

CHAPTER V

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part of the paper presents the results and discussion from the analyzed data gathered from a 194 sample population, consisting of university students from three top universities in Cebu City, Philippines. The data was analyzed quantitatively with the use of licensed versions of IBM SPSS (version 21) and Smart PLS (version 3).

This chapter is divided into several sections to provide a clearer and cohesive presentation of results. The first part of the results reports a demographic profile of the respondents of the study. The second part of the paper provides the statistical and descriptive analysis of the responses gathered from the respondents. The third part presents the proposed Public Support model that was drawn out from the findings of the research and lastly, for the fourth part of the paper elaborates the extent of the support that the respondents willingly pledge in support of the Philippine Drug War Strategies.

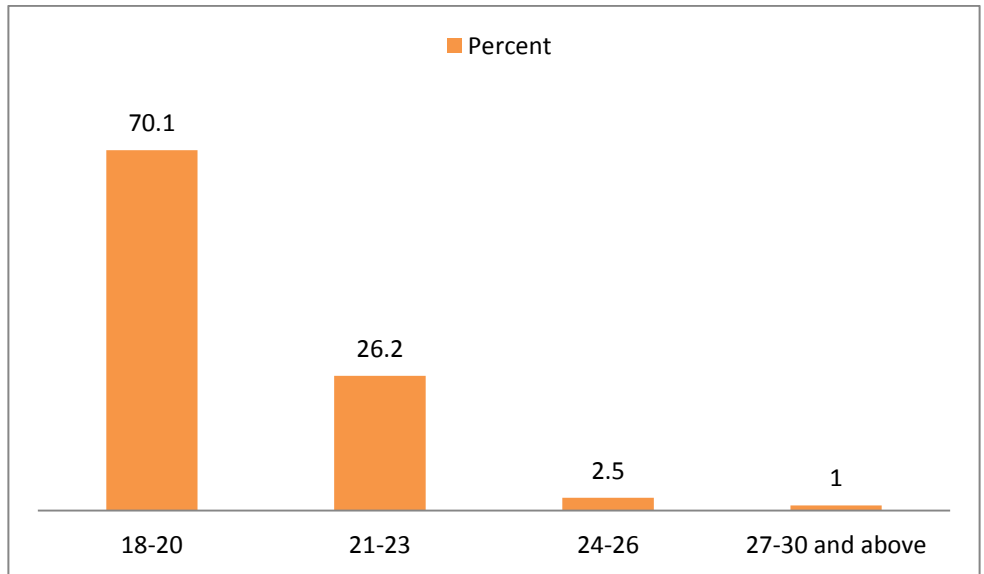
5.1 Demographic Profile

This section provides a profile of the respondents that were voluntarily involved in this study. The profile has three demographic variables: age, sex, and the university that the student (the respondent) is attending.

5.1.1 Demographic Profile: Age

There are a total of 194 respondents in this research. All of which voluntarily participated in the survey conducted to three universities. 70.1 percent of the respondents are at the age range of 18 to 20 and 26.2 percent of the respondents are in between ages 21 to 23. The specific age distribution is shown in figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1
Age Bracket of the Respondents

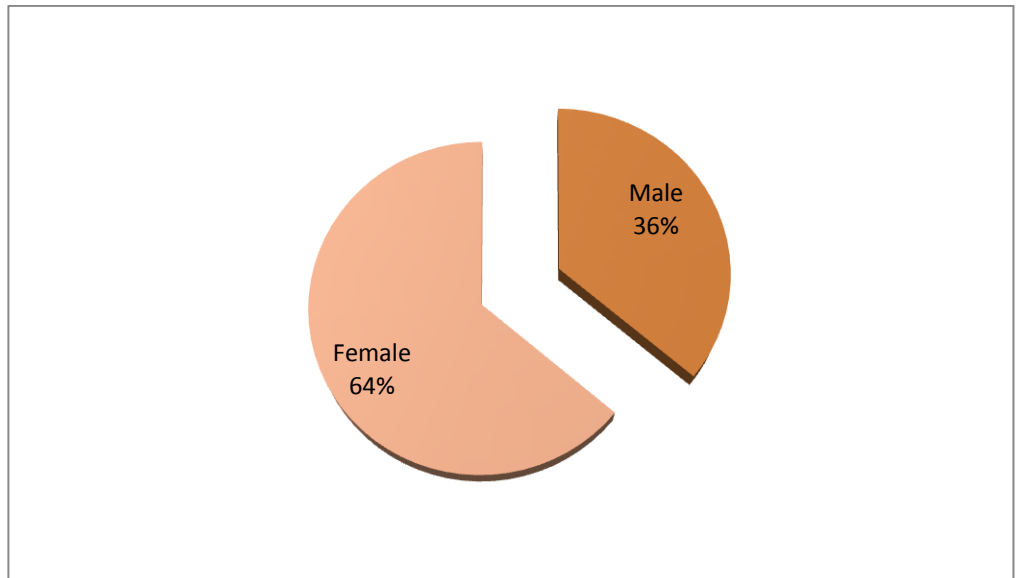


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

5.1.2 Demographic Profile: Sex

The study was participated by both male and female sexes. There are a total of 70 male respondents comprising the 36 percent of the total number of respondents. 124 female respondents voluntarily participated in the research making up 64 percent of the total respondents. The sex distribution is illustrated in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2
Sex Distribution of the respondents



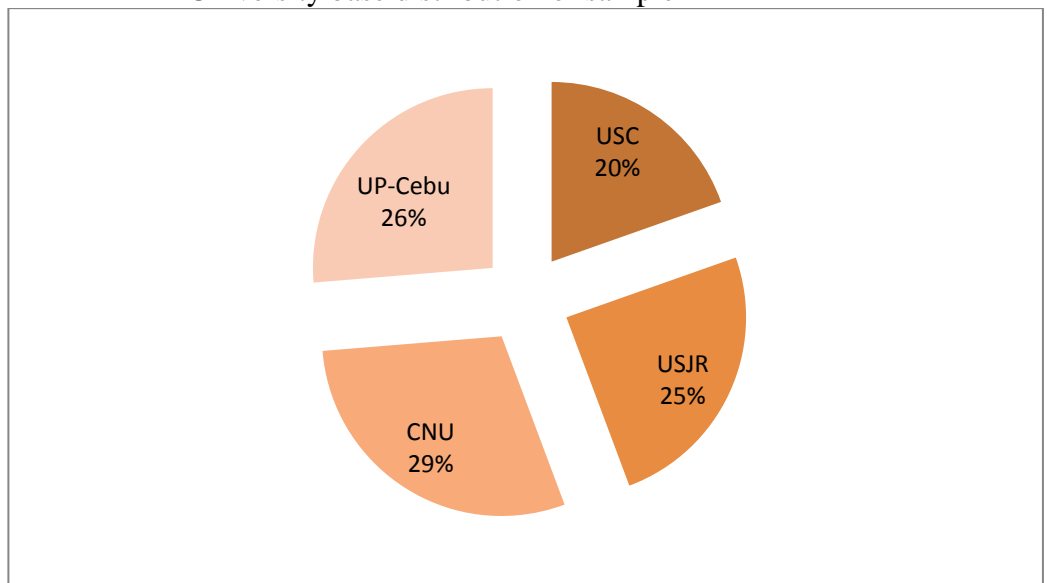
Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

5.1.3 Demographic Profile: University

All 194 respondents were enrolled in the university for the second semester of Academic Year 2017-2018. There were three universities that were originally chosen but due to the current reform in the Philippine Education System that required a 2 year extension in the secondary level, there were fewer university students. Consequent to this, the researcher extended the study to another university to arrive to the desired number of respondents. There were 38 respondents from University of San Carlos which

makes up the 19.6 percent of the total sample and there were 48 respondents from University of San Jose-Recoletos which makes up 24.7 percent of the sample. From Cebu Normal University, there were 57 respondents which comprise the 29.4 percent. The University of the Philippines-Cebu was the fourth university chosen to extend the research in and there were a total of 51 respondents gathered from UP-Cebu comprising the 29.4 percent of the total sample population. The respondent distribution based on their respective university is presented in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3
University base distribution of sample



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

5.2. Descriptive and Statistical Analysis

This section provides the descriptive and statistical analysis of the gathered responses. This includes the reliability and validity results, the hypotheses testing, and lastly the descriptive analysis of the responses per indicator.

5.2.1 Reliability and Validity Analysis

Reliability and validity analysis confirms the reliability and accuracy of the instrument used; both the indicators and what these indicators claim to measure. Table 5.1 presents the results of the reliability analysis. Indicator reliability is established if item loadings are greater than .50 (Hulland, 1999:198).

Table 5.1
Measurement Model

	Items	Loadings ^a	AVE ^b	CR ^c	Rho_A ^d	Cronbach's Alpha ^e
Trust	TRU2	0.944	0.835	0.938	0.910	0.901
	TRU3	0.922				
	TRU4	0.874				
Attitude	ATT1	0.939	0.886	0.969	0.958	0.957
	ATT2	0.945				
	ATT3	0.945				
	ATT4	0.945				
Subjective Norm	SUB1	0.678	0.674	0.891	0.917	0.846
	SUB2	0.824				
	SUB3	0.889				
	SUB4	0.878				
Perceived Behavioral Control	PBC1	0.885	0.691	0.898	0.884	0.849
	PBC2	0.857				
	PBC3	0.661				
	PBC4	0.901				
Intention	INT1	0.917	0.888	0.969	0.958	0.958
	INT2	0.956				
	INT3	0.94				
	INT4	0.955				

Item removed: Indicator item is below 0.5= TRU1

- a. All Item Loadings > 0.5 indicates Indicator Reliability (Hulland, 1999: 198).
- b. All Average Variance Extracted (AVE) > 0.5 indicates Convergent Validity (Bagozzi and Yi, 1988; Fornell and Larcker, 1981)
- c. All Composite Reliability (CR) > 0.7 indicates Internal Consistency (Gefen et. al, 2000)
- d. All Rho alpha (Rho_A) > 0.7 indicates Indicator Reliability
- e. All Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7 indicates Indicator Reliability (Nunnally, 1978)

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

As presented in Table 5.1, item loadings of the indicators range from 0.661 to 0.945 which ensures a good indicator reliability of all indicators used for the analysis. With regards to the Convergent Validity of the indicator items, the Average Variance Extracted or AVE was presented. To confirm that convergent validity is established or that the indicators of every construct are related and coherent, an AVE of .50 or greater must be achieved (Chin, 1998; Höck & Ringle, 2006: 15). Composite Reliability levels were also presented to confirm the internal consistency of the indicator items. Good composite reliability levels must be 0.70 or greater (Gefen et. al, 2000) and as presented in the table, the CR levels of the indicator items range from 0.898 to 0.969 which are considerably high. Lastly, the Dillon-Goldstein Rho which is argued to be a better indicator than Cronbach's alpha (Chin, 1998; Mikolajczak, Brasseur, & Fantini-Hauwel, 2014) is also provided in Table 5.4. It can be observed that all Rho alpha levels are above 0.7 which indicates a good composite reliability and unidimensionality (Ravand and Baghaei, 2016). Looking into Cronbach's Alpha, it can be

observed in the table that all indicator items have very high reliability levels ranging from 0.846 to 0.958 and these high values reflect the validity and reliability of the indicator items. Garson (2016) stressed out that Cronbach’s alpha is both a validity coefficient and a reliability coefficient.

