

ASSESSING THE ALL-OUT BATTLE AGAINST ILLEGAL GAMBLING: FROM THE LENS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

Wilzar Lidama Gile¹, Charlie T. Anselmo², May San Gabriel Ramones³, Shirlene S. Esplana¹

<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8341-29472>

<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-8543-59183>

<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-9187-50241>

Graduate School, Philippine College of Criminology, Quiapo, Manila, Philippines 10012

Isabela State University, Cauayan City, Isabela, Philippines 3305

w.l.gile16@gmail.com /charlie.t.anselmo@isu.edu.ph/may.ra,ones.cyn@isu.edu.ph

(PDF) *Assessing the All-Out Battle Against Illegal Gambling: From the Lens of the Stakeholders.*

Received: 12-02-2026

Accepted: 22-04-2026

Published: 28-07-2026

Abstract

This study assesses the all-out battle against illegal gambling in Quezon City from the perspective of key stakeholders, including law enforcement, local officials, and community members. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research evaluates the implementation and impact of the Philippine National Police's anti-gambling campaign. Findings indicate the campaign has made moderate progress in raising awareness and improving security, but faces challenges such as weak community cooperation, resource constraints, and cultural acceptance of gambling. Significant differences in perceptions were found between stakeholder groups, with police rating the campaign more positively than barangay officials and residents. The study recommends strengthening stakeholder coordination, leveraging technology for enforcement, addressing cultural attitudes, and providing support services to enhance the campaign's long-term effectiveness. Overall, the research provides insights to inform policy and improve strategies for combating illegal gambling in urban Philippine contexts.

Keywords: Illegal gambling; Law enforcement; Local government; Crime prevention; Policy implementation; Community engagement; Stakeholder collaboration

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1.1 Background of the study

Illegal gambling implies the act of putting something of value at risk by anyone participating in a competition, sporting event, or game of chance. This includes various forms of gambling such as bingo, kara-krus, card games, cockfighting, online sabong, and sports betting. Illegal gambling is a crime that contributes to numerous social issues, including addiction, family distress, and domestic issue due to financial ruin. These are the major causes of committing violence against women and their children's act (Republic Act 9262). Furthermore, Desperation from gambling debts can push individuals into criminal activity. Robbery of relatives or neighbors, theft from employers, sale of household assets without consent, and participation in organized theft rings to raise quick cash.

One way to reduce the number of people engaging in illegal gambling is to raise awareness of the rules governing gambling and its implications. Under the Executive Order of the President, illegal gambling is defined as any activity committed by a person who, in any manner, shall directly or indirectly take part in any game scheme.

Former President Rodrigo Duterte issued Executive Order No. 13 in 2017, aiming to regulate and authorize online gambling in the Philippines. This measure sought to enhance the fight against illegal gambling operations; however, critics argue that it breached the separation of powers by limiting Congress's ability to legislate effectively.

In conducting this study, a comprehensive approach was taken to assess the all-out battle against illegal gambling in Quezon City. The research involved a thorough review of existing laws, policies, and enforcement strategies, along with an analysis of relevant empirical studies and case reports. Including law enforcement agencies, local government officials, and community representatives, were engaged through observations and surveys.

In recent years, Quezon City has reported one of the highest arrest rates for illegal gambling in the National Capital Region. The number of arrests continues to rise, and despite the mayor's support for anti-illegal gambling operations, the city still faces a significant number of arrests for illegal gambling activities.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) is mandated to enforce laws, prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, and ensure public safety and internal security. They work actively with community support to create a safer environment for citizens to live, work, and engage in business. The Local Government Unit (LGU) is a crucial partner in the PNP's battle against illegal gaming, helping to safeguard citizens from unlawful activities.

The focus of this research is to address the challenges encountered by the Philippine National Police and the Local Government Unit, particularly in illegal gaming operations, and to establish a program that will enhance current methods for dealing with these violations.

