.6	4	3.8	5	2.5
Fully Served	2	6.7	11	17.5	15	14.4	28	14.2
Paid Fine	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Pending Trial/Still Detained	0	0.0	1	1.6	13	12.5	14	7.1
Provisionally Dismissed	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.9	3	1.5
Released on Bail	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	2.9	6	3.0
Released on Probation	1	3.3	2	3.2	0	0.0	3	1.5
Released on Recognizance	15	50.0	16	25.4	23	22.1	54	27.4
Suspended Sentence	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	3	1.5
Transferred to Balay Pasilungan	4	13.3	11	17.5	7	6.7	22	11.2
Transferred to DSWD	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	1.0	3	1.5
Transferred to HOPE	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Transferred to RRCY	4	13.3	7	11.1	4	3.8	15	7.6
Total	30	100.0	63	100.0	104	100.0	197	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A7.0 CICL by Sex by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	18	94.7	26	81.3	14	93.3	58	87.9
Female	1	5.3	6	18.8	1	6.7	8	12.1
Total	19	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	66	100.0

Table A7.1 CICL by Age by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18*	2	10.5	1	3.1	0	0.0	3	4.5
17	2	10.5	8	25.0	7	46.7	17	25.8
16	8	42.1	9	28.1	4	26.7	21	31.8
15	3	15.8	5	15.6	3	20.0	11	16.7
14	3	15.8	3	9.4	1	6.7	7	10.6
13	1	5.3	4	12.5	0	0.0	5	7.6
12	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	1.5
10	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	1.5
Total	19	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	66	100.0
Average	15.7		15.3		16.1		15.6	

Note: *still minor at the time of the arrest

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A7.2 CICL by Area of Residence by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lapulapu City	18	94.7	25	78.1	13	86.7	56	84.8
Abuno	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Babag	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	1.5
Bangkal	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Basak	1	5.3	8	25.0	0	0.0	9	13.6
Calawisan	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	6.7	2	3.0
Canlaon	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Dimataga	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	1.5
Gun-ob	6	31.6	1	3.1	1	6.7	8	12.1
Humay-humay	1	5.3	1	3.1	1	6.7	3	4.5
Ibabao	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0
Ibo	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0	2	3.0
Langub	2	10.5	2	6.3	0	0.0	4	6.1
Looc	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	1.5
Marigondon	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	1.5
Ompad	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	1.5
Pajo	1	5.3	4	12.5	3	20.0	8	12.1
Punta, Rizal	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0	2	3.0
Pusok	1	5.3	1	3.1	1	6.7	3	4.5
Soong, Mactan	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	3	4.5
Sta. Rosa	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	1.5
Suba	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Cebu City	1	5.3	5	15.6	1	6.7	7	10.6
Agsungot	0		1		0		1	
Carbon (Ermita)	0		0		1		1	
North Reclamation Area	1		4		0		5	
Others	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	6.7	3	4.5
Bohol	0		1		0		1	
Tabunok, Talisay City	0		0		1		1	
Toledo City	0		1		0		1	
Total	19	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	66	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A7.3 CICL by Year of Admission: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Year	No.	%
1999	19	28.8
2000	32	48.5
2001	15	22.7
Total	66	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A7.4 Offense Committed by CICL by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	11	57.9	18	54.5	6	40.0	35	52.2
Theft	7	36.8	9	27.3	5	33.3	21	31.3
Robbery	2	10.5	8	24.2	0	0.0	10	14.9
Robbery w/ Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	1.5
Malicious Mischief	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Carnapping	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0
Substance Abuse	6	31.6	9	27.3	4	26.7	19	28.4
PD 1619 (rugby)	1	5.3	9	27.3	1	6.7	11	16.4
RA 6425 (drugs)	5	26.3	0	0.0	3	20.0	8	11.9
Crimes Against Person	2	10.5	4	12.1	5	33.3	11	16.4
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	1.5
Frustrated Homicide	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Attempted Homicide	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Murder	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Frustrated Murder	0	0.0	1	3.0	2	13.3	3	4.5
Rape	1	5.3	1	3.0	2	13.3	4	6.0
Firearms/Weapons	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	3.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	3.0
Total	19	100.0	33	100.0	15	100.0	67	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A7.5 Frequency of Detention of CICL by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Frequency	1999		2000		2001		Total		within 3 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	19	100.0	26	89.7	13	92.9	58	93.5	56	91.8
Twice	0	0.0	3	10.3	1	7.1	4	6.5	5	8.2
Total	19	100.0	29	100.0	14	100.0	62	100.0	61	100.0

Table A7.6 Duration of Detention of CICL by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Period	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	14	73.7	29	90.6	8	53.3	51	77.3
4-6 months	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	26.7	4	6.1
7-9 months	3	15.8	1	3.1	2	13.3	6	9.1
10-12 months	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	3.0
13-18 months	1	5.3	2	6.3	0	0.0	3	4.5
Total	19	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	66	100.0
Average	3.9		2.3		3.9		3.1	

Note: Highest is 15 months with 2 minors for robbery and violation of PD 1619.

Table A7.7 Status of CICL by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Status	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Detained/Pending Trial	14	73.7	29	90.6	12	80.0	55	83.3
Released on Recognizance	1	5.3	1	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.0
Transferred to RRCY	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	1.5
Serving Sentence	1	5.3	1	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.0
Bonded	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Suspended Sentence	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	3.0
Sentence Served	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	6.7	2	3.0
Referred to DSWD	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Total	19	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	66	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A7.8 Educational Attainment of CICL by Year: Lapulapu City Jail 1999-2001

Highest Educational Attainment	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
High School Level	9	47.4	14	43.8	6	40.0	29	43.9
4th Year	3	15.8	1	3.1	0	0.0	4	6.1
3rd Year	1	5.3	1	3.1	2	13.3	4	6.1
2nd Year	1	5.3	8	25.0	1	6.7	10	15.2
1st Year	4	21.1	4	12.5	3	20.0	11	16.7
Elementary Level	9	47.4	18	56.3	9	60.0	36	54.5
Grade 6	5	26.3	7	21.9	3	20.0	15	22.7
Grade 5	1	5.3	1	3.1	4	26.7	6	9.1
Grade 4	0	0.0	3	9.4	1	6.7	4	6.1
Grade 3	1	5.3	3	9.4	1	6.7	5	7.6
Grade 2	1	5.3	4	12.5	0	0.0	5	7.6
Grade 1	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
No grade completed	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Total	19	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	66	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A8.0 CICL by Sex by Year: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	23	100.0	27	90.0	49	84.5	99	89.2
Female	0	0.0	3	10.0	9	15.5	12	10.8
Total	23	100.0	30	100.0	58	100.0	111	100.0