5.2.2 Structural Model Test

The Smart PLS Version 3- Structural Equation Modeling was used to conduct the model fitness analysis. The main indicators for a well-fitted and well-structured model are the following: a Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) of less than 0.10 or 0.08 (Hu and Bentler, 1999) and a NFI of greater than 0.90 (Lohmöller, 1989). It can be seen in the Table 5.2 below that with a SRMR of 0.088 and an NFI of 0.838, the model failed to meet the criteria values of a good-fitting model.

Table 5.2
Model Fit Analysis Results

	Saturated Model
SRMR	0.088
NFI	0.838

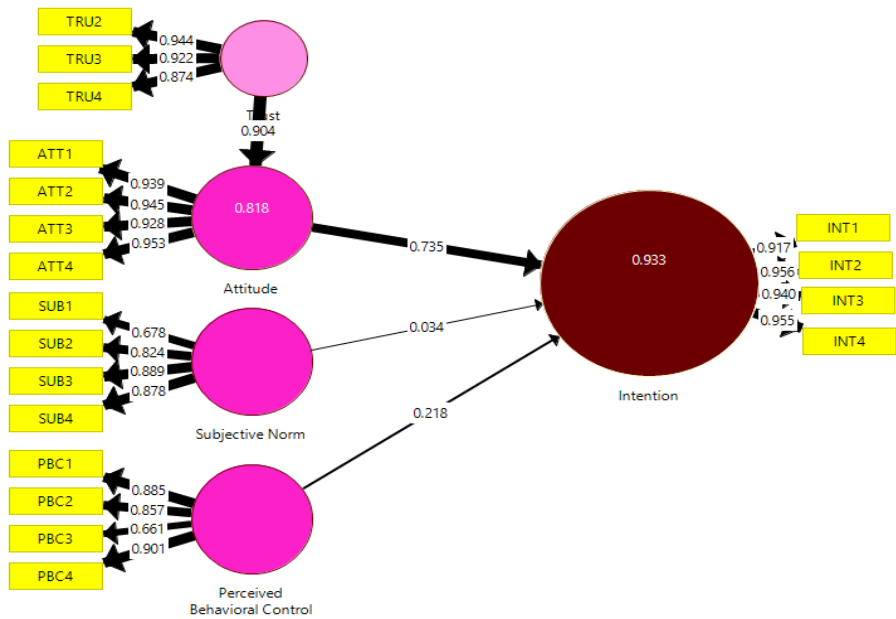
Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Although the model failed to pass the fit indices, it is still of significance to assess the regression weights or path coefficients of the variables corresponding to the hypotheses formed in this research.

5.2.3 Hypothesis Testing

In assessing the relationship of the constructs, the regression weights are the main point of analysis. The regression weights were obtained after running the collected data in the Partial Least Squares Version 3 software. An analyzed data gathered from the imported to and generated from Partial Least Squares Version 3 software is presented in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4
PLS Generated Results



Note: This is compiled by the author using PLS Version 3 (Tomaro, 2018).

This generated figure from Partial Least Squares (Version 3) software illustrates the regression square (r^2) inside the respective circles of the variables, Intention and Attitude. Within the arrows connecting the constructs to the dependent variable which is intention to support, are the standardized regression weights or also known as path coefficients. Within the arrows connecting every construct to the indicators (in yellow boxes) are the indicator loadings which indicate indicator reliability.

To provide a clearer analysis of the results generated from the PLS software, tables and discussions of the analysis are presented in the succeeding paragraphs. Table 5.3 below shows the hypotheses test results.

Table 5.3
Hypotheses Test

Hypothesis Relationship	Standardized Regression Weights	Hypothesis supported?	p value
Attitude -> B. Intention	0.735	Yes	<0.001**
Subjective Norm -> B. Intention	0.034	No	0.365
Perceived Behavioral Control -> B. Intention	0.218	Yes	0.001**
Trust -> Attitude	0.904	Yes	<0.001**

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

The assessment of the hypothesis relationships are indicated by standardized regression weights/ path coefficients of at least .100, which should be significant (p value) at a level of 0.05. (Henseler et. al, 2009). Lastly, the effect size must also be evaluated to know how meaningful the effect is, if there is any.

With reference to the table above, three of the four hypotheses were supported by the data and the findings of the

research. Assessing every hypothesis in a clear organized manner, the first hypothesis is put to test first.

The *Hypothesis 1* states that *Attitude positively affects the intent to support the War on Drugs strategies*. The results of the study reveal that among the three variables that are theoretically hypothesized to have an influence over Behavioral Intention (B. Intention), Attitude is observed to have the strongest impact on behavioral intention. This is attested by its high regression weight of 0.735, significant at less than 0.001 level. This means that Hypothesis 1 is supported.

Next is the *Hypothesis 2* which states that *Subjective Norm positively affects the intent to support the War on Drugs strategies*. The results of the study reveal that subjective norm has no impact on behavioral intention with a regression weight of 0.034, with a p value of 0.365 (Not Significant). This means that Hypothesis 2 is not supported and is therefore, rejected.

The third hypothesis states that *Perceived Behavioral Control positively affects the intention to support the War on*

Drugs strategies. In reference to the results presented above, it is deduced that Perceived Behavioral Control also has an impact to the intention to support as evidenced by a 0.218 regression weight at a p value of less than 0.001. This signifies that Hypothesis 3 is supported.

The fourth hypothesis is also put to test. The hypothesis 4 states that Political Trust positively affects the attitude towards the intent to support War on Drugs strategies. The results reveal that Political trust has an influence over attitude as evidenced by a regression weight of 0.904, significant at a p value of less than 0.0001.

In brief, the results of the study revealed that only Hypotheses 1, 3, and 4 are supported. This implies that Attitude and Perceived Behavioral Control positively influences behavioral intention while Political Trust has a positive association with Attitude. With this, it is now consequential to assess the effect size of the predictor variables (Attitude, Subjective Norm, and Perceived Behavioral Control) to explaining

the endogenous variables (behavioral intention/intention to support). It also explains the effect size of Political Trust to Attitude.

Table 5.4
Effect Size

	f^2
Attitude -> B. Intention	1.212
Subjective Norm -> B. Intention	0.004
Perceived Behavioral Control -> B. Intention	0.128
Trust -> Attitude	4.485

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Effect size (f^2) are interpreted as weak, moderate, and strong depending on the effect sizes wherein, 0.02 is small, 0.15 is medium, and 0.35 is large (Cohen, 1988; Henseler et al., 2009; Henseler and Fassott, 2010). The Table 5.4 above projects the effect sizes of every predictor variable to the variable of intention. It is note-worthy that Attitude has a very large effect to intention as evidenced by a 1.212 effect size. However, Subjective norm is revealed to have no effect as evidenced by a 0.004 effect size that is lower than 0.02. In addition, Perceived Behavioral Control has a small effect with a 0.128 effect size.

Assessing on one hand the effect of Political Trust to Attitude, it should be noted that there is a very large effect size recorded which implies that Political Trust has a very meaningful effect to its relationship with the construct, Attitude.

Finally, the Regression Square which is also known to be the coefficient of determination emerged to have the following values: For behavioral intention, it is revealed to have a regression square of 0.933 which means that the variables in this research account for 93 percent of the variance while the remaining 7 percent can be explained by other variables. Attitude having hypothesized to have relationship with Political Trust emerged to have a regression square of 0.817 which translates that 81.7 percent of the variance of Attitude is accounted from Political Trust while the remaining 18.3 percent can be explained by other variables.

Table 5.5
Summary of Hypotheses Tested

No.	Hypotheses	Supported or Unsupported?
H1	Attitude positively affects the intent to support the ‘War on Drugs’ strategies	Supported
H2	Subjective norm positively affects the intent to support the ‘War on Drugs’ strategies.	Unsupported
H3	Perceived Behavioral control positively affects the intent to support the ‘War on Drugs’ strategies.	Supported
H4	Political trust positively affects the attitude towards the intent to support ‘War on Drugs’ strategies.	Supported

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

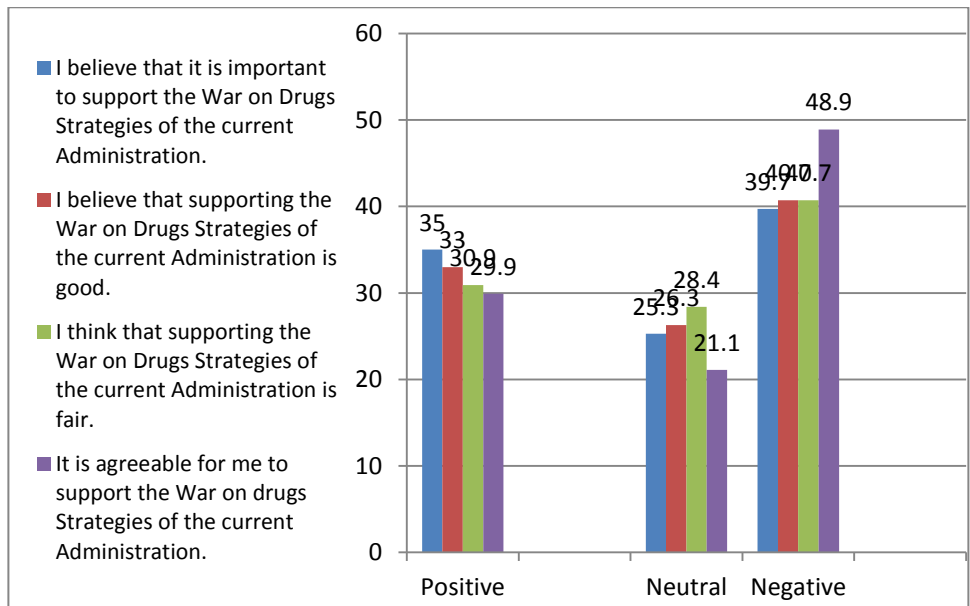
Table 5.5 presents the summary of the hypotheses test results. It is noteworthy that three of the four answers are supported by the results of the study. Only Hypothesis 2 is not proved.

5.3 Responses to variable indicators- Aggregate

This part of the research presented the aggregate responses from four universities where the respondents of the research were enrolled under the respective Bachelor Program in Political Science. These universities are the following: Cebu Normal University, University of San Jose Recoletos, University

of San Carlos and University of the Philippines-Cebu. There are a total of 194 respondents in this research.