1.1.2 International Background

Illegal gambling is one of the big issues in every nation, and despite existing laws, many people become hooked to it especially in the Philippines, where many illegal gambling occurs in the street unregulated by the government, and many of the offenders are less fortunate. The United Nations developed the 2030 agenda, which consists of 17 categories, and SDG 16 focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions. It promotes peace and justice and reduces crime.

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime organized a conference to fight illegal betting in crime, so Interpol and UNODC created a policy guide to assist governments and sports organizations in investigating competitive manipulation in sports. According to Woosuk Yun's 2022 study, combating illegal gambling sites in Korea would be impossible without the KNGCC's investigative capabilities. Furthermore, the frequency with which upgrades occur makes combating unlawful gaming more challenging. The Philippine government must vigorously enforce the implementation of anti-illegal gambling laws, since illegal gambling may have an influence on achieving SDG 16.

1.1.3 National Background

Illegal gambling remains a persistent problem in the Philippines, threatening both economic growth and social stability. Despite legislation such as Presidential Decree No. 1602 and Republic Act No. 9287, enforcement is insufficient due to lack of policy implementation, and the participation of influential individuals. The advent of online unlawful gambling has complicated regulation since it is frequently related to fraud, money laundering, and organized crime, undermining public trust and weakening institutions designed to maintain the rule of law.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023–2028 places a high priority on inclusiveness, good governance, and economic reform. Increased illegal gambling makes it more difficult to reach the PDP, worsens poverty and financial instability, and increases criminal activity.

A multifaceted strategy is needed to address this problem, including increased regulatory frameworks. Without decisive action, illegal gambling will continue to undermine national development efforts, making it crucial to implement long-term solutions that promote financial security and social justice for all Filipinos. In keeping with its national development goals, the Philippines can strengthen the rule of law, safeguard its people, and build a more stable and just society by bridging these gaps.

1.1.4 Local Background

The Quezon City has a land area of 16,112.58 hectares, a population of almost 3 million people, and 142 barangays organized into six districts. The government's continued struggle against illegal gambling reflects deeper societal issues and the challenges of enforcing gambling laws in regions like Quezon City. Illegal gambling in Quezon City has become a significant concern.

The Philippine National Police arrested 41,000 individuals in 2023 during the term of PNP Chief Gen. Benjamin Acorda Jr., from January to the first week of June, and from October 1, 2023, to January 15, 2024, the Quezon City Police District (QCPD) under the leadership of PBGEN Redrico Maranan arrested 1,090 individuals in illegal gambling, and the top three police stations in terms of arrests are Payatas Bagong Silangan Police Station 13, Batasan Police Station 6, and Novaliches Police Station 4. Despite the PNP's efforts to enforce anti-illegal gambling laws nationwide and increase fines, many individuals take the risk of playing unregulated gaming. The Quezon City Police District has a dedicated unit to combating illicit gaming. However, despite the QCPD's best efforts, the number of arrests is increasing. This study identifies the gaps in the implementation of the PNP all-out campaign against illegal gambling.

1.2 Related Literature

1.2.1 Foreign Literature

The global menace of illegal gambling is something that many national leaders are working to eradicate. While gambling is legal in some country, it is not allowed in the Philippines. This is because most countries throughout the world prohibit gambling because it usually has a detrimental effect on people's lives, particularly if someone develops an addiction to it. Addiction to gambling can have a major impact on every aspect of life. Problem gambling can have negative effects on one's finances, credit, employment, homelessness, mental health, and personal relationships.

As was already mentioned, some states in the world have legalized gambling, while several states also prohibit it. As stated by Bridges, C., (2023), Playing or participating in any card game or game of chance, anywhere, using any device, for cash or another valuable item is considered gambling in Florida. Sports betting is legal in Florida for a limited time only since the Supreme Court decided to close it down following many lawsuits by the business's owners. Because the games broke Florida's stringent slot machine laws, local law enforcement officials are taking a tough stance against some of the online gambling that takes place in these internet cafés.