Table A8.1 CICL by Age by Year: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	6	26.1	6	20.0	18	31.0	30	27.0
16	5	21.7	5	16.7	22	37.9	32	28.8
15	5	21.7	7	23.3	8	13.8	20	18.0
14	3	13.0	5	16.7	4	6.9	12	10.8
13	1	4.3	3	10.0	3	5.2	7	6.3
12	1	4.3	3	10.0	1	1.7	5	4.5
11	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
10	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.9
9	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	2	1.8
Total	23	100.0	30	100.0	58	100.0	111	100.0
Average	15.0		14.7		15.3		15.1	

Table A8.2 CICL by Year of Admission: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Year	No.	%
1999	23	20.7
2000	30	27.0
2001	58	52.3
Total	111	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A8.3 Offence Committed by CICL by Year: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	6	26.1	26	86.7	48	80.0	80	70.8
Theft	6	26.1	24	80.0	40	66.7	70	61.9
Robbery	0	0.0	1	3.3	4	6.7	5	4.4
Attempted Robbery	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.9
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	1.8
RA 7832 (electric wire-tapping)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Substance Abuse	12	52.2	4	13.3	0	0.0	16	14.2
PD 1619 (rugby)	9	39.1	3	10.0	0	0.0	12	10.6
RA 6425 (drugs)	3	13.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.5
Firearms/Weapons	1	4.3	0	0.0	2	3.3	3	2.7
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
PD 1866 (high powered firearm/s)	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Crimes Against Person	3	13.0	0	0.0	8	13.3	11	9.7
Slight Physical Injuries	3	13.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	5	4.4
Grave Threats	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Direct Assault	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Frustrated Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	1.8
Frustrated Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.9
Crimes Against Public Morals	1	4.3	0	0.0	2	3.3	3	2.7
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	1.8
Total	23	100.0	30	100.0	60	100.0	113	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A8.4 Frequency of Detention of CICL by Year: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Frequency	1999		2000		2001		Total		within 3 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	21	95.5	30	100.0	54	96.4	105	97.2	90	90.9
Twice	1	4.5	0	0.0	2	3.6	3	2.8	7	7.1
Three times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Four times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	22	100.0	30	100.0	56	100.0	108	100.0	99	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A8.5 Duration of Detention of CICL by Year: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Period	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	13	56.5	20	66.7	22	37.9	55	49.6
4-6 months	1	4.3	5	16.7	3	5.2	9	8.1
7-9 months	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7
10-12 months	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	3	2.7
Not specified	6	26.1	2	6.7	33	56.9	41	36.9
Total	23	100.0	30	100.0	58	100.0	111	100.0
Average	2.7		3.2		2.0		2.7	

Note: Highest is 1 year with 1 minor for theft.

Table A8.6 Status of CICL by Year: Talisay City Jail 1999-2001

Status	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bonded	1	4.3	2	6.7	3	5.2	6	5.4
Dismissed	0	0.0	10	33.3	7	12.1	17	15.3
Remanded	4	17.4	14	46.7	11	19.0	29	26.1
Returnee	1	4.3	0	0.0	3	5.2	4	3.6
Served Sentence	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	2	1.8
Serving Sentence	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	1.7	2	1.8
Not specified	17	73.9	3	10.0	31	53.4	51	45.9
Total	23	100.0	30	100.0	58	100.0	111	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A9.0 CICL by Sex by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Sex	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0
Female	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0

Note: Data not available for 1999

Table A9.1 CICL by Age by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Age	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	8	34.8	3	30.0	11	33.3
16	9	39.1	3	30.0	12	36.4
15	4	17.4	2	20.0	6	18.2
14	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
13	1	4.3	1	10.0	2	6.1
12	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	3.0
Total	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0
Average	16.0		15.4		15.8	

Note: Data not available for 1999

Table A9.2 CICL by Month of Admission by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Month	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	9	39.1	0	0.0	9	27.3
February	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
March	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
April	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	9.1
May	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	6.1
June	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
July	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	3.0
August	5	21.7	1	10.0	6	18.2
September	2	8.7	2	20.0	4	12.1
October	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	6.1
November	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
December	3	13.0	1	10.0	4	12.1
Total	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0

Note: Data not available for 1999

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A9.3 Offence Committed by CICL by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Offense Committed	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	9	39.1	7	63.6	16	47.1
Theft	5	21.7	4	36.4	9	26.5
Robbery	2	8.7	1	9.1	3	8.8
Attempted Robbery	2	8.7	2	18.2	4	11.8
Substance Abuse	13	56.5	3	27.3	16	47.1
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	12	52.2	2	18.2	14	41.2
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	1	4.3	1	9.1	2	5.9
Crimes Against Person	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	2.9
Rape	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	2.9
Not Specified	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.9
Total	23	100.0	11	100.0	34	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data not available for 1999

Table A9.4 Frequency of Detention of CICL by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Frequency	2000		2001		Total		within 2 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	21	95.5	10	100.0	31	96.9	27	90.0
Twice	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	3.1	3	10.0
Total	22	100.0	10	100.0	32	100.0	30	100.0

Note: Data not available for 1999

Table A9.5 Duration of Detention of CICL by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Period	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	13	56.5	6	60.0	19	57.6
4-6 months	4	17.4	4	40.0	8	24.2
7-9 months	4	17.4	0	0.0	4	12.1
10-12 months	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-18 months	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	6.1
Total	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0
Average	4.5		3.0		4.0	

Note: Highest is 15 months with 1 minor for theft.

Data not available for 1999

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A9.6 Status of CICL by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Status	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Released on Recognizance	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	9.1
Pending/Awaiting Trial	4	17.4	7	70.0	11	33.3
Serving Sentence	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	9.1
Sentenced Served	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	9.1
Bonded	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remanded to Balay Pasilungan	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
Dismissed	5	21.7	2	20.0	7	21.2
Remanded	3	13.0	1	10.0	4	12.1
Total	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0

Note: Data not available for 1999

Table A9.7 Educational Attainment of CICL by Year: Consolacion Municipal Jail 2000-2001

Highest Educational Attainment	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
High School Level	6	26.1	0	0.0	6	18.2
4th Year	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
3rd Year	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
1st Year	4	17.4	0	0.0	4	12.1
Elementary Level	16	69.6	10	100.0	26	78.8
Grade 6	4	17.4	3	30.0	7	21.2
Grade 5	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	6.1
Grade 4	5	21.7	1	10.0	6	18.2
Grade 3	2	8.7	5	50.0	7	21.2
Grade 2	2	8.7	1	10.0	3	9.1
Grade 1	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
No grade completed	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.0
Total	23	100.0	10	100.0	33	100.0

Note: Data not available for 1999

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A10.0 CICL by Sex by Year: CPDRC 1999-2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	46	100.0	30	100.0	39	95.1	115	98.3
Female	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	1.7
Total	46	100	30	100	41	100	117	100