Figure 5.5
Aggregate Responses: Attitude

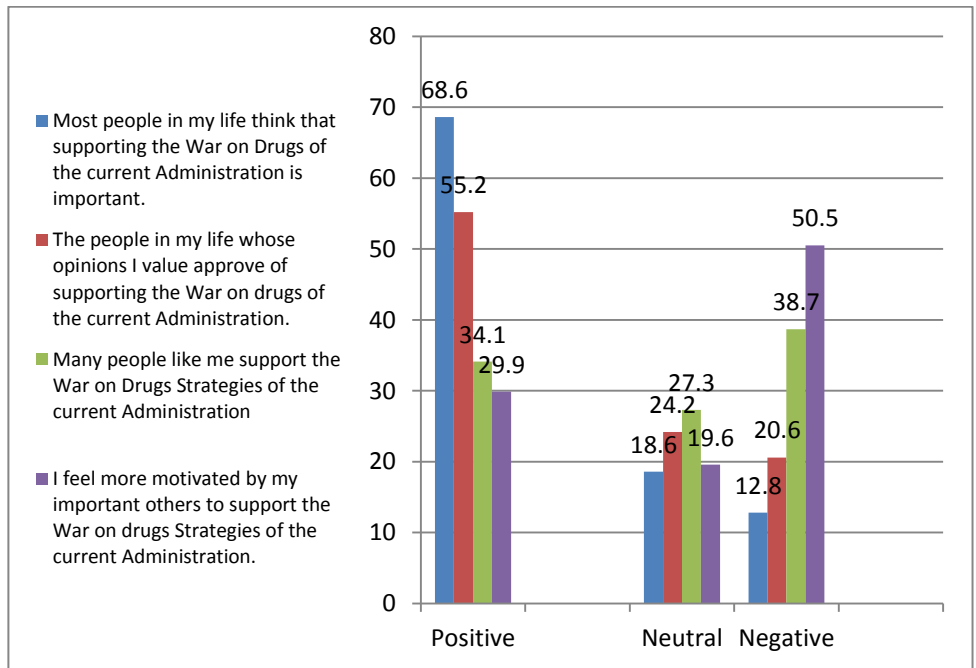


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.5 above presents the aggregate responses for the indicator items of Attitude. It can be observed in the figure that the responses are more negatively leaning. These responses indicate that the respondents do not or seldom think that supporting the Drug War strategies is important, good, fair, and agreeable. This implies a generally negative attitude towards the

behavior of supporting the Philippine Anti-Drug efforts of the President Duterte.

Figure 5.6
Aggregate Responses: Subjective Norm

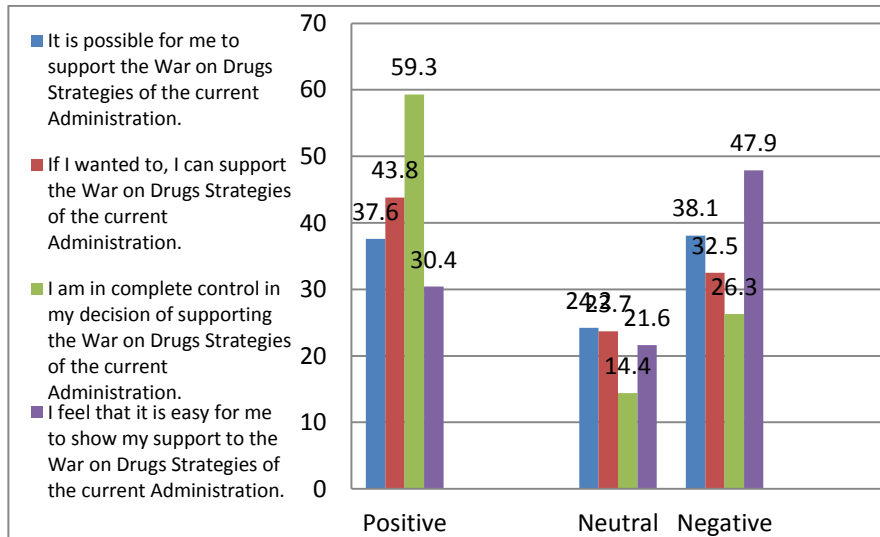


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

The Figure 5.6 above presents the aggregate responses for the indicator items of Subjective Norm gathered from four different universities. The responses projected above reports very distributed responses. 68.6 percent of the total respondents reported that the supporting the Drug War is seen to be important

by most people in their lives while, 55.2 percent of the respondents admitted that people whose opinions they value approve of supporting the Drug War strategies. However, when asked whether students like them support the Drug War strategies, there are widely deviating responses 38.7 percent that they do not or seldom do while 34.1 answered that they always or often do. However, despite the admitted popularity of the Drug War strategies, 50.5 percent of the total respondents reported that the social influence do not have a motivating effect for the respondents to support the Drug War themselves. The widely distributed responses only validates the insignificant effect of subjective norm to the intention formation of supporting the Drug War.

Figure 5.7
Aggregate Responses: Perceived Behavioral Control

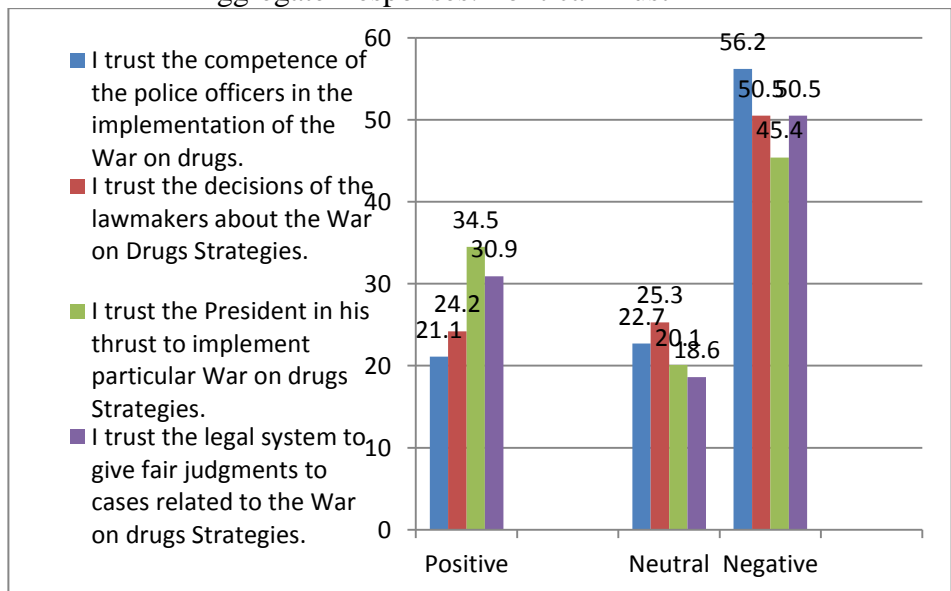


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.7 above reports the aggregate responses for the indicator items of Perceived Behavioral Control. It can be grasped from the figure above that there are also widely distributed responses for the independent variable, Perceived Behavioral Control. 37.6 percent of the respondents believe that they almost always or often feel that it is possible for them to support the Drug War strategies while 38.1 percent of them feel that they seldom or never do. 43.8 percent of the respondents believe that they can support the Drug War is they want to while 32.5 admitted that they can't or seldom can even if they want to.

However, majority of the respondents (59.3) reported that they are in complete control of their decision to support (or not support) the Drug War strategies. Despite this professed control, 47.9 percent of the respondents admitted that it is not or is seldom easy to show support to the Anti-drug efforts of the Duterte Administration and only 30.4 percent attested to the ease of showing support. These responses signify a highly divisive responses on whether there is a perceived control over the decision to support (or not support) the Drug War.

Figure 5.8
Aggregate Responses: Political Trust

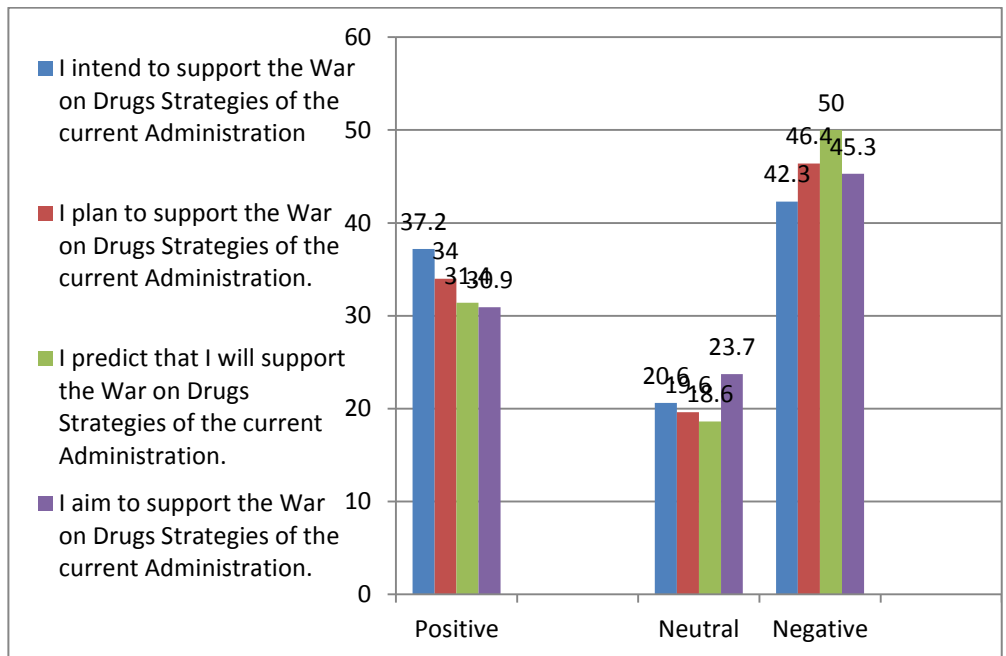


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.8 above presents the responses that were gathered from all four universities specifically for the indicator items of Political Trust. It is projected in the figure that there are negatively leaning responses to the items asking whether the respondents do trust the political actors and institutions directly involved in the enforcement of the Philippine Drug War. It can be observed that 56.2 of the respondents admitted that they do not or seldom trust the police officer while only 24.2 percent admitted to oftentimes trusting the lawmakers. 45.4 of the respondents reported that they seldom or never really trust the president while 34.5 percent reported that they always or often do. Also, 50.5 percent of the respondents responded that they do not or seldom trust the legal system. These responses highlighted that there's a wide distribution of the responses from positively leaning to neutral to negatively leaning. However, there are clear interpretations that close to 50 percent of the respondents have negative responses when asked whether they trust the president, the police officers, the legal system and lastly the law makers.

Figure 5.9

Aggregate Responses: Behavioral Intention/ Intention to Support



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.9 above presents the aggregate illustration of the responses that were gathered for the indicator items of Behavioral Intention. It can be seen that despite the wide distribution of the responses from the positive to the negative range, it can also be observed that there's a considerable percentage of respondents that do not or seldom intend to support the Drug War. Also, 46.4 percent of the respondents do not or seldom plan to support the

Drug War while half of the total respondents do not see themselves supporting the Drug War while 45.3 do not or seldom plan to support it. These results indicate a negative intention to support the Drug War strategies as there are no strong positive remarks towards the performance of this particular behavior.