An addiction to unlawful gambling makes a person more vulnerable to adverse circumstance and others. Yong Li Xuan (2024) reported that 32 individuals were the subject to a police inspection in a gambling operation carried out in Singapore. The citizens of Singapore are more vulnerable to illegal gambling because there are a lot of casinos in there. The age range of those detained, according to police investigations, is 19 to 64. These people allowed the operators to have direct access to their bank account information while the game was in progress. These individuals are susceptible to addiction and getting scamming because of their poor decision.

According to the Kereibayev, O. (2025), commercial gambling is not permitted in Canada unless it is overseen by one of the several province governments. By providing age-gating, restricted secure play areas, protection from fraudulent acts, safe play resources to foster healthy play, and public transparency, provincial oversight aids in player protection. Together with regulators, the federal government of Canada and its provinces continue to safeguard citizens from deceptive advertising and operations. of unlicensed gaming websites within the country.

People all across the world are heavily impacted by their social media idols. In the Philippines, social media influencers are among those who encourage online gambling, some of which is prohibited. Furthermore, according to Mulheir, Conor., December 8, 2023, many in Brazil trust in social media influencers that promote and urge people to gamble online while using some of the illegal sites. Brazil is considering prohibiting social media influencers from promoting illegal gambling and betting platforms.

Illegal gambling is quite popular in Vietnam, just as like in the Philippines. The majority of the games available are illegal, and it has been going on for quite some time. For generations, most luxury casinos have been tied to hotels. Hotels of the highest caliber. Casinos are also quite popular in the Philippines, and they are frequently the playground of the community's wealthy members. They are only available to foreign passport holders, according to the legal limits in Vietnam as of February 18, 2021.

Meanwhile, online gambling is likely to be prohibited in Canada. In Canada, hundreds of illegal gambling sites were in operation. According to research, the majority of players are unaware of whether an online site is legal in their jurisdiction. Whether it is their province or not announced. As reported by Canadian Newswire, on August 4, 2022 Offshore operators promote their unlawful activities in all provinces where coalition members operate. Advertisements on gambling websites mimic "free-to-play" websites in all kinds of media and, in turn, especially during big live sporting events.

The vulnerable people have been reported to be more likely to engage in illegal gambling activities. People who are young are more likely to become victims of illegal gambling. According to Russell, A. M. in BBC News on April 28, 2023, slot machines are quite popular in the United Kingdom. The UK government is considering new anti-illegal gambling measures. Children aged 18 to 24 have been identified as being at high risk of developing an addiction to illegal gambling. The UK government will also do more to "protect children," however how the limits would be enforced is unclear.

Promoting online gambling is a widespread thing that many social media influencers do around the world. Nowadays, people make a living almost out of everything without thinking about the impact on others. Especially the social media influencers who promote online gambling through gambling apps. As reported by Fletcher, R., On November 5, 2024 the iGaming Business, has revealed details on its enforcement operations in the first half of 2024, revealing that 32 investigations into illegal gambling offers on social media were conducted. Social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram were used to promote illegal gaming products. The Dutch filed a report with Meta, its parent company. Following up, there have been a number of investigations conducted throughout the country. Several sanctions were enforced, and new investigation methods were implemented.

Many people around the world engage in illegal gambling. There are many vulnerable persons in India who engage in illegal gambling operations. Individuals who are addicted to illegal gambling may find it difficult to stop. Even if that person is in charge of enforcing the law, Khaleej Times. reports that on 2025, police officials in India detained people, including street vendors who engaged in illegal gambling activities. The Indian police squad raided the gaming location, and the residence was also participating in illegal gambling activities.