Table A10.1 Place where case was filed against CICL: CPDRC 1999-2001

Place	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cebu Province	33	71.7	21	70.0	22	53.7	76	65.0
North District	15	32.6	5	16.7	11	26.8	31	26.5
Bogo	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Carmen	1	2.2	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Catmon	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Consolacion	3	6.5	0	0.0	2	4.9	5	4.3
Daan Bantayan	1	2.2	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Lilo-an	4	8.7	1	3.3	4	9.8	9	7.7
Medellin	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.9
San Francisco, Camotes Is.	2	4.3	1	3.3	1	2.4	4	3.4
San Remegio	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Tabuelan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.9
Tuburan	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	1.7
Tudela, Camotes Is.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.9
South District	18	39.1	16	53.3	11	26.8	45	38.5
Alcoy	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.3	3	2.6
Alegria	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Badian	1	2.2	1	3.3	1	2.4	3	2.6
Balamban	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	1.7
Barili	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	2.4	2	1.7
Boljoon	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Carcar	3	6.5	5	16.7	1	2.4	9	7.7
Compostela	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	5	4.3
Cordova	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.9
Dalaguete	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Minglanilla	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Moalboal	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.9
Naga	4	8.7	2	6.7	1	2.4	7	6.0
San Fernando	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Sibonga	2	4.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	3	2.6
Sogod	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	4.9	4	3.4
Talisay City	13	28.3	9	30.0	19	46.3	41	35.0
Total	46	100.0	30	100.0	41	100.0	117	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A10.2 CICL by Month of Admission by Year: CPDRC 1999-2001

Month	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	1	2.2	6	20.0	5	12.2	12	10.3
February	4	8.7	1	3.3	3	7.3	8	6.8
March	6	13.0	3	10.0	2	4.9	11	9.4
April	3	6.5	3	10.0	0	0.0	6	5.1
May	2	4.3	2	6.7	6	14.6	10	8.5
June	2	4.3	0	0.0	5	12.2	7	6.0
July	1	2.2	1	3.3	10	24.4	12	10.3
August	1	2.2	3	10.0	3	7.3	7	6.0
September	7	15.2	5	16.7	0	0.0	12	10.3
October	13	28.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	15	12.8
November	3	6.5	1	3.3	4	9.8	8	6.8
December	3	6.5	3	10.0	3	7.3	9	7.7
Total	46	100.0	30	100.0	41	100.0	117	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A10.3 Offence Committed by CICL by Year: CPDRC, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	17	34.7	16	53.3	32	78.0	65	54.2
Theft	3	6.1	6	20.0	17	41.5	26	21.7
Qualified Theft	1	2.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Attempted Theft	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8
Robbery	7	14.3	4	13.3	12	29.3	23	19.2
Robbery with Homicide	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	5	10.2	2	6.7	2	4.9	9	7.5
Trespass to Dwelling	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8
PD 198 (RA 804; Water Crisis Act)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.8
Attempted Arson	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8
Substance Abuse	5	10.2	7	23.3	2	4.9	14	11.7
PD 1619 (rugby)	2	4.1	2	6.7	0	0.0	4	3.3
RA 6425 (drugs)	3	6.1	5	16.7	2	4.9	10	8.3
Firearms/Weapons	3	6.1	0	0.0	2	4.9	5	4.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	1.7
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Comelec Resolution No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.8
Crimes Against Person	23	46.9	6	20.0	5	12.2	34	28.3
Homicide	3	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.5
Frustrated Homicide	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7
Murder	1	2.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Multiple Murder	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8
Frustrated Murder	4	8.2	2	6.7	0	0.0	6	5.0
Rape	13	26.5	2	6.7	3	7.3	18	15.0
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.8
Forcible Abduction with Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	0.8
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8
Crime Against Public Morals	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
Vagrancy	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
Total	49	100.0	30	100.0	41	100.0	120	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A10.4 Duration of Detention of CICL by Year: CPDRC, 1999-2001

Period	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	7	15.2	17	56.7	25	61.0	49	41.9
4-6 months	8	17.4	3	10.0	12	29.3	23	19.7
7-9 months	4	8.7	2	6.7	3	7.3	9	7.7
10-12 months	3	6.5	1	3.3	1	2.4	5	4.3
13-18 months	2	4.3	6	20.0	0	0.0	8	6.8
19-24 months	3	6.5	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.4
>2 years and above	19	41.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	16.2
Total	46	100.0	30	100.0	41	100.0	117	100.0
Average	23.1		6.0		3.0		11.8	

Note: Highest - 8 years and 9 months (1 minor for violation PD 532, detained since 1992).

Table A10.5 Status of CICL by Year: CPDRC, 1999-2001

Status	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Currently Detained	6	13.0	5	16.7	13	31.7	24	20.5
Acquitted	5	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.3
Bonded	3	6.5	0	0.0	1	2.4	4	3.4
Case Dismissed	6	13.0	3	10.0	5	12.2	14	12.0
On Probation	1	2.2	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Provisionally Dismissed	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	4.9	4	3.4
Released on Custody	2	4.3	1	3.3	3	7.3	6	5.1
Released on Recognizance	3	6.5	11	36.7	2	4.9	16	13.7
Served Sentence	6	13.0	4	13.3	8	19.5	18	15.4
Suspended Sentence	1	2.2	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Transferred to Balay Pasilungan	2	4.3	0	0.0	5	12.2	7	6.0
Transferred to DSWD	1	2.2	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	1.7
Transferred to BOC (Muntinlupa)	5	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.3
Transferred to RRCY	3	6.5	3	10.0	2	4.9	8	6.8
Total	46	100.0	30	100.0	41	100.0	117	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A11.0 Currently Detained CICL by Sex: CPDRC, December 2001

Sex	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	6	100.0	5	100.0	11	84.6	22	91.7
Female	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	8.3
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0

Table A11.1 Currently Detained CICL by Age by Year: CPDRC, December 2001

Age	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17	5	83.3	4	80.0	1	7.7	10	41.7
16	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
15	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	46.2	6	25.0
14	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
13	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	3	12.5
12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0
Average	16.8		16.4		14.4		15.5	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A11.2 Currently Detained CICL by Area of Residence by Year: CPDRC, December 2001

Area	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cebu Province (North/South)	6	100.0	4	80.0	12	92.3	22	91.7
North Cebu	5	83.3	2	40.0	6	46.2	13	54.2
Bogo	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Catmon	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Daan Bantayan	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3
San Francisco, Camotes Is.	1	16.7	1	20.0	1	7.7	3	12.5
Sogod	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	3	12.5
Tabuelan	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Tuburan	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	8.3
South Cebu	1	16.7	2	40.0	6	46.2	9	37.5
Alcoy	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	3	12.5
Badian	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
Balamban	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Barili	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Moalboal	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Naga	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Cebu City	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
Pier 4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Tejero	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A11.3 Offence Committed by Currently Detained CICL: CPDRC, December 2001