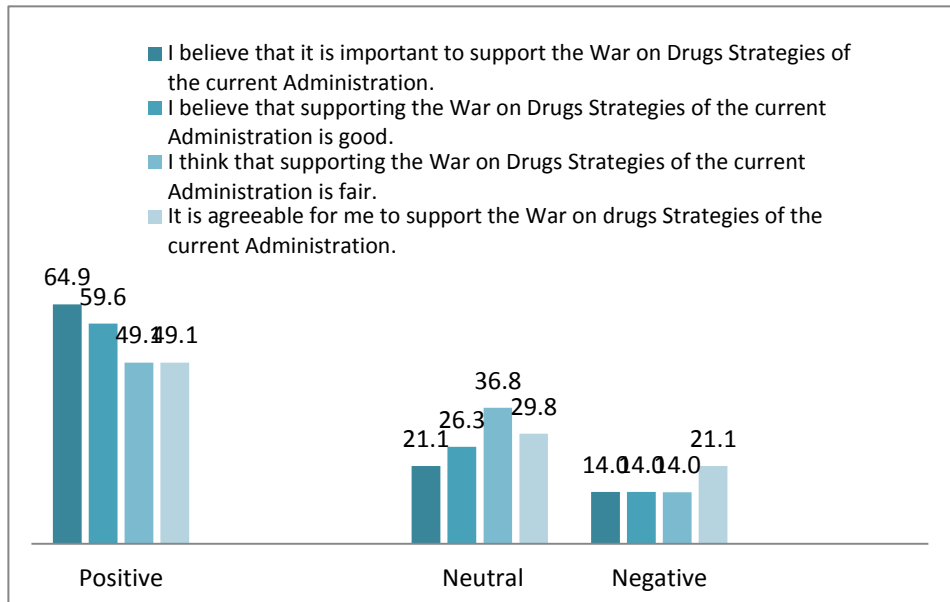
5.4 Responses to variable indicators- Comparative

There are four universities that have been chosen as the specific research locales for the research. All four universities have a Bachelor Program for Political Science and from this particular program study, that all 194 respondents were taken. It must be noted that the presentation of the comparative findings is for purposes of providing a glimpse of the highly distributed and deviating results and not for a deeper comparative analysis. A limitation that is to be taken in consideration is the unequal number of respondents taken from all four universities.

5.4.1 Responses from Cebu Normal University

Figure 5.10

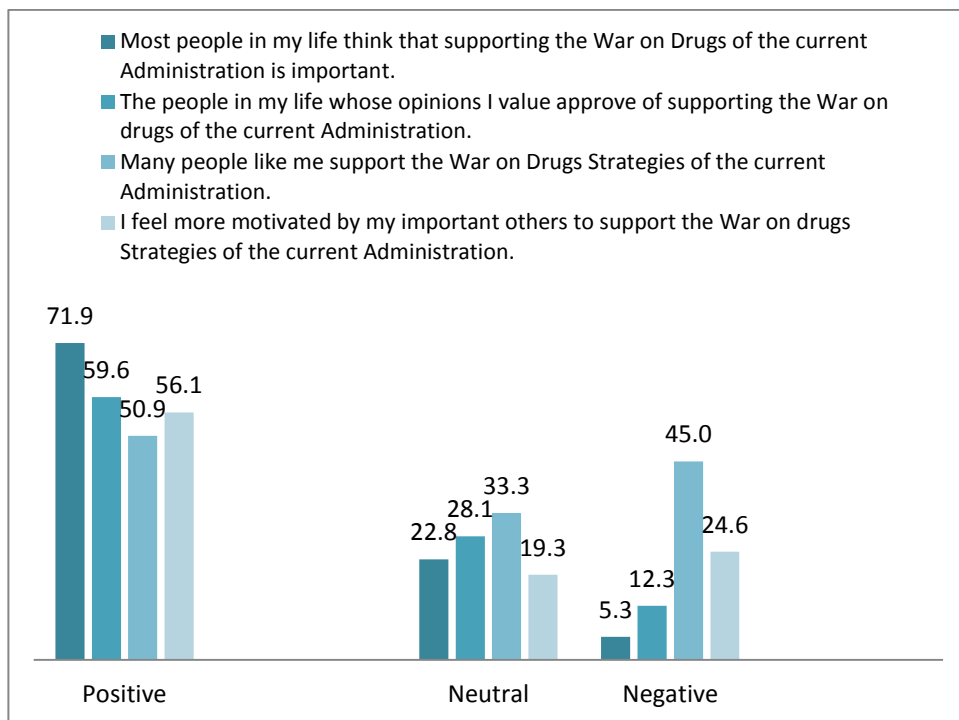
CNU Responses: Attitude



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.10 above shows that there is a generally positive response to the indicators of Attitude. This means that most of the respondents believe that the War on Drugs Strategies should be supported because it is good, important, fair, and lastly agreeable. Specifically, a considerable percentage of the respondents from CNU believe that supporting the Drug War strategies is important.

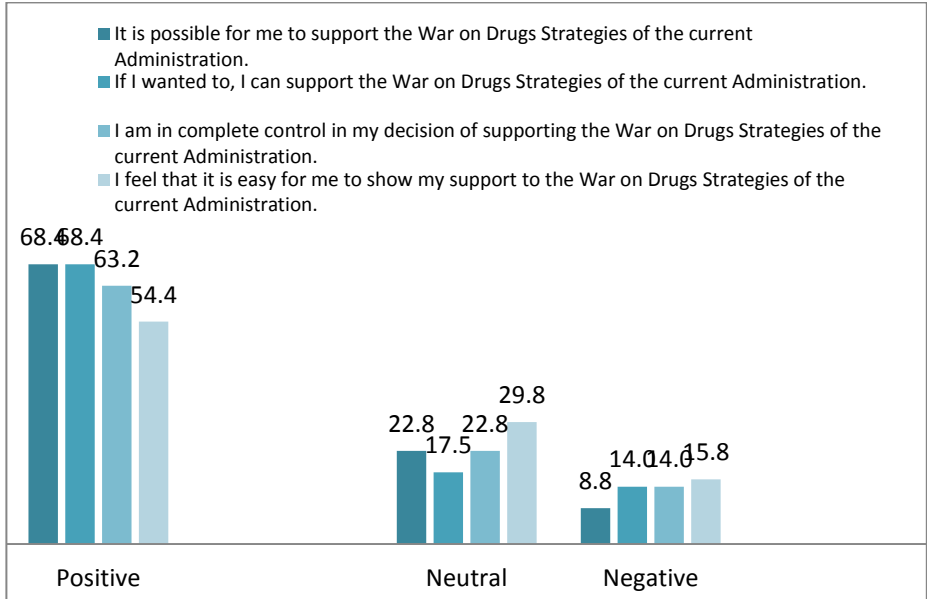
Figure 5.11
CNU Responses: Subjective Norm



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

It is shown in Figure 5.11 that majority of the respondents had given positive responses to the indicator items for Subjective Norm. It is shown that a very high percentage of the CNU respondents reports that most people that they have in their life supports the Philippine Drug War Strategies. All the other items also generally obtained positive responses. This verifies the truth behind the popular support towards the Drug War.

Figure 5.12
CNU Responses: Perceived Behavioral Control

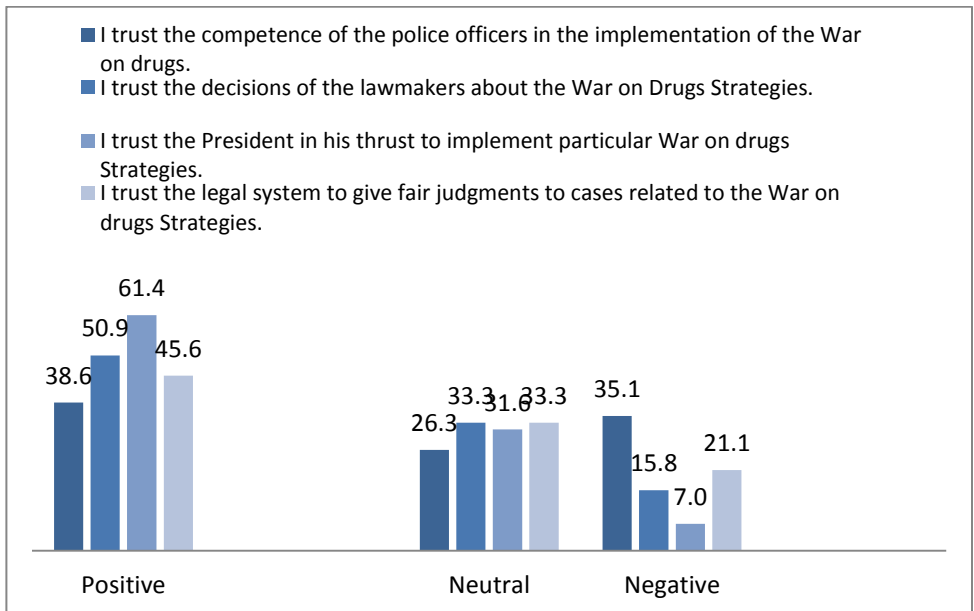


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

The table above, Table 5.12 indicates a large majority of the CNU respondents believe that they are in control of their decision to support the Drug War. 68.4 percent believe that it is possible for them to support, that they can if they want to and 63.2 percent believe that they are in complete control of their decision to support. Lastly, 54.4, still majority of the CNU respondents, believe that it is not difficult (it is easy), to support

the Drug War. These responses indicate a generally positive response to the indicator items for Perceived Behavioral Control.

Figure 5.13
CNU Responses: Trust

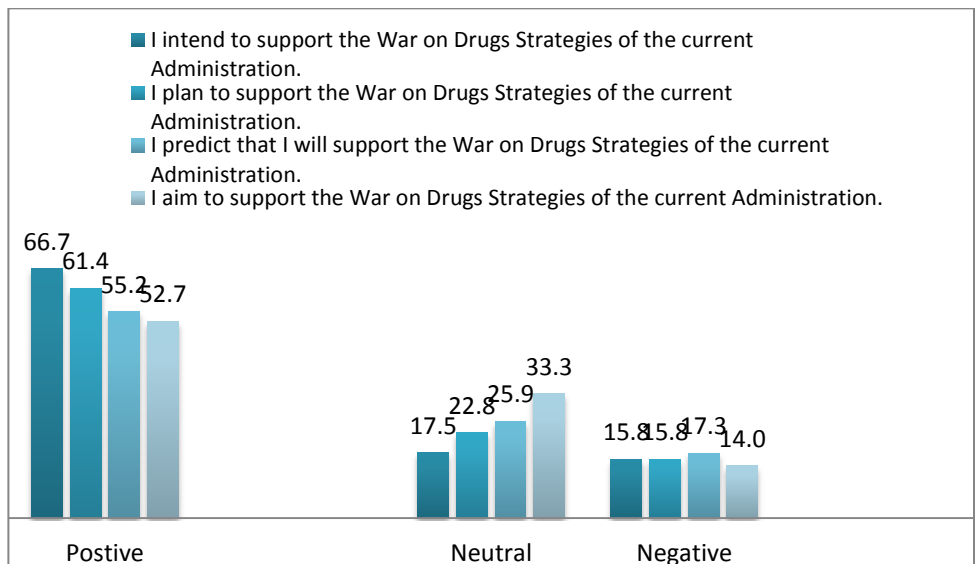


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

It can be observed from Figure 5.13 that there is a greatly distributed responses for the indicators of Political Trust. A considerable percentage of CNU respondents report that they trust the president, while only 38.6 percent of them trust the police officers. And while majority trusts the law makers, only 45.6 of them trust the legal system. 26-33 percent of the

respondents from CNU have chosen to answer neutral when asked about their trust to the political actors/institution actively involved in the Drug War.

