



Received: 01-10-2025
Accepted: 11-11-2025

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

Anti-Drunk and Drugged Act of 2013: Its Implementation and Challenges in Tagbilaran City

¹ Filven L Cagulada, ² Divina G Torralba, ³ Almira G Lim

^{1, 2, 3} College of Arts and Sciences, Holy Name University, Tagbilaran City, Philippines

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62225/2583049X.2025.5.6.5272> Corresponding Author: Filven L Cagulada, Divina G Torralba, Almira G Lim

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the extent of implementation of the Anti-Drunk and Drugged Act of 2013 in Tagbilaran City and the challenges encountered by law enforcement agencies. Utilizing both descriptive quantitative and qualitative methods, the researchers gathered data from law enforcers and motor vehicle drivers through questionnaires and interviews. Findings reveal that the implementation was generally rated "efficient" by both groups, with no

statistically significant difference in perceptions. Challenges include malfunctioning breath analyzers and driver non-compliance. The study concludes that while implementation is effective, strategic interventions—such as consistent checkpoints, public education, and better equipment—are necessary to improve enforcement. The findings support more robust policy directions in local traffic law enforcement.

Keywords: Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act, RA 10586, Implementation, Enforcement Challenges, Traffic Safety, Tagbilaran City

Introduction

This study was prompted by the alarming increase in vehicular accidents in Tagbilaran City, Bohol, many of which are attributed to drunk and drugged driving. RA 10586, or the Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013, was enacted to address this issue. However, questions remain about its actual implementation. Drawing on Deterrence Theory and the Theory of Reasoned Action, this research investigates the level of law enforcement and compliance within the city. This introduction also contextualizes the issue based on data from LTO Region VII, WHO, and various Philippine government agencies, revealing significant trends in DUI-related incidents.

Research Methodology

This study employed a descriptive quantitative and qualitative research design. Data were gathered using researcher-made questionnaires and interviews distributed among traffic law enforcers (LTO, PNP, CITTRA) and officers from motor vehicle organizations in Tagbilaran City. Purposive and random sampling techniques were utilized.

The questionnaire included sections based on key provisions of RA 10586, assessing the extent of implementation and perceived challenges. Quantitative data were analyzed using weighted mean and t-test for independent samples, while qualitative responses were interpreted to identify thematic challenges.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concludes that RA 10586 is efficiently implemented in Tagbilaran City, as perceived by both traffic enforcers and motor vehicle drivers. However, various challenges hinder full enforcement. It is recommended that the local government provide sufficient equipment such as breath analyzers, conduct nightly checkpoints, increase public awareness campaigns, and ensure consistent enforcement. These actions will improve road safety and help deter violations related to drunk and drugged driving.

Acknowledgment

The researchers express their sincerest gratitude to the Holy Name University College of Criminology, the Land Transportation Office (LTO), Philippine National Police (PNP), and City of Tagbilaran Traffic Aide (CITTRA) for their cooperation and

support in this study. Special thanks are also extended to the officers and members of the various motor vehicle driver associations for their participation. This study would not have been possible without their assistance.

References

1. Abu D. Road safety and the role of RA 10586. *Philippine Journal of Law Enforcement*. 2019; 12(3):45-58.
2. Alfonso R, *et al*. Youth risk behavior and alcohol use. *Philippine Public Health Review*. 2015; 9(2):101-115.
3. Brady JE, Li G. Prevalence of alcohol and other drugs in fatally injured drivers. *Addiction*. 2012; 107(1):104-114.
4. Cinnamon J, Schuurman N, Crooks V. Road traffic collisions: Mortality and risk. *World Health Organization Reports*. 2011; 88(4):302-310.
5. Department of Health. Top causes of mortality in the Philippines. *Department of Health Annual Report*, 2010.
6. Lipari RN, Hughes A, Bose J. Driving under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs. *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration*, 2016.
7. O'Connor SS, *et al*. Global traffic injury and death: A review. *International Journal of Traffic Injury Prevention*. 2022; 23(1):15-29.
8. Tomlinson C. Deterrence and criminal justice policy. *Criminology and Public Policy*. 2016; 13(2):349-370.