Offense Committed	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crime Against Property	3	50.0	1	20.0	5	38.5	9	37.5
Robbery	1	16.7	0	0.0	4	30.8	5	20.8
Robbery with Homicide	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
PD 532 with Homicide	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
PD 198 (RA 804; Water Crisis Act)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Substance Abuse	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	8.3
RA 6425 (drugs)	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	8.3
Weapons/Firearms	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Crimes Against Person	3	50.0	4	80.0	5	38.5	12	50.0
Murder	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	8.3
Multiple Murder	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Rape	3	50.0	1	20.0	3	23.1	7	29.2
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Forcible Abduction with Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table AII.4 Place Where Offence was Committed by Currently Detained CICL: CPDRC, December 2001

Place	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North Cebu	5	83.3	3	60.0	6	46.2	14	58.3
Catmon	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Liloan	1	16.7	1	20.0	1	7.7	3	12.5
Sogod	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	8.3
Tuburan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
San Francisco, Camotes Is.	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
Tabuelan	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Bogo	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Daan Bantayan	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Danao	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
South Cebu	1	16.7	2	40.0	7	53.8	10	41.7
Balamban	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Naga	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Badian	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	7.7	2	8.3
Barili	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Moalboal	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Alcoy	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	3	12.5
Toledo City	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0

Table AII.5 Currently Detained CICL by Duration of Detention: CPDRC, December 2001

Period	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	30.8	4	16.7
4-6 months	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	46.2	6	25.0
7-9 months	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	8.3
10-12 months	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	4.2
13-18 months	0	0.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	4	16.7
19-24 months	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
>2 years and above	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	25.0
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0
Average	41.3		16.8		4.9		16.5	

Note: Highest is six years and one month with 1 minor for violation of PD 532.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A12.0 Offence Committed by Female CICL by Type by Locality: Cebu, 1999

Offense Committed	Locality							
	CC		MC		LC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	9	69.2	2	100.0	1	100.0	12	75.0
Theft	8	61.5	1	50.0	1	100.0	10	62.5
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
Robbery	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
Substance Abuse	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8
PD 1619 (rugby)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
RA 6425 (drugs)	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8
Firearms/Weapons	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
Total	13	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	16	100.0

Note: *No female minor offender in Consolacion

Table A12.1 Offence Committed by Female CICL by Type by Locality: Cebu, 2000

Offense Committed	Locality									
	CC		MC		LC		TC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	9	42.9	4	80.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	22	62.9
Theft	7	33.3	2	40.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	18	51.4
Estafa	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Carnapping	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Trespass to Dwelling	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.7
Substance Abuse	11	52.4	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	34.3
PD 1619 (rugby)	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.6
RA 6425 (drugs)	8	38.1	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	25.7
Firearms/Weapons	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Total	21	100.0	5	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	35	100.0

Note: *No female minor offender in Consolacion

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A12.2 Offence Committed by Female CICL by Type by Locality: Cebu, 2001

Offense Committed	Locality											
	CC		MC		LC		TC		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	9	60.0	16	94.1	1	100.0	6	66.7	1	50.0	33	75.0
Theft	9	60.0	15	88.2	1	100.0	6	66.7	1	50.0	32	72.7
Carnapping	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3
Substance Abuse	6	40.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	8	18.2
PD 1619 (rugby)	2	13.3	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	4	9.1
RA 6425 (drugs)	4	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	9.1
Firearms/Weapons	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	2.3
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	2.3
Crime Against Public Morals	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	2	4.5
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	2	4.5
Total	15	100.0	17	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0	44	100.0

Note: *No female minor offender in Consolacion

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City
CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A13.0 Offence Committed by First-time Child Offenders by Locality, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	3207	85.1	162	40.0	253	50.5	51	73.9	55	54.5	3728	76.9
Theft (shoplifting)	2743	72.8	29	7.2	80	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2852	58.9
Theft (tiempo)	102	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	102	2.1
Theft (snatching)	92	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	1.9
Theft (general)	171	4.5	105	25.9	118	23.6	45	65.2	37	36.6	476	9.8
Attempted Theft	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	4	4.0	6	0.1
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	4	1.0	15	3.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	21	0.4
Robbery	34	0.9	8	2.0	8	1.6	3	4.3	4	4.0	57	1.2
Attempted Robbery	0	0.0	3	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
PD 532 (Highway Robbery)	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	4	0.1
Estafa	6	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
Extortion	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Swindling	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Malicious Mischief	29	0.8	1	0.2	7	1.4	0	0.0	3	3.0	40	0.8
Vandalism	1	0.03	0	0.0	14	2.8	0	0.0	1	1.0	16	0.3
Carnapping	1	0.03	2	0.5	3	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.0	7	0.1
Trespass to Dwelling	24	0.6	6	1.5	4	0.8	1	1.5	3	3.0	38	0.8
Substance Abuse	375	10.0	150	37.0	133	26.5	7	10.1	17	16.8	682	14.1
PD 1619 (rugby)	317	8.4	126	31.1	124	24.8	5	7.2	13	12.9	585	12.1
PD 6425 (drugs)	57	1.5	24	5.9	9	1.8	2	2.9	4	4.0	96	2.0
Pharmacy Law	1	0.03	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Firearms/Weapons	35	0.9	12	3.0	10	2.0	3	4.3	3	3.0	63	1.3
PD 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	6	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	2	2.9	0	0.0	11	0.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	28	0.7	11	2.7	7	1.4	1	1.5	3	3.0	50	1.0
RA 3553 (Indian Pana)	1	0.03	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Crimes Against Public Morals	56	1.5	42	10.4	4	0.8	0	0.0	5	5.0	107	2.2
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	18	0.5	40	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	60	1.2
Vagrancy	38	1.0	2	0.5	2	0.4	0	0.0	3	3.0	45	0.9
Alarm and Scandal	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Crimes Against Person	26	0.7	35	8.6	74	14.8	4	5.8	17	16.8	156	3.2
Physical Injuries	18	0.5	12	3.0	47	9.4	0	0.0	9	8.9	86	1.8
Stabbing	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.3
Physical Injuries in re RA 7610	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Direct Assault	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Disobedience to a Person in Authority	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.02
Slander by Deeds	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02