Figure 5.14
CNU Responses: Behavioral Intention/ Intention to Support



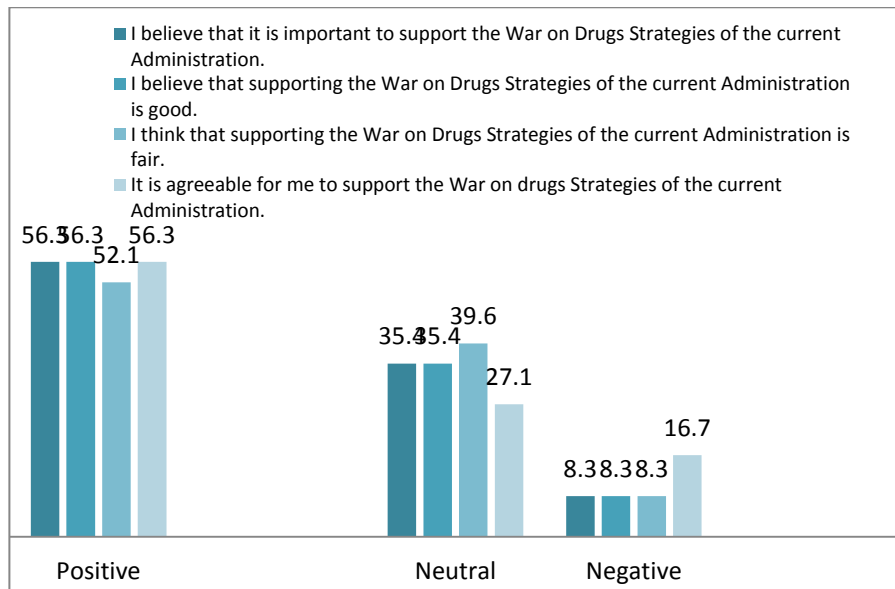
Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.14 above illustrates that a large majority of the CNU respondents intend to support the Philippine War on Drugs Strategies of the Duterte Administration. There are considerable responses that are neutral but in majority, the responses were positive. This implies that the intention to support the War on

Drugs is very strong among the respondents from the Cebu Normal University.

5.4.2 Responses from University of San Jose-Recoletos

Figure 5.15
USJR Responses: Attitude

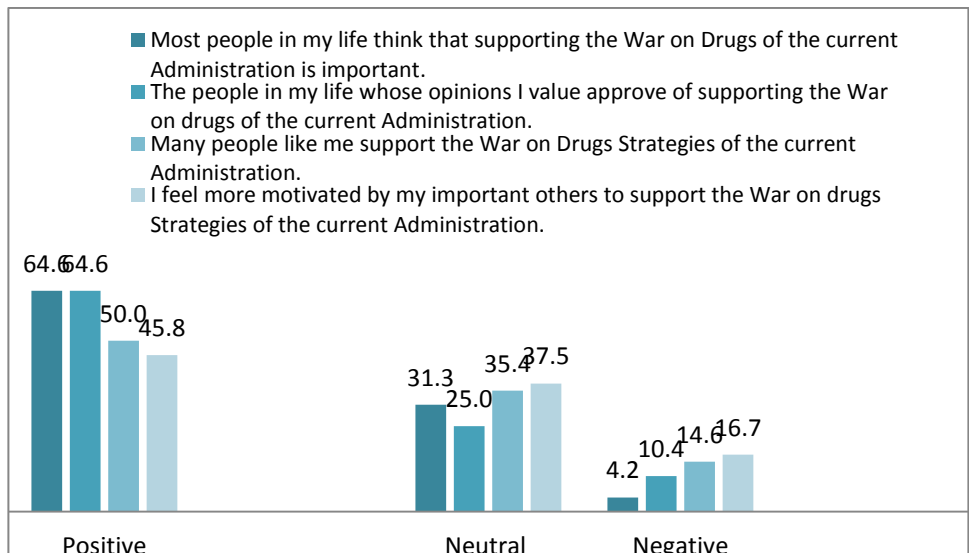


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.15 above projects a considerable percentage of USJR respondents reporting neutral attitudinal responses. It can also be observed that majority of the USJR respondents have positive responses to the indicator items for attitude. This implies a positive attitude towards the intention to support War on Drugs

Strategies from the respondents. Furthermore, these results indicates that more than half of the USJR respondents think that supporting War on Drugs strategies is fair, agreeable, important, and lastly good.

Figure 5.16
USJR Responses: Subjective Norm

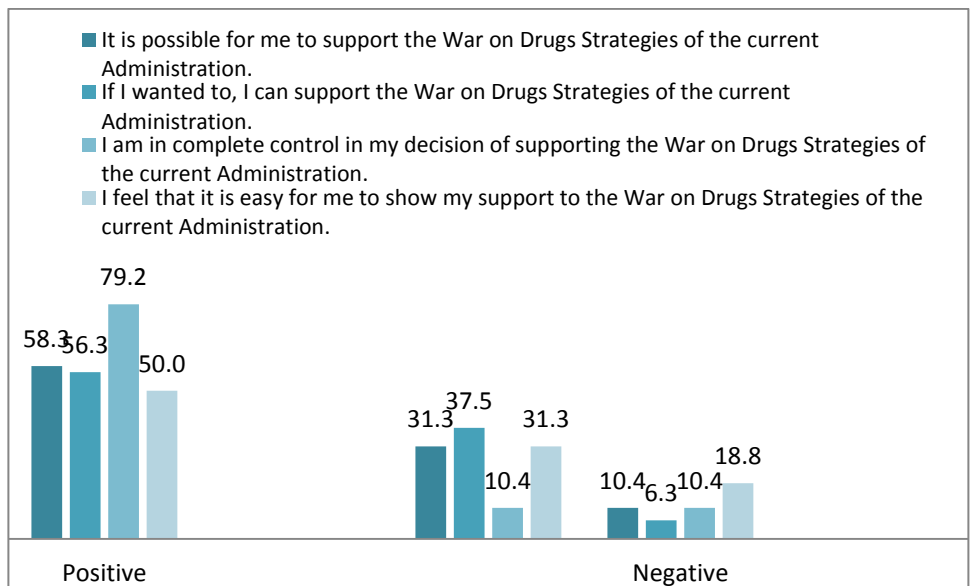


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.16 above presents that majority of the USJR respondents believe that most people in their lives, and those people whose opinions they value, and those that are like them (same age group and educational level), supports the Philippine Drug War. However, only 45.8 percent are motivated by the

support of their important others to the Drug War. A considerable percentage of respondents gave neutral responses. Nevertheless, it can be viewed that most of the indicator items for the construct, Subjective Norm garnered positive responses from the USJR Respondents.

Figure 5.17
USJR Responses: Perceived Behavioral Control

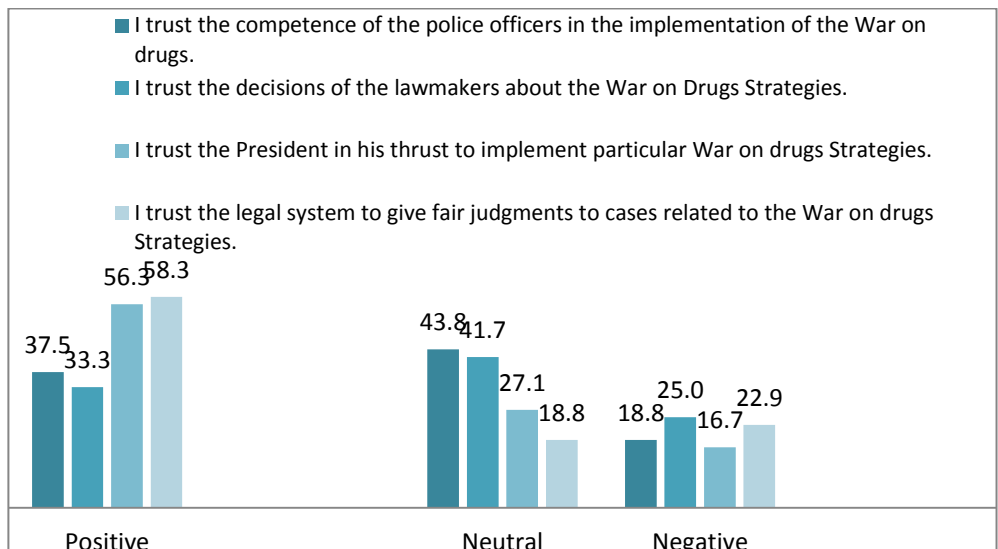


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.17 above projects that majority of the USJR respondents believe that they are in complete control of their decision to support the Drug War (79.2 percent), that they can support the Drug War (56.3 percent), and that it is possible for

them to support (58.3 percent), and lastly that it is easy to show their support (50 percent). This implies that the USJR respondents perceive to have control over their decision of supporting the Drug War. These are as indicated by the mainly positive responses for the Perceived Behavioral Control indicator items.

Figure 5.18
USJR Responses: Political Trust

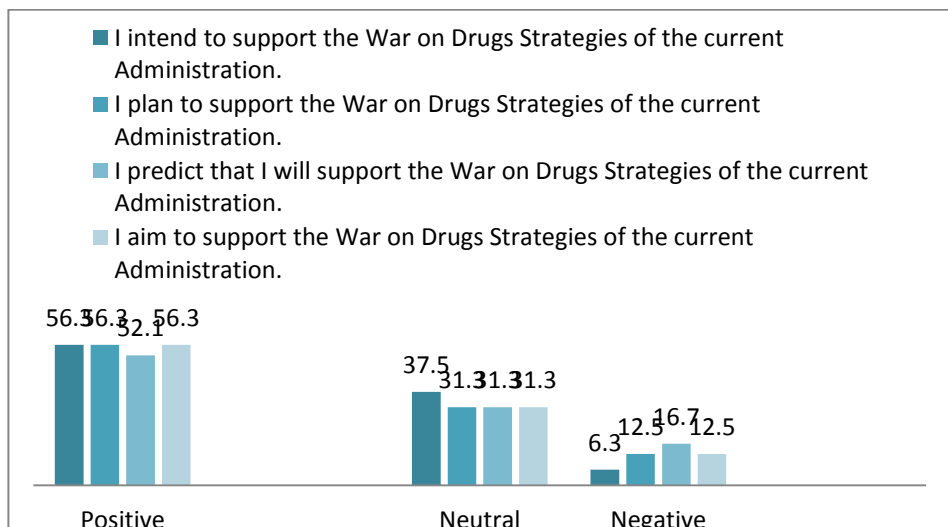


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.18 above shows the responses gathered from the USJR respondents for the indicator items of Political Trust. It can be observed that 43.8 percent of the respondents chose to answer

‘sometimes’ when asked whether they trust the competence of the police officer and 41.7 percent also answered ‘sometimes’ when asked whether they trust their policy makers. More than half however, answered that they ‘almost always or often’ trust President Duterte (56.3 percent) and the legal system (58.3 percent). In general, this shows that only two of the four indicator items of political trust garnered positive responses while the other two have very distributed/varied answers.