According to De leon, A. (2024). Online gambling has grown significantly in Southeast Asia, attracting foreign investment, particularly from Chinese gamblers seeking to bypass domestic bans. Initial perceptions of the sector as a remedy for post-pandemic economies have shifted due to rising crime and economic losses. Countries like the Philippines and Cambodia, once seen as gambling havens, are now moving towards stricter regulations and outright bans in response to concerns about criminal exploitation and human trafficking linked to the industry. U.S. engagement is urged to assist ASEAN nations in addressing these complex issues effectively

According to an article provided by IAGR partner Greo Evidence Insights, Preventing and Addressing Unregulated Online Gambling. A 2024 report from the American Gaming Association estimated that Americans bet an estimated USD 511 billion each year on illegal and unregulated sportsbooks, iGaming websites, and other games. Another 2023 research, prepared on behalf of Responsible Wagering Australia, indicated that unlawful offshore gaming in Australia was worth more than AUD1.1 billion. The US and Australian gaming associations established a working committee to monitor illicit gambling in their respective countries and block any unregulated gambling websites.

Based on Gibbs, E. (November 17, 2023) Mexico Bans Slot Machines in Casinos, Gambling Houses Across the Country President Andrés Manuel López Obrador stated that slot machine permits will no longer be renewed due to a new law that prohibits them; he believes that slot machines will

corrupt the gambling ecosystem, but companies that already have permits will continue to operate until their permits expire. Mexico has a huge problem with illicit gambling due to a lack of probation between legal and illegal gaming.

The Alaska State Troopers are outlining an illegal gambling enterprise that operates out of two arcades, one in Soldotna and one in Kenai, and four people have been detained for it, according to Board, R. on October 6, 2023. Under police surveillance, they found that playing the aforementioned arcade game with real money instead of tokens was similar to playing slot machines. When they executed the warrant, they seized approximately \$75,000 in cash counters, gambling machines, ledgers, and an AK-47 with the serial number removed, and they also found that none of the suspects had any prior criminal records.

According to Polansky and De Riet 2023, a man controlled an illegal gambling facility while in prison, police say. The Plymouth police responded to a report of an assault at a store and discovered two victims. After an investigation, they discovered that the clubhouse was front-only and that illegal gambling was the main business. They seized a poker table, poker chips, and a spindle wheel game of chance. They also discovered that 28-year-old Andrew Stern had been running the gambling establishment; Stern was detained on unrelated charges, but he still had control of The Club. In connection with this, the Philippines has a lot of gambling games and gambling organizations that continue to engage in illegal gambling, even though the head of their organization is in jail.

According to the Court Could Clear the Way for Americans to Legally Bet on US Elections." on July 23, 2024 the implications of recent legal developments surrounding gambling practices in the United States, particularly focusing on betting on elections. It highlights a significant ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *West Flagler v. Haaland*, which supports the expansion of online tribal sports betting. The decision has opened the door for potential legal frameworks that could allow Americans to place bets on various election outcomes, thereby transforming the landscape of political gambling.

As reported by the news in Seattle times by Stern, G. on Aug. 15, 2024 about Nevada gaming regulators have accused the Resorts World casino on of facilitating illegal gambling activities. The complaint details multiple allegations, including failing to separate from suspected illegal bookmakers. This scrutiny highlights concerns within the broader context of regulatory oversight in the gaming industry. The allegations may lead to disciplinary actions against the casino if substantiated.

According to Clark, C. of Rady school management (2024, July 23). Legalized gambling increases irresponsible betting behavior, especially among low-income populations: Findings emphasize the high financial risk associated with legalized gambling. This study indicates that while legalized online gambling increases state revenues, it leads to higher rates of irresponsible gambling, particularly among lower-income individuals. Data shows that 96% of gamblers lost money, with a substantial proportion of low-income gamblers exceeding responsible gambling guidelines.

According to Nishith Desai Associates. (2024). Gaming Law 2024 the current landscape of gaming law in India as of November 2024. Key areas include the shelved co-regulatory framework for online gaming, the introduction of a 30% withholding tax on net winnings from online games, and a

28% Goods and Services Tax (GST) starting from October 2023. The establishment of a National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, and Comics is highlighted, along with various state-specific regulatory changes, notably in Tamil Nadu. Additionally, the article discusses ongoing litigation, including cases related to the classification of games as skill-based versus chance-based, the regulatory environment governing gaming operations, and proposed amendments to taxation and licensing laws.