Continuation... Table A13.0 Offence Committed by First-time Child Offenders by Locality, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unjust Vexation	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Grave Threats	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	2	0.04
Grave Oral Defamation	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	0.04
Homicide	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Frustrated Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Attempted Homicide	1	0.03	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	2.9	0	0.0	5	0.1
Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Frustrated Murder	1	0.03	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Attempted Murder	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
Rape	6	0.2	15	3.7	4	0.8	2	2.9	2	2.0	29	0.6
Attempted Rape	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	2.0	5	0.1
Crimes Against Chastity	4	0.1	2	0.5	4	0.8	0	0.0	3	3.0	13	0.3
Acts of Lasciviousness	4	0.1	2	0.5	4	0.8	0	0.0	3	3.0	13	0.3
Violations of City Ordinances	49	1.3	2	0.5	11	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	1.3
CO 1361 (anti-littering)	44	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	0.9
CO 512	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.04
CO 1219 (anti-dispatching law)	3	0.1	0	0.0	8	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.2
CO 011-091	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Anti-vending	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Others	17	0.5	0	0.0	12	2.4	4	5.8	1	1.0	34	0.7
RA 8550 (illegal fishing)	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.0	5	0.1
RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	1	0.03	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.8	0	0.0	5	0.1
Driving w/o license	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02
Arrested with warrant	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Curfew	7	0.2	0	0.0	6	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.3
Parental Disobedience	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Total	3769	100.0	405	100.0	501	100.0	69	100.0	101	100.0	4845	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Legend: CC – Cebu City Police Office MC – Mandaue City Police Office LC – Lapulapu City Police Office TC – Talisay City Police Office
C – Consolacion Police Office

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A13.1 Offence Committed by Second-time Child Offenders by Locality, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	270	60.4	21	28.4	27	30.7	5	31.3	323	51.7
Theft (shoplifting)	142	31.8	1	1.4	2	2.3	0	0.0	145	23.2
Theft (tiempo)	22	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	3.5
Theft (snatching)	25	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	4.0
Theft (general)	57	12.8	15	20.3	19	21.6	3	18.8	94	15.0
Robbery	5	1.1	4	5.4	4	4.5	2	12.5	15	2.4
Swindling	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Malicious Mischief	7	1.6	1	1.4	2	2.3	0	0.0	10	1.6
Vandalism	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Trespass to Dwelling	9	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.4
Substance Abuse	137	30.6	42	56.8	47	53.4	9	56.3	235	37.6
PD 1619 (rugby)	128	28.6	38	51.4	44	50.0	9	56.3	219	35.0
PD 6425 (drugs)	9	2.0	4	5.4	3	3.4	0	0.0	16	2.6
Firearms/Weapons	13	2.9	2	2.7	5	5.7	0	0.0	20	3.2
PD 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	12	2.7	1	1.4	5	5.7	0	0.0	18	2.9
RA 3553 (Indian Pana)	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Crimes Against Public Morals	10	2.2	5	6.8	4	4.5	0	0.0	19	3.0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	1	0.2	5	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.0
Vagrancy	8	1.8	0	0.0	4	4.5	0	0.0	12	1.9
Alarm and Scandal	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Crimes Against Person	3	0.7	4	5.4	4	4.5	2	12.5	13	2.1
Physical Injuries	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	4	0.6
Direct Assault	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Unjust Vexation	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Grave Threats	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Attempted Homicide	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Frustrated Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Attempted Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Rape	0	0.0	3	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5

Continuation... Table A13.1 Offence Committed by Second-time Child Offenders by Locality, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Chastity	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Acts of Lasciviousness	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Violations of City Ordinances	13	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.1
CO 1361 (anti-littering)	12	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.9
Anti-vending	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Curfew	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	447	100.0	74	100.0	88	100.0	16	100.0	625	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

All first-time offenders for Talisay City

Legend: CC – Cebu City Police Office MC – Mandaue City Police Office LC – Lapulapu City Police Office TC – Talisay City Police Office
C – Consolacion Police Office

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A13.2 Offence Committed by First-time Child Offenders by Locality, BJMP Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	469	53.1	73	41.7	27	48.2	65	70.7	16	57.1	650	52.7
Theft	320	36.2	56	32.0	17	30.4	60	65.2	9	32.1	462	37.4
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	3	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Robbery	123	13.9	7	4.0	7	12.5	1	1.1	3	10.7	141	11.4
Robbery w/ Homicide	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	7	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.6
Attempted Robbery	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	4	14.3	7	0.6
Attd. Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.2
Estafa	1	0.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
RA 6539 (Anti-Carnapping Law of 1972)	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Malicious Mischief	2	0.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Simple Imprudence r.t. Damage of Prop.	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Carnapping	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3
Trespass to Dwelling	5	0.6	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	8	0.6
RA 7832 (Anti-Wiretapping Law)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Substance Abuse	306	34.7	70	40.0	17	30.4	11	12.0	11	39.3	415	33.6
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	87	9.9	53	30.3	9	16.1	7	7.6	9	32.1	165	13.4
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	219	24.8	17	9.7	8	14.3	4	4.3	2	7.1	250	20.3
Firearms/Weapons	55	6.2	5	2.9	1	1.8	3	3.3	0	0.0	64	5.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	11	1.2	1	0.6	1	1.8	1	1.1	0	0.0	14	1.1
PD 1866 (high caliber firearm/s)	1	0.1	4	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	6	0.5
Comelec Res. No. 3258 (Gun Ban)	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	40	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	41	3.3
Crimes Against Person	35	4.0	21	12.0	11	19.6	10	10.9	0	0.0	77	6.2
Homicide	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3
Frustrated Homicide	6	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	1.1	0	0.0	8	0.6
Attempted Homicide	4	0.5	3	1.7	1	1.8	2	2.2	0	0.0	10	0.8
Attempted Homicide w/ Multiple Murder	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Murder	4	0.5	1	0.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.5
Murder (2 counts)	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Frustrated Murder	2	0.2	1	0.6	3	5.4	1	1.1	0	0.0	7	0.6
Attempted Murder	2	0.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2

Continuation... Table A13.2 Offence Committed by First-time Child Offenders by Locality, BJMP Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Frustrated Parricide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical Injuries	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.3	0	0.0	5	0.4
Direct Assault	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Resistance & Disobedience taPA	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Grave Threats	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Rape	9	1.0	9	5.1	3	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	1.7
Rape w/ Homicide	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Rape in relation to RA 7610	0	0.0	5	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4
Crimes Against Public Morals	14	1.6	5	2.9	0	0.0	3	3.3	0	0.0	22	1.8
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	7	0.8	5	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	13	1.1
Vagrancy	7	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	9	0.7
Crimes Against Chastity	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Others	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	5	0.4
Kidnapping/Serious Illegal Detention	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
RA 8550 (Fisheries Code)	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Not Specified	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	2	0.2
Total	883	100.0	175	100.0	56	100.0	92	100.0	28	100.0	1234	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A13.3 Offence Committed by Second-time Child Offenders by Locality, BJMP Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	127	54.0	8	36.4	8	72.7	10	71.4	0	0.0	153	53.1
Theft	85	36.2	5	22.7	4	36.4	7	50.0	0	0.0	101	35.1
Robbery	40	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	13.9
Robbery w/ Homicide	0	0.0	3	13.6	3	27.3	3	21.4	0	0.0	9	3.1
Robbery w/ Physical Injuries	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Malicious Mischief	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Substance Abuse	77	32.8	14	63.6	2	18.2	4	28.6	5	83.3	102	35.4
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	42	17.9	12	54.5	2	18.2	4	28.6	5	83.3	65	22.6
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	35	14.9	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	12.8
Firearms/Weapons	22	9.4	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	8.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	7	3.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.8
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	15	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	5.2
Crimes Against Person	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	6	2.1
Homicide	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	0.7
Murder	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
Frustrated Murder	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Crimes Against Public Morals	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.4
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Vagrancy	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
Total	235	100.0	22	100.0	11	100.0	14	100.0	6	100.0	288	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A14.0. Social Environment: Cebu, 2002