Figure 5.19
USJR: Behavioral Intention/ Intention to Support



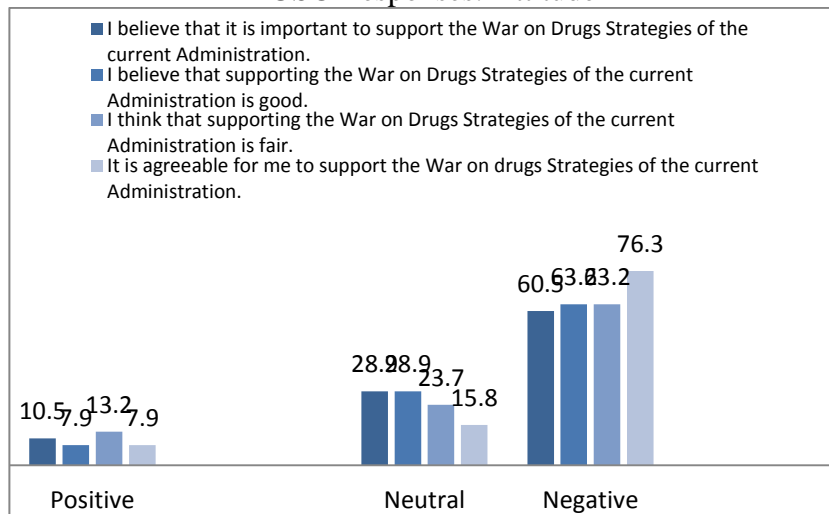
Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.19 above presents the responses gathered from the USJR students. It can be seen that majority of the respondents

positively responded when asked whether they aim and plan to support the Drug War Strategies and on whether they intend to support it or predict themselves supporting it. Majority of the respondents answered ‘almost always and often’ to the aforementioned statements. This implies that a good amount of USJR students have positive intentions to support the current Philippine War on Drugs Strategies.

5.4.3 Responses from University of San Carlos

Figure 5.20
USC Responses: Attitude

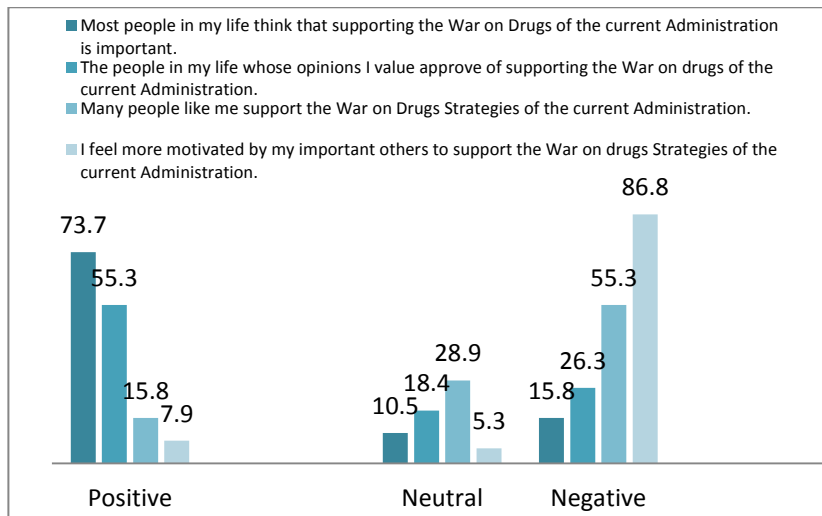


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.20 above shows the results gathered from the students of University of San Carlos. It shows that 76.3 percent of the respondents do not or seldom believe that it is agreeable to

support the Philippine Drug War strategies and 63.2 percent of them believe that supporting the Drug War is not fair nor is it good. 60.5 percent also of the USC respondents do not think that it is important to support the Drug War. Generally, it can be interpreted that the USC respondents have a negative attitude towards the behavior of supporting the Philippine Drug War.

Figure 5.21
USC Responses: Subjective Norm

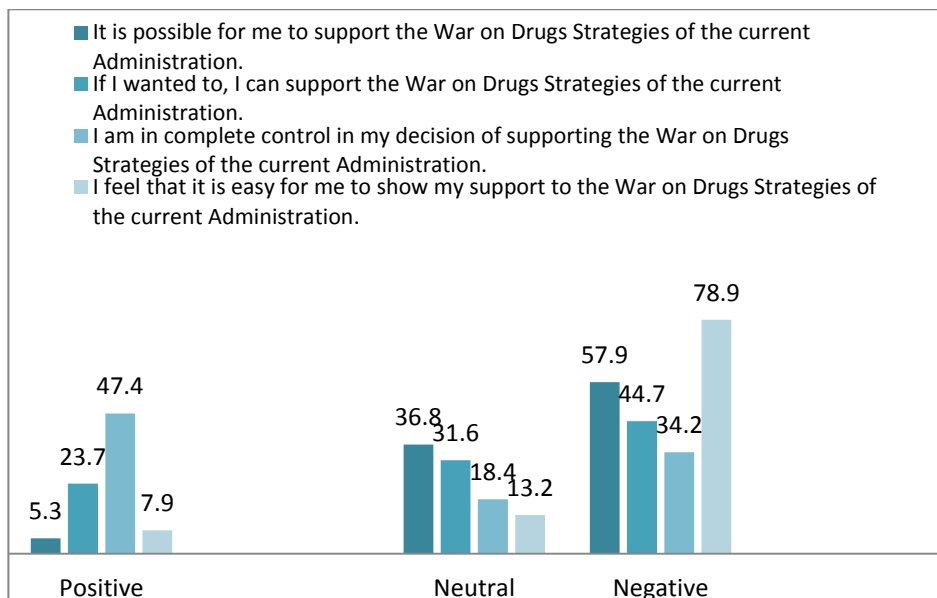


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.21 presents very distributed responses for the Subjective Norm Indicator items from the USC respondents. It can be gathered that although a large majority agree that most people in their lives support the Drug War, 86.8 percent of them

does not feel motivated by this fact. 55.3 percent of the respondent are surrounded by loved ones who are supportive of the Drug War but 55.3 percent of them also believe that students like them are not supportive of the current Anti-drug efforts.

Figure 5.22
USC Responses: Perceived Behavioral Control

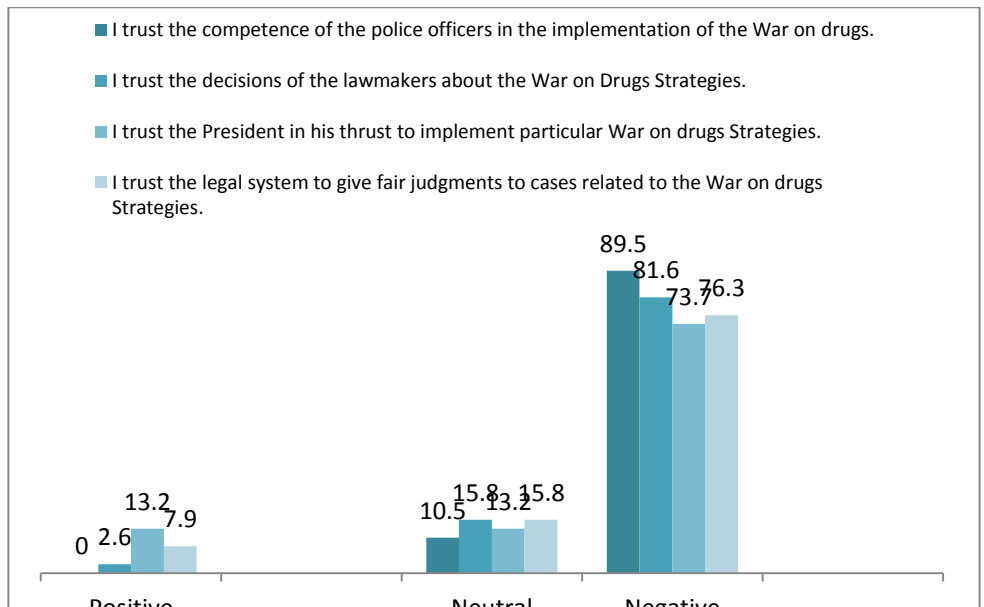


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.22 above projects the Perceived Control of the USC respondents to the behavior of supporting the Drug War. It can be seen that there are widely distributed responses for the PBC indicator items. 57.9 percent of the respondents do not or seldom think that it's possible for them to support the Drug War

Strategies. While 44.7 percent of them do not or seldom believe that they can support the Drug War even if they want to. Also, 47.4 percent of the USC respondents feel in control of their decision to support/not support the Drug War Strategies r while 34.2 percent of them do not or seldom do. Furthermore, 78.9 percent of the USC respondents feel that it is difficult to support the Drug War Strategies. This implies that in a bigger picture, the USC respondents have low perceived control over the decision of supporting/not supporting the Drug war strategies.

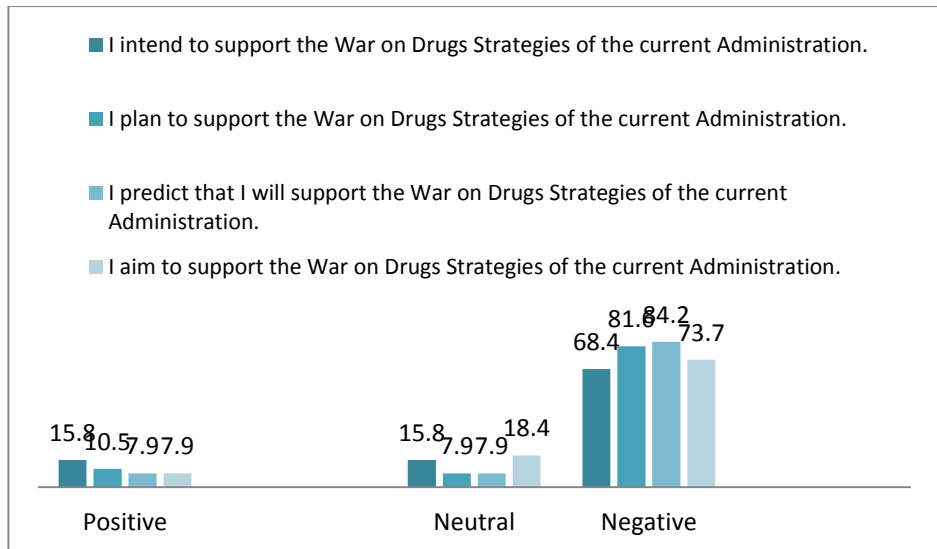
Figure 5.23
USC Responses: Political Trust



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.23 above projects the responses of the USC respondents for the indicator items of political trust. It can be seen that a large majority of the USC respondents do not or seldom trust the Police officers, the President, the Law makers, and the legal system. This implies highly negative responses to the construct of political trust.