According to Hiltzik, M. (2024) a potential scandal involving Major League Baseball (MLB) superstar Shohei Ohtani and allegations of illegal sports betting linked to his former interpreter, Ippei Mizuhara. Ohtani maintains his innocence, asserting he has never gambled on baseball. MLB embracing gambling while facing potential corruption and integrity issues in the sport. The historical backdrop of gambling scandals in sports emphasizes the ongoing risks tied to the expansion of legal sports betting, posing questions about the future integrity of MLB and other professional leagues.

According to Statista, in 2024, online gambling is not completely legal in the United States; just seven states have fully allowed online casino games and poker. Many other states have merely legalized online sports betting while still prohibiting online casino games. This patchwork of legislation has resulted in a complicated and changing legal framework that differs greatly across the country. As a result, illegal online gaming enterprises continue to thrive in areas where legal options are limited.

1.2.2 Local Literature

Illegal gambling is any sort of betting or playing that occurs outside of the legal boundaries. Various laws control the regulation of gambling operations in the Philippines, including the Anti-Illegal Gambling Act and the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR). Gambling is quite popular in the Philippines. It has both advantages and disadvantages, but it primarily has negative consequences, particularly for vulnerable members of our society. Combating unlawful gambling is considerably more than just enforcing the law; it is also about securing communities from the social and economic disadvantages associated with these activities. Illegal gambling can result in issues such as addiction, fraud, and tax loss for the government.

According to Respicio & Co., (2023) “It Is crucial for individuals and communities to be aware of the legal consequences of engaging in illegal gambling”. As a member of the community, it performs an important role by being informed of the law, particularly with unlawful gambling and its implications. People who are informed at the appropriate time and with sufficient information about the rule of law will have a brief understanding of what may occur if they attempt to engage in such unlawful conduct, especially illegal gambling activities.

In the Philippines, the fight against illegal gambling extends beyond arrests and judicial actions. It includes a comprehensive approach that targets the core problems and seeks to make the public environment safer. As indicated Tudor, C., (2023), the government's commitment to eradicating unlawful gaming remains firm. The Philippine government seeks to make the environment safer and to rid the community of any delinquent activities of unlawful gambling.

The public has become more interested in illegal gambling as a result of social media influencers. The vulnerable people are influenced by and believe what most influencers try to say. On

Cajuday, N. report in September 8 2023, "Social media influencers should stop promoting unlicensed online gambling sites because their endorsement leads to more victims." They should be aware that their support contributes to the situation in which individuals are deceived by illegal websites. The online Illegal gambling is particularly popular in the Philippines, and the number of participants increased the during pandemic. It is one of the most popular types of game in illegal gambling in the Philippines due to its simplicity and quick transaction of other online games. One of these internet games is e-sabong, often known as online cockfighting. According to Tecson, Z. On August 21, 2023 the PNP region office directed that all unit commanders be held accountable for the resurgence.

According to Malig (2023), a weeklong anti-crime operation in Central Luzon resulted in the arrest of 175 individuals involved in illegal gambling activities. The operation, which took place from January 23 to January 29, also led to the confiscation of approximately P115,200 in betting money. The arrested suspects are facing charges under Philippine laws prohibiting illegal gambling. Additionally, the operation led to the capture of 292 individuals with warrants for various crimes and the seizure of illegal drugs worth millions. These actions highlight the ongoing efforts by law enforcement to combat illegal gambling and other crimes in the region.

In a statement released by Lopez, V. on June 13, 2024 by the Defense Secretary Teodoro, G. stated, "The concern is that we should stop these syndicated criminal activities operating out of our base, which weaken our financial standing, our country ratings, (and) corrupt our society." Even the government officials here in the Philippines also engage in eradicating illegal gambling in the community. The Defense secretary believes that the illegal gambling is one of the main reasons why our countrymen is at a higher risk committing unlawful violations in the community. It pushes poor people to be poorer where they cannot even provide for their basic need due to gambling. It corrupts the mind of the people that's why we need to be cooperative to this battle of eradicating illegal gambling in the Philippines.