Substance Use	BBRC				MCJ		LCJ				TCJ				CMJ		CPDRC				RRCY		Subtotal				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female		Male		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	32	91.4	4	80.0	15	83.3	3	100.0	1	100.0	8	88.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	2	100.0	7	87.5	68	81.0	7	77.8	75	80.6
No	3	8.6	1	20.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	100.0	1	100.0	7	70.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	16	19.0	2	22.2	18	19.4
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	9	100.0	93	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A15.0 Percent of Arrested CICL by Total Population of Children by Locality in Cebu: 1995 and 2000

1995	Cebu City		Mandaue City		Lapulapu City		Talisay		Consolacion	
	No.	% of CICL (n=4594)	No.	% of CICL (n=514)	No.	% of CICL (n=659)	No.	% of CICL (n=67)	No.	% of CICL (n=117)
0-17	263,975	1.7	83,303	0.6	77,494	0.9	51,028	0.1	21,743	0.5
9-17	125,146	3.7	36,593	1.4	34,255	1.9	22,917	0.3	9,670	1.2
2000	Cebu City		Mandaue City		Lapulapu City		Talisay		Consolacion	
	No.	% of CICL (n=4594)	No.	% of CICL (n=514)	No.	% of CICL (n=659)	No.	% of CICL (n=67)	No.	% of CICL (n=117)
0-17*	286,810	1.6	111,164	0.5	96,790	0.7	62,799	0.1	30,630	0.4
9-17*	135,857	3.4	48,829	1.1	42,753	1.5	28,289	0.2	13,652	0.9

* Data are estimates only

Population data based on 1995 and 2000 NSO Census of Population and Office of Population Studies (OPS).

Data on CICL based on police records from 1999-2001.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A15.1. CICL by Number of Individual Arrest by Year, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Number of arrests	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	4072	94.7	452	94.0	535	91.5	67	100.0	107	95.5	5233	94.4
Twice	179	4.2	25	5.2	35	6.0	0	0.0	5	4.5	244	4.4
Three times	29	0.7	4	0.8	10	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.8
Four times	14	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.3
Five times	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Six times	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
Seven times	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	4298	100.0	481	100.0	585	99.8	67	100.0	112	100.0	5543	100.0

Table A15.2. CICL by Total Number of Individual Arrest Within Three Years, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Number of arrests	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Only once	3762	92.1	404	89.4	495	88.6	67	100.0	101	92.7	4829	91.6
Twice	222	5.4	37	8.2	42	7.5	0	0.0	8	7.3	309	5.9
Three times	58	1.4	9	2.0	14	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	1.5
Four times	24	0.6	1	0.2	5	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.6
Five times	10	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.2
Six times	9	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Seven times	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nine times	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
Total	4086	100.0	452	100.0	559	100.0	67	100.0	109	100.0	5273	100.0

Legend: CC - Cebu City Police Office; MC - Mandaue City Police Office; LC - Lapulapu City Police Office; TC - Talisay City Police Office
C - Consolacion Police Office

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A15.3. Diversion of CICL, Police Records: Cebu, 1999-2001

Diversion	CC	MC	LC	TC	C	Total
Intake	3267	514	659	67	117	4624
Cases Settled	2914	75	79	11	36	3115
Percent	89.2	14.6	12.0	16.4	30.8	67.4

Note: Cebu City CYRS data on case status not available 1999

Legend: CC - Cebu City Police Office; MC - Mandaue City Police Office; LC - Lapulapu City Police Office; TC - Talisay City Police Office
C - Consolacion Police Office

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A16.0 Case Status of CICL: Cebu City CYRS, 1999-2001

Status	2000		2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Settled/Closed	1633	89.9	1281	88.3	2914	89.2
Case filed	146	8.0	163	11.2	309	9.5
Case pending	8	0.4	1	0.1	9	0.3
Referred to DSWD	6	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.2
Referred to NGO	5	0.3	1	0.1	6	0.2
Absconded	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Committed to DRACC	15	0.8	0	0.0	15	0.5
Remanded to BBRC	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Not specified	0	0.0	5	0.3	5	0.2
Total	1816	100.0	1451	100.0	3267	100.0

Note: Data on case status not available for 1999

BBRC – Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation center DRACC – Drug Rehabilitation and After Care Center

DSWD – Department of Social Welfare and Development NGO – Non-Government Organization

Table A17.0 CICL by Yearly Intake by Area of Residence Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Area	Ermita		San Roque	
	No.	%	No.	
Cebu City	28	37.8	8	
Bato Carbon	4	5.4	0	
Busay	1	1.4	0	
Carreta	1	1.4	0	
Duljo-Fatima	2	2.7	0	
Ermita	12	16.2	0	
Freedom Park	2	2.7	0	
Kawit	1	1.4	0	
Mabini	0	0.0	1	
Mabolo	1	1.4	0	
Mambaling	1	1.4	0	
Palma	0	0.0	3	
Pasil	1	1.4	0	
Pier Area	1	1.4	0	
San Roque (Cuidad)	0	0.0	3	
Tejero	0	0.0	1	
Warwick Barracks	1	1.4	0	
Mandaue City	1	1.4	0	
Consolacion	1	1.4	0	
Not specified	44	59.5	0	
Total	74	100.0	8	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A17.1. Place Where Offense was Committed by CICL, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Area	Ermita		San Roque	
	No.	%	No.	
Cebu City				
Arellano	0	0.0	1	
Bato Carbon	4	5.4	0	
El Filibusterismo St.	1	1.4	0	
Ermita (proper)	3	4.1	0	
Freedom Park	4	5.4	0	
Kawit	5	6.8	0	
M.C. Briones St.	18	24.3	0	
Mabini	0	0.0	1	
Magallanes St.	4	5.4	0	
Manalili St.	1	1.4	3	
Palma	0	0.0	2	
Pier Area	0	0.0	1	
Plaridel St.	5	6.8	0	
Plaridel Ext.	1	1.4	0	
Progreso St.	10	13.5	0	
Quezon Blvd.	3	4.1	0	
Sitio Baho	5	6.8	0	
Unit II, Carbon Mkt.	1	1.4	0	
Unit III, Carbon Mkt.	6	8.1	0	
Not specified	3	4.1	0	
Total	74	100.0	7	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A17.2. Diversion of CICL, Tanod Records: Ermita and San Roque 2001

Diversion	Ermita	San Roque
Arrests	74	8
Cases Settled	14	0
Some Forms of Diversion	36	0
Percent	48.0	