Figure 5.24
USC Responses: Behavioral Intention/Intention to Support



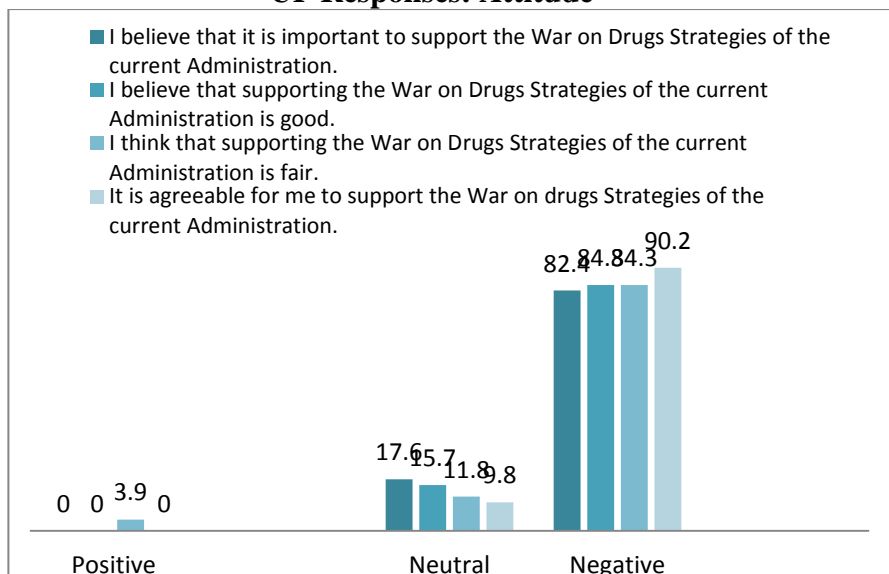
Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.24 above illustrates the responses of the USC respondents to the indicator items for Behavioral Intention. It can be seen that a large majority of 68.4 percent of the USC

respondents do not intend or seldom intend to support the War on Drugs Strategies of the current administration. In addition, 81.6 percent of the USC respondents do not or seldom plan to support the Drug War strategies and 73.7 percent of them seldom or do not aim to show support. Furthermore, 84.4 of the USC respondents do not or seldom plan to really support the Drug War strategies. These responses imply a low intention from the USC respondents to show support to the Philippine Drug War Strategies.

5.4.4 Responses from University of the Philippines- Cebu

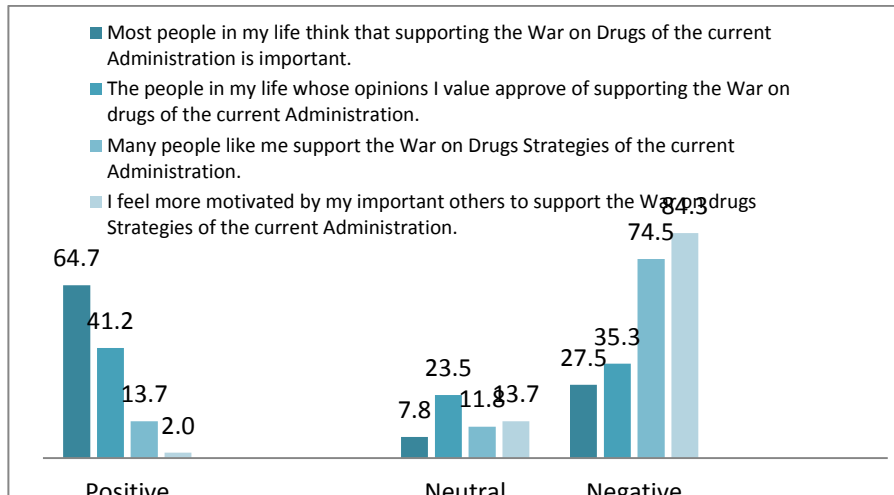
Figure 5.25
UP Responses: Attitude



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.25 presents the responses to the indicator items for attitude that were gathered from the University of the Philippines- Cebu. It can be deciphered from Figure 5.25 that there is a large minority of the UP-C respondents that do not have or seldom have an affirmative attitude towards the action of supporting the Drug War. 82.4 percent of the UP-C respondents believe that it is not or is seldom important, while 84.3 of them believe that it is seldom or is altogether not good nor fair to support the Drug War strategies enforced by the current administration. 90.2 of the respondents, which is a very large majority, believe that it is seldom agreeable or altogether not agreeable to support the Drug War. These results imply that the UP-C Respondents possess greatly negative attitudes towards supporting the Drug War Strategies under the Duterte Administration.

Figure 5.26
UP-C Responses: Subjective Norm

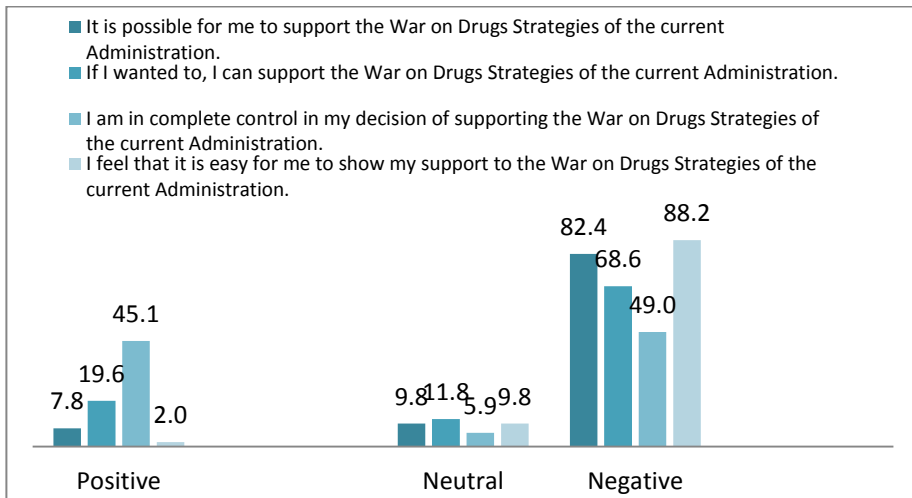


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.26 above reports the responses that were gathered from the UP-C Respondent, specifically responses to the indicator items for Subjective Norm. It is projected in the figure above that majority of the UP-C respondents (64.7 percent) reported that most people in their lives gives importance to supporting the Drug War while 41.2 percent of the UP-C reported that people whose opinions they value almost always or often approve of supporting the Drug War. However, 74.5 percent of the UP-C respondents believe that students like them seldom or do not support the Drug War while 84.3 percent of them reports

that they do not or seldom feel motivated by their important others to support the Drug War strategies. The results indicate greatly distributed responses but in brief, it can be discerned that although there is a popular support towards the Drug War, according to the UP-C students, this does not give them motivation to support the same Drug War in their own accord.

Figure 5.27
UP-C Responses: Perceived Behavioral Control

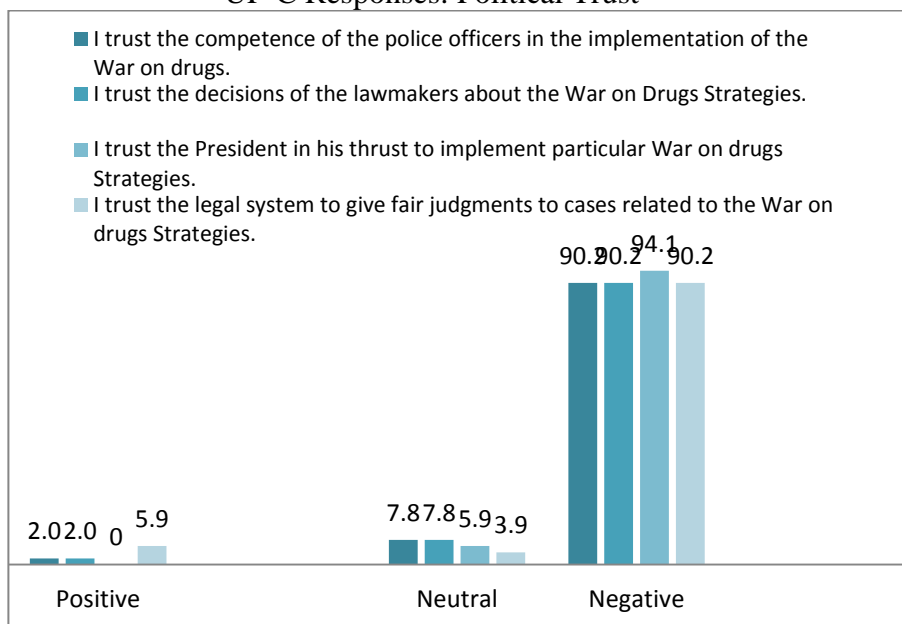


Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.27 above presents the responses for the indicator items of the construct, Perceived Behavioral Control that were gathered from the UP-C respondents. It is reported in the figure above that 82.3 percent of the UP-C respondents seldom/do not

think that it is possible for them to support the Drug War Strategies while 68.6 percent of them do not or seldom think they can even if they want to. Also 49 percent of the UP-C respondents admitted that they do not or seldom feel that they are in complete control of their decision to support (or not support) the Drug War strategies while a very large majority (88.2 percent) of the UP-C respondents reported that it is not or is seldom easy to show support to the Drug efforts of the Duterte administration.

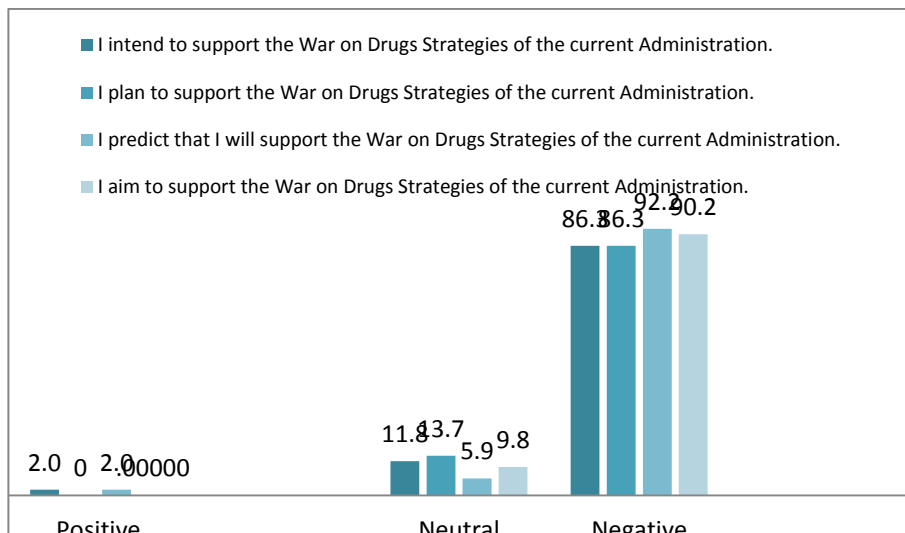
Figure 5.28
UP-C Responses: Political Trust



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.28 above illustrates the responses gathered for the indicator items of Political Trust that were collected from the UP-C respondents. It can be observed that there are very high negatively leaning responses from the UP-C respondents for the construct of Political Trust. More than 90 percent of the respondents do not or seldom trust the Police officers, the President, the law makers, and even the legal system. This high skepticism towards the political actors and institutions is what is implied by the negatively leaning responses that are projected in Figure 5.28.