According to Respicio & Co. the government aims to regulate these activities to protect public welfare and uphold social values, despite the cultural significance of traditional games like cockfighting and numbers games such as Jueteng and Masiao. The legal framework governing illegal gambling includes the Philippine Constitution, which allows the state to regulate economic activities for public interest, alongside key statutes. Presidential Decree No. 1602, enacted in 1978, primarily addresses illegal gambling offenses and establishes penalties, while Republic Act No. 9287 amends PD 1602 to impose stricter penalties for certain illegal games and categorize offenders based on their involvement.

According to Magramo, K., On July 23, 2024 Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators, also known as POGOs, have sprung up across the country, both legally and illegally, employing tens of thousands of Chinese and foreigners. However, in a state-of-the-nation speech, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. announced a total industry closure. "Effective today, all POGOs are banned," Marcos remarked to a standing ovation from lawmakers, highlighting the Philippines' growing worry over the offshore gambling industry's explosive growth.

As stated by Casio at an article by Chan, V. on August 25, 2024 the illegal POGOs are still an issue since they continue to operate in a "guerilla" manner. Nevertheless, they noticed that the beneficial side behind this is that the online gambling companies that were legally operating before to the president's directive has begun to freeze or suspend its operations. It is also discovered that several foreign individuals who are working in online gambling are also starting to voluntarily leave the Philippines.

According to a story published by GMA News on November 2, 2024, PNP authorities discovered an illegal gaming operation after they raided a business process outsourcing (BPO) firm in Bagac, Bataan, due to alleged labor trafficking. It's a gaming app, and gambling platforms are illegal in many countries. Rows of laptops and telephones utilized for gambling operations valued at millions, if not billions, of pesos were also discovered in the seized firm. Illegal gaming operations can now be accessible more freely. Playing games at casinos is not the only option to participate in gambling activities. Nowadays, people can be very creative in advertising different ways to bet. Electronic devices are now being used for unlawful gambling. Indeed, it has grown in popularity to the point where many individuals use it.

As written on June 10, 2022 by Tupas, E. the Philippine National Police (PNP) declared that police commanders who do to stop illegal gaming activities would face harsh enforcement of the one-strike penalty. Police commanders were forewarned by Maj. Gen. Valeriano de Leon, head of the PNP Directorate for Operations, that they would lose their jobs if they were discovered to be complicit in or tolerating illicit gaming operators. The police major issued a directive to the police commanders and his men that anyone discovered assisting the illegal gambling business would be dismissed of their employment as police officers immediately.

As stated on November 3, 2024 by Argosino, F. This operation is an honor to the devotion of our PNP-ACG (Anti-Cybercrime Group) personnel, whose tireless pursuit of justice has revealed and disrupted a substantial hub of criminal activity tied to online scams, illegal gambling, and human trafficking," Marbil added. Police officers led by PNP Chief Rommel Marbil raided the 40-story Century Peak Tower complex in Ermita, Manila. This structure is often referred to as the "Mother of all scam hubs."

The integration of gambling into Filipino culture makes the Philippines an attractive market for online gambling opportunities. Betting activities, ranging from cockfighting to sports leagues, are well entrenched in the lifestyle of many Filipinos. According to Iskomunidad (2022) the legal stipulations require online gambling users to be at least 21 years old, the non-excludability of the Internet provides ways for minors to circumvent age restrictions. Notably, there is a significant increase in women's participation in online gambling, prompting casinos to develop social networking features to capture this demographic.