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.0 Offence Committed by Female CICL in Cebu by Type: BJMP, 1999-2001

Offense	CC		MC		LC		TC		C*		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	27	55.1	22	91.7	8	100.0	9	75.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	67	70.5
Theft	24	49.0	18	75.0	8	100.0	9	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	62.1
Qualified Theft	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Robbery	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	2.1
Estafa	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Carnapping	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
Trespass to Dwelling	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
Substance Abuse	20	40.8	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	23	24.2
PD 1619 (rugby)	5	10.2	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.3
RA 6425 (drugs)	15	30.6	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	17	17.9
Firearms/Weapons	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.2
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Crime Against Public Morals	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
Total	49	100.0	24	100.0	8	100.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	95	100.0

*No female minor offender

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion
 CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.1 Frequency of CICL Detention by Year: BJMP, 1999-2001

Frequency	CC		MC		LC		Subtotal (%)	TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	1113	89.3	187	97.4	58	93.5	84.9	105	97.2	31	96.9	106	100.0	1600	91.6
Twice	107	8.6	5	2.6	4	6.5	96.7	3	2.8	1	3.1	0	0.0	120	6.9
Three times	16	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.9
Four times	10	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.6
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Six times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1246	100.0	192	100.0	62	100.0	85.9	108	100.0	32	100.0	106	100.0	1746	100.0

Table A18.2a. Frequency of CICL Detention: BJMP, 1999

Frequency	CC		MC		LC		TC		C*		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	321	95.8	30	100.0	19	100.0	21	95.5	0	0.0	46	100.0	437	96.7
Twice	13	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	3.1
Three times	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Four times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Six times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	335	100.0	30	100.0	19	100.0	22	100.0	0	0.0	46	100.0	452	100.0

*Data not available for 1999

Table A18.2b. Frequency of CICL Detention: BJMP, 2000

Frequency	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	314	90.8	61	98.4	26	89.7	30	100.0	21	95.5	30	100.0	482	92.9
Twice	29	8.4	1	1.6	3	10.3	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	34	6.6
Three times	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Four times	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Six times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	346	100.0	62	100.0	29	100.0	30	100.0	22	100.0	30	100.0	519	100.0

Table A18.2c. Frequency of CICL Detention : BJMP, 2001

Frequency	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once	478	84.6	96	96.0	13	92.9	54	96.4	10	100.0	30	100.0	681	87.9
Twice	65	11.5	4	4.0	1	7.1	2	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	9.3
Three times	13	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.7
Four times	9	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.2
Five times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Six times	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	565	100.0	100	100.0	14	100.0	56	100.0	10	100.0	30	100.0	775	100.0

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.3a. Duration of CICL Detention in Cebu: BJMP, 1999

Duration	CC		MC		LC		TC		C*		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	236	67.4	24	80.0	14	73.7	13	56.5	0	0.0	7	15.2	294	62.8
4-6 months	52	14.9	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	8	17.4	65	13.9
7-9 months	23	6.6	2	6.7	3	15.8	3	13.0	0	0.0	4	8.7	35	7.5
10-12 months	11	3.1	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.5	15	3.2
13-18 months	11	3.1	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.3	14	3.0
19-24 months	7	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.5	10	2.1
2 years and above	10	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	41.3	29	6.2
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	26.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.3
Total	350	100.0	30	100.0	19	100.0	23	100.0	0	0.0	46	100.0	468	100.0
Average	4.5		2.3		3.9		2.7				23.1			

*Data not available for 1999

Table A18.3b. Duration of CICL Detention in Cebu: BJMP, 2000

Duration	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	279	73.0	43	68.3	29	90.6	20	66.7	13	56.5	17	56.7	401	71.6
4-6 months	45	11.8	9	14.3	0	0.0	5	16.7	4	17.4	3	10.0	66	11.8
7-9 months	29	7.6	3	4.8	1	3.1	0	0.0	4	17.4	2	6.7	39	7.0
10-12 months	13	3.4	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	18	3.2
13-18 months	10	2.6	3	4.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	2	8.7	6	20.0	23	4.1
19-24 months	6	1.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	8	1.4
2 years and above	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total	382	100.0	63	100.0	32	100.0	30	100.0	23	100.0	30	100.0	560	100.0
Average	3.5		6.9		2.3		3.2		4.5		6.0			

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion
 CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Note :A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.3c Duration of CICL Detention in Cebu: BJMP, 2001

Duration	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	478	84.6	61	58.7	8	53.3	22	37.9	6	60.0	25	61.0	600	75.7
4-6 months	65	11.5	25	24.0	4	26.7	3	5.2	4	40.0	12	29.3	113	14.3
7-9 months	13	2.3	10	9.6	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.3	28	3.5
10-12 months	9	1.6	4	3.8	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	15	1.9
13-18 months	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
19-24 months	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
2 years and above	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	56.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	4.2
Total	565	100.0	104	100.0	15	100.0	58	100.0	10	100.0	41	100.0	793	100.0
Average	2.2		3.9		3.9		2.0		3.0		3.0			

Note :A minor may have committed more than one (1) offense

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.4 Status of CICL in Cebu: BJMP, 1999-2001

Status	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		CPDRC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Detained Pending Trial	1218	93.9	14	7.1	55	83.3	29	26.1	15	45.5	24	20.5	1355	74.4
Serving Sentence	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	2	1.8	3	9.1	0	0.0	7	0.4
City Sentence	67	5.2	5	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	4.0
Insular Sentence	7	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.4
Sentence Served	0	0.0	28	14.2	2	3.0	6	5.4	3	9.1	18	15.4	57	3.1
Transferred to BOC (Muntinlupa)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.3	5	0.3
Released on Probation	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	5	0.3
Suspended Sentence	4	0.3	3	1.5	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	11	0.6
Paid Fine	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Transferred to RRCY	0	0.0	15	7.6	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	6.8	24	1.3
Transferred to Balay Pasilungan	0	0.0	22	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	7	6.0	30	1.6
Transferred to DSWD	0	0.0	3	1.5	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	6	0.3
Referred to HOPE	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Acquitted	0	0.0	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.3	9	0.5
Bonded	0	0.0	6	3.0	1	1.5	6	5.4	1	3.0	4	3.4	18	1.0
Dismissed	0	0.0	35	17.8	0	0.0	17	15.3	7	21.2	14	12.0	73	4.0
Provisionally Dismissed	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.4	7	0.4
Released on Recognizance	0	0.0	54	27.4	2	3.0	0	0.0	3	9.1	22	18.8	81	4.4
Reprimanded	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	45.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	2.8
Total	1297	100.0	197	100.0	66	100.0	111	100.0	33	100.0	117	100.0	1821	100.0