Figure 5.29
UP-C Responses: Behavioral Intention/ Intention to Support



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Figure 5.29 above reports the responses gathered from the respondents enrolled in UP-C. These are specifically the responses for the construct, Behavioral Intention. It can be deciphered from the figure above that there are negatively leaning intentions towards the behavior of supporting the Drug War strategies. 86.3 percent of the UP-C respondents do not or seldom intend to support the Drug War. The same percentages of the UP-C respondents do not or seldom plan to support the Anti-Drug efforts. Also, 92.2 percent of them do not or seldom see themselves supporting the Drug war nor do they aim to. These results can mean that there is a very weak behavioral intention from the UP-C respondents which means the UP-C respondents may not be seen supporting the Drug War or may seldom do so.

5.5 Extent of Support

As this study has integrated the Spectrum of Public Participation of the International Association for Public Participation, the responses gathered from all 194 respondents pertaining to the extent of their support to the War on Drugs Strategies of the Philippine Government can be categorized into

several levels, namely, Inform level, Consult Level, Involve Level, Collaborate Level and lastly, Empower Level. This becomes very vital in identifying the specific identified actions that the students have self-reportedly expressed willingness to perform.

5.5.1 Inform Level

Table 5.6
Inform Level: Aggregate Responses

Action	Yes (%)	No (%)
Inform myself, my peers, my family members, and the members of my social circle about the War on Drugs from the information gathered from the news, newspapers, and from the statements of policy-makers	74.7	25.3
Inform others through the use of social media and other mechanisms of information dissemination	69.1	30.9
Ask for Pamphlets, Brochures, and leaflets about the progress of War on Drugs	54.6	46.4
Watch the news and to keep an update on the War on Drugs efforts of the police.	80.9	19.1

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Table 5.6 projects the responses from the respondents to the actions of support to the Drug War that were categorized to be in the inform level. There were four identified action all relating

to the ‘information gathering’ level of public participation. As evidenced by the responses above, it should be noted that there are very affirmative responses from a large majority of the respondents reporting their intentions to willingly do the following ‘inform’ actions: inform themselves and the people around them from the news, or through social media, watch the news to keep updates of the drug war, and lastly to solicit information from pamphlets and brochures in circulation. This implies that the students, in their own volition are intending to keep close watch of the progress and turn of events surrounding the Philippine Drug War.

5.5.2 Consult Level

Table 5.7
Consult Level: Aggregate Responses

Action	Yes (%)	No (%)
Attend seminars about War on drugs: efforts and strategies	57.2	42.8
Participate in answering surveys and polls about the Drug Agency’s performance in the enforcement of War on Drugs strategies	66.5	33.5

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

It is reported in Table 5.7 that there are generally affirmative responses to the consultative actions that were inquired in the research. These consultative responses are in the form of participating in surveys and polls and in attending seminars that is about the Philippine Drug War. It is noteworthy that two of the specified efforts gained majority approval which implies that majority of the students are willing to participate in aiding the Philippine Anti-Drug Efforts of the Philippine government in a consultative level.

5.5.3 Involve Level

Table 5.8
Involve Level: Aggregate Responses

Action	Yes (%)	No (%)
Attend forums about the enforcement of War on Drugs strategies (Citizens, PDEA, and Police)	56.7	43.3
Be involved in workshops and meetings with the Drug Enforcement Agency and other officials involved in the implementation of War on drugs	47.9	53.1

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

The Table 5.8 reports the responses gathered from the respondents relating to the involvement efforts that the students

are willing to partake to show support to the Philippine Drug War. It must be highlighted that in this level, out of the two specified actions only one garnered the approval of the majority, indicating that the students, in their own volition are willing to be involved in the Drug War by attending forums participated by the citizens, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Police Officers.

5.5.4 Collaborate Level

Table 5.9
Collaborate Level: Aggregate Responses

Action	Yes (%)	No (%)
Write a feedback and suggestions to the implementing agency to improve, enhance, and make changes to the strategies on the War on drugs (Partnering with the agency)	64.4	35.6
Coordinate with the implementing agencies in any possible collaborative effort to support the campaign against illegal drugs	56.2	43.8

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

The Table 5.9 above indicates affirmative responses from the respondents regarding the respondents' willingness to partake on collaborative efforts for the Anti-Drug War Campaign. It is worth noting that in a collaborative level, the students reported to

being willing to write feedbacks and suggestions to the implementing agency and also to coordinate with the implementing agency (PDEA and PNP) for any collaborative effort that may possibly be made to strengthen the Anti-Drug campaign. This implies that the students are willing to collaborate with the government to aid the success of the Philippine Drug War.

5.5.5 Empower Level

Table 5.10
Empower Level: Aggregate Responses

Action	Yes (%)	No (%)
Participate in Neighborhood Watch as a citizen-effort to combat illegal drugs	47.9	52.1
Participate in a citizen-led effort to examine the strategies in the conduct of War on Drugs	61.9	38.1

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

The Table 5.10 above projects the responses gathered from the respondents inquiring the respondent's willingness to partake to specific actions that would empower citizens through their participation in the Philippine Drug War. It should be stressed out that on an empowering level; the students are willing

to participate in a citizen-led effort of examining the Drug War strategies, while a considerably large (47.9 %) percentage of students are willing to participate in a neighborhood watch. These efforts would give an empowering position to the students as part of aiding the government on its War against Illegal Drugs.

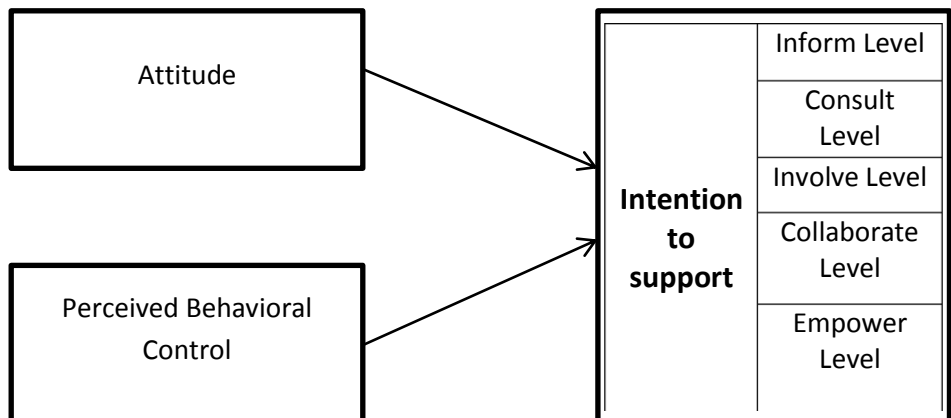
5.6 Proposed Model

Despite the failure of the research model to pass the indices required for the good-model fit test, it should be noted that the relationships of the variables and the coefficient of determination (R^2) are worth considering. As discussed in the preceding parts of the research, the variable, attitude and perceived behavioral control, both have significant impact of behavioral intention. Subjective Norm however was revealed to have no significant relationship with Behavioral Intention.

In the model construction, it must therefore be cautiously considered how a researcher must arrive with a model that would meet all fit indices without sacrificing the relationships of the predictor variables to the other variable/s. Hence, this research proposes this model, a model of Public Support, wherein Attitude

and Perceived Behavioral Control are theorized to predict and have a significant impact on the intention to support. These are evidenced by the acceptable and significant regression weights or path coefficients. The dependent/predictor variables in this model are Attitude and Perceived Behavioral Control, while the dependent variable is Behavioral Intention or the Intention to support. Furthermore, for a deeper analysis of the intention to support, it can be categorized into several levels of public participation, such as: Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate, and lastly, Empower Level.

Figure 5.30
Proposed model of Public Support



Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

Attitude, in this model showed in Figure 5.30, is a predictor variable for the intention-formation of supporting the War on Drugs Strategies or possibly any policy. When the students believe that the policy or its strategies is important, fair, and agreeable, the more would the students intend to support the Philippine Drug War Strategies.

Perceived Behavioral Control, also is a predictor variable that is theorized to have an impact on the intention of the students to support the strategies of the Philippine Drug War. Once the students feel that they are in control of their decision to support the Drug War, or when they find that it is easy to support the Drug War, or when they feel that there is a great possibility for them to support the Drug War as they are in the capacity to do so, then a greater inclination to support the Drug War would be formed.

A test-retest assessment was done to revalidate the strength, model fitness, as well as the regression weight of the variable relationships. When only the two variables, Attitude and

Perceived Behavioral Control are tested statistically and through a model fitness analysis, it was revealed that both Attitude and Perceived Behavioral Control have strong significant regression weights. These are shown in the Table 5.11.

Table 5.11
Proposed Model: Variable Relationships (Re-test)

Variable Relationships	Standardized Regression Weights	Effect Size	P Values
Attitude -> Intention	0.754	1.633	Significant
Perceived Behavioral Control -> Intention	0.229	0.148	Significant

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

As presented in Table 5.11 above, it should be highlighted that Attitude and Perceived Behavioral Control have an impact on Intention as evidenced by the regression weights of 0.754 and 0.229 respectively. Furthermore, Attitude is also observed to have a large effect to intention as proved by its effect size of 1.633 while Perceived Behavioral Control has a medium effect at a 0.148 effect size. In addition, the re-testing of the new model also revealed a 0.933 R^2 value (Regression Square) for Behavioral Intention. This means that Attitude and Perceived Behavioral

Control account for 93% of the variance of Behavioral Intention while the remaining 7% can be explained by other variables.

Also, after a re-testing of the model through a model fitness analysis, it is revealed that the new model has met the criteria values of NFI and SRMR for a good model fit. The presentation of the results of the proposed model is presented in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12
Model Fitness re-test for the Proposed Model

Fit Indices	Required Values	Proposed Model's values
SRMR	<0.08	0.051
NFI	>0.90	0.901

Note: This is compiled by the author (Tomaro, 2018).

On the several levels of support, specified actions were revealed to be feasible in the perspective of the students. This implies that when meaningfully intended, on an inform level, the students may 1. Disseminate information to their peers, family members, and friends from the information they have gathered from the Television, the newspapers, or from statements of policy makers, 2. Inform other through social media, 3. Ask for Pamphlets, Brochures, and leaflets about the progress of War on

Drugs, and 4. Watch the news and to keep an update on the War on Drugs efforts of the police. On a Consultative level, the students intend to support on the following extent: 1. Attend seminars about War on drugs: efforts and strategies, and 2. Participate in answering surveys and polls about the Drug Agency's performance in the enforcement of War on Drugs strategies. While on the level of Involvement, the students are inclined to partake through the following specified effort: Attend forums about the enforcement of War on Drugs strategies with the citizens, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, and Police Officers in attendance. On a Collaborative level, on the other hand, the student are willing to collaborate through these specific actions: 1. Write a feedback and suggestions to the implementing agency to improve, enhance, and make changes to the strategies on the War on drugs (Partnering with the agency), 2. Coordinate with the implementing agencies in any possible collaborative effort to support the campaign against illegal drugs. Finally, on the level of Empowerment, the students are inclined to partake

through participating in a citizen-led effort to examine the strategies in the conduct of War on Drugs.

The chapter presented the results of the research including an analysis of the results. In brief, the chapter presented that Hypothesis 1, 3, and 4 are supported by the study's findings. Also, the chapter presented that after the removal of the construct, Subjective Norm, the research model would reach the fit indices signifying good model fitness.