On March 24, 2021, law enforcement in La Union, Philippines, arrested five individuals involved in illegal gambling across three towns. These arrests were made under a warrant issued by Judge Bernadette Balangitan Badecao-Abnasan. The suspects included a 33-year-old woman from Sto. Tomas, a 41-year-old man from Agoo, and three individuals aged 34 to 64 from Rosario. They faced

charges related to Presidential Decree No. 1602, concerning illegal gambling, with a recommended bail of P10,000 each. This incident underscores ongoing issues with illegal gambling and local authorities' efforts to address them.

Baguio City Mayor Benjamin Magalong has recently announced a directive to end all gambling activities in the city by July 1. He highlighted the importance of tackling the social and economic impacts of gambling on the community. This initiative reflects the mayor's dedication to creating a safer and more responsible environment for both residents and tourists (Lobien, 2023).

The Philippine National Police (PNP) according to Serrano, M. (2020) in the Bicol region has ramped up its crackdown on illegal gambling, resulting in the arrest of 1,153 individuals since January. This effort, involving 326 anti-gambling operations, has led to the seizure of nearly PHP 200,000 in illegal bets linked to activities like jueteng, STL bookies, cockfighting, mahjong, card games, and cara y cruz. Brigadier General Anthony Alcañeses, the regional police director, noted that 277 cases have been filed with various prosecution offices in the first half of the year. He also emphasized a strict "one strike and no take policy," warning police leaders of disciplinary actions if they fail to effectively address illegal gambling.

According to Dagooc, E. M. in May 24, 2024, The Globe Telecom, led by Ayala, reported the blocking of 1,345 illegal online gambling site domains in the first quarter of 2024, marking a 967% increase from the same period the previous year. The company implemented advanced content filtering systems and network-level blocking measures to enhance internet safety for users. Anton Bonifacio, Globe's Chief Information Security Officer, emphasized the ethical obligation to combat illegal online gambling due to its severe social and financial consequences. Additionally, Globe has invested over \$2.7 million in technology to detect and limit access to not only gambling-related sites but also other harmful online content. The company continues to advocate for public awareness through campaigns aimed at promoting digital literacy to help consumers navigate online risks effectively.

The Police Brig. Gen. Anthony A. Aberin, director of the National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO), has issued a stern warning to police commanders in Metro Manila regarding the need to address illegal gambling activities, threatening sanctions for inaction reported by Recuenco, A. 2024, December 25. Following a surge in arrests exceeding 2,000 individuals since November, Aberin emphasized the NCRPO's commitment to eradicating illegal gambling, which includes 808 operations that yielded nearly half a million pesos in cash confiscations. The intensified strategy combines intelligence-driven operations, strict enforcement of anti-gambling laws, and collaboration with local government units. Aberin assured transparency within the police ranks, stating that personnel found complicit in gambling operations would face severe penalties. The campaign targets various illegal games such as Cara y Cruz and dice games, reflecting a focused effort to dismantle gambling networks in the region.

The Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) in 2020, September 25 has issued a strong warning to the public against engaging in unauthorized gambling activities, following a successful operation by the Philippine National Police Anti-Cybercrime Group against an illegal online bingo operator. The warning comes amid a reported increase in illegal online gambling since

the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly on social media platforms like Facebook. To combat these operations, PAGCOR plans to collaborate with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) to investigate financial conduits facilitating such illegal activities. Although illegal gambling is not classified under predicate crimes for money laundering, associated fraud and swindling activities are addressed. PAGCOR also calls for cooperation from Facebook to help curb these fraudulent practices promoted on its platform.

A well-established practice in the country, has contributed significantly to economic revenues, with the industry bringing in Php 205.52 billion in 2019 according to Hebron, R. on 2023, January 25. However, it raises concerns about the associated crimes like kidnapping, human trafficking, and prostitution, which have prompted calls for reform. The piece notes that while a significant portion of the population views gambling as morally wrong, many still participate due to limited financial alternatives. The Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) regulates the industry and allocates revenues to various government programs, with POGOs (Philippine Offshore Gaming Operations) playing a crucial role in this economic contribution. Additionally, the article addresses the tension between the Philippines' gambling industry and foreign relations, particularly with China, where the latter has pressured the Philippines to curb online gambling. Despite this, the Philippine government has maintained support for the industry due to its economic benefits.