Note: Consolacion Municipal Jail data not available for 1999

BBRC Cebu City data on case status available 2000-2001

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion

CPDRC – Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.5. Offence Committed by CICL: First Timers vs. Second Timers, BJMP Record: Cebu, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	CC		MC		LC		TC		C		Total	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
	n=883	n=235	n=175	n=22	n=56	n=11	n=92	n=14	n=28	n=6	n=1234	n=288
	Percentage (%)											
Crimes Against Property	53.1	54.0	41.7	36.4	48.2	72.7	70.7	71.4	57.1	0.0	52.7	53.1
Theft & Robbery	51.3	53.2	37.7	36.3	42.9	63.7	65.2	71.4	42.9	0.0	50.4	52.1
Substance Abuse	34.7	32.8	40.0	63.6	30.4	18.2	12.0	28.6	39.3	83.3	33.6	35.4
Firearms/Weapons	6.2	9.4	2.9	0.0	1.8	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	8.0
Crimes Against Person	4.0	2.1	12.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	16.7	6.2	2.1
Crimes Against Public Morals	1.6	1.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4
Crimes Against Chastity	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Others	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0

Legend: CC – BBRC Cebu City MC – Mandaue City LC – Lapulapu City TC – Talisay City C – Consolacion

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.6. Offence Committed vs. Frequency of Detention: Mandaue City Jail, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Frequency of Detention							
	Once		Twice		Three times		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	73	90.1	8	9.9	0	0.0	81	100.0
Theft	56		5		0		61	75.3
Qualified Theft	3		0		0		3	3.7
Robbery	7		3		0		10	12.3
Estafa	2		0		0		2	2.5
Carnapping	2		0		0		2	2.5
Malicious Mischief	1		0		0		1	1.2
Trespass to Dwelling	2		0		0		2	2.5
Substance Abuse	70	80.5	14	16.1	3	3.4	87	100.0
PD 1619 (rugby)	53		12		3		68	78.2
RA 6425 (drugs)	17		2		0		19	21.8
Firearms/Weapons	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	1		0		0		1	20.0
BP Blg. 6 (concealing)	4		0		0		4	80.0
Crimes Against Person	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Attempted Homicide	3		0		0		3	14.3
Attempted Homicide w/ Multiple Murder	1		0		0		1	4.8
Murder	1		0		0		1	4.8
Frustrated Murder	1		0		0		1	4.8
Attempted Murder	1		0		0		1	4.8
Rape	9		0		0		9	42.9
Rape in relation to RA 7610	5		0		0		5	23.8
Crimes Against Chastity	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Acts of Lasciviousness	1		0		0		1	100.0
Crimes Against Public Morals	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	5		0		0		5	100.0
Total	175	87.5	22	11.0	3	1.5	200	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.7. Offence Committed vs. Frequency of Detention: Lapulapu City Jail, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Frequency of Detention					
	Once		Twice		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	27	77.1	8	22.9	35	100.0
Theft	17		4		21	60.0
Robbery	7		3		10	28.6
Robbery w/ Homicide	1		0		1	2.9
Carnapping	2		0		2	5.7
Malicious Mischief	0		1		1	2.9
Substance Abuse	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100.0
PD 1619 (rugby)	9		2		11	57.9
RA 6425 (drugs)	8		0		8	42.1
Crimes Against Person	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
Homicide	1		0		1	9.1
Frustrated Homicide	1		0		1	9.1
Attempted Homicide	1		0		1	9.1
Murder	1		0		1	9.1
Frustrated Murder	3		0		3	27.3
Rape	3		0		3	27.3
Rape (3 counts)	1		0		1	9.1
Firearms/Weapons	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearms)	1		1		2	100.0
Total	56	83.6	11	16.4	67	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.8. Offence Committed vs. Frequency of Detention: Talisay City Jail, 1999-2001

Offense Committed	Frequency of Detention									
	Once		Twice		Three times		Four times		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	65	81.3	10	12.5	3	3.8	2	2.5	80	100.0
Theft	60		7		2		1		70	87.5
Robbery	1		3		0		1		5	6.3
Attempted Robbery	1		0		0		0		1	1.3
PD 532 (Anti-Highway Robbery Law)	1		0		1		0		2	2.5
RA 7832 (Anti-Wiretapping Law)	1		0		0		0		1	1.3
Trespass to Dwelling	1		0		0		0		1	1.3
Substance Abuse	11	68.8	4	25.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	16	100.0
PD 1619 (rugby)	7		4		0		1		12	75.0
RA 6425 (drugs)	4		0		0		0		4	25.0
Firearms/Weapons	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
RA 8294 (illegal possession of firearm/s)	1		0		0		0		1	33.3
PD 1866 (high powered firearm/s)	1		0		0		0		1	33.3
BP Blg. 6 (concealing of deadly weapon/s)	1		0		0		0		1	33.3
Crimes Against Person	10	90.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	11	100.0
Frustrated Homicide	1		0		0		0		1	9.1
Attempted Homicide	2		0		0		0		2	18.2
Frustrated Murder	1		0		0		0		1	9.1
Grave Threats	1		0		0		0		1	9.1
Direct Assault	1		0		0		0		1	9.1
Slight Physical Injuries	4		0		0		1		5	45.5
Crimes Against Public Morals	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
PD 1602 (illegal gambling)	1		0		0		0		1	33.3
Vagrancy	2		0		0		0		2	66.7
Total	92	81.4	14	12.4	3	2.7	4	3.5	113	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A18.9. Offence Committed vs. Frequency of Detention: Consolacion Municipal Jail, 2000-2001

Offense Committed	Frequency of Detention					
	Once		Twice		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Property	16	100.0	0	0.0	16	100.0
Theft	9		0		9	56.3
Robbery	3		0		3	18.8
Attempted Robbery	4		0		4	25.0
Substance Abuse	11	68.8	5	31.3	16	100.0
PD 1619 (volatile substances i.e. rugby)	9		5		14	87.5
RA 6425 (regulated & prohibited drugs)	2		0		2	12.5
Crimes Against Person	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Rape	0		1		1	100.0
Not specified	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	28	82.4	6	17.6	34	100.0

Note: A minor may have more than one (1) case/offense.

Data Processing: Etemadi/Ye/Bermudez, 2002

Table A19.0. Capacity, Actual Number of Inmates and Budget of the Sample Six Jails in Cebu, 2002

Detention Center	Capacity	No. of Inmates	Budget
BBRC, Cebu City	250 (total)	1,800 (total) 160 (CICL)	P30/day; LGU: rice subsidy
Mandaue City Jail	30 (CICL)	18 (CICL)	P30/day; LGU: P7
Lapulapu City Jail	500 (total) 6 (CICL)	225 (total) 3 (CICL)	P30/day; LGU: P8
Talisay City Jail	10-12 (CICL)	10 (CICL)	P30/day
Consolacion City Jail	5 (CICL)	1 (CICL)	P30/day
Cebu Provincial Detention & Rehabilitation Center	250-300 (total)	984 (total) 39(CICL)	LGU: P26/day



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