According to Moura, N. published on October 8, 2024, discusses a significant rise in cyber-enabled fraud and organized crime related to illegal online gambling across Southeast Asia. According to a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, financial losses from scams in East and Southeast Asia were estimated between \$18 billion and \$37 billion in 2023, with much of this linked to the gambling sector. The report highlights how criminal organizations exploit online casinos and gambling platforms for money laundering and other illicit activities, compounding law enforcement challenges. The use of sophisticated banking networks and cryptocurrencies complicates regulatory efforts, and emerging technologies, including AI and deepfake advancements, increase the complexity of these crimes.

1.2.3 Synthesis of the Related Literature

Illegal gambling has significant social and economic effects. Both the cited studies and the present research highlight its negative impact on vulnerable groups, emphasizing financial instability and poverty (Respicio & Co., 2023; Lopez, V., 2024).

Government efforts to combat illegal gambling are central to both. Studies discuss law enforcement actions (Malig, 2023; Serrano, M., 2020) and regulatory frameworks such as Presidential Decree No. 1602 and Republic Act No. 9287 (Iskomunidad, 2022; Respicio & Co., 2023).

Technology has fueled illegal gambling's rise. Social media influencers promote unlicensed gambling (Cajuday, 2023; Dagooc, 2024), while operations are linked to fraud, money laundering, and organized crime (Moura, 2024; Argosino, 2024).

Key differences include the extent of gambling's impact. While some studies acknowledge its economic benefits (Hebron, 2023), the present research focuses on its harms, such as addiction and

crime. Law enforcement strategies also differ—some studies examine specific policies like the “one-strike policy” (Tupas, 2022; Recuenco, 2024), while the present study provides a broader view.

International aspects are explored in studies on foreign involvement, such as POGOs (Magramo, 2024), whereas the present research centers on domestic issues. Similarly, local government initiatives (Lobien, 2023) receive more attention in other studies, while the present research prioritizes national-level enforcement.

While both address online gambling, some studies focus on cyber fraud and AI-driven scams (Moura, 2024), which are not a primary focus of the present research.

1.3 Related Studies

1.3.1 Foreign Studies

Many people build their own sets of habits; anything done excessively is bad; everything should be done moderately. Gambling is likely a habit, but when one cannot control oneself, terrible things start to happen. Gamblers who can't control themselves can harm their own mental health. If gambling becomes a problem, it can lead to low self-esteem, tension, worry, and despair. Gambling can have an effect on the portion of our brain that produces dopamine. Gambling addiction, is like narcotics or alcohol, can trigger the brain's reward system, leading to addiction. If you have a problem with uncontrolled gambling, you may chase games that result in losses, deplete your money, and put you in debt. You may conceal your behavior and even resort to theft or fraud to fund your addiction.

According to Revell (2021), South Florida's development as an urban gambling resort clashed with traditional southern values, creating cultural and political tensions in vice regulation. The article explores Governor Spessard Holland's crackdown on illegal gambling, aided by former Miami Beach Mayor Louis “Snet” Snedigar, who acted as an undercover informant. Holland's efforts aimed to tax horse track bets to fund the state's old-age pension program. The study highlights how the intersection of a conservative southern state and a more liberal urban area ultimately prevented South Florida from evolving into a gambling hub like Las Vegas.

According to Setiawan, EA's report from 2023 titled "The Role of the Police in Combating the Crime of Cockfighting Gambling," there are five reasons why cockfighting is being done illegally by many individuals. They are as follows: weak law enforcement considerations come in last, followed by environmental factors, education factors, habitual factors, and economic factors. A person's character is greatly influenced by their surroundings, since daily routines and habits have a huge contribution on how to develop it. People who are addicted to illegal gambling particularly illegal cockfighting, at first, they just play games from time to time and when time goes by it's part of their habits. Habitual factors are hard to resist because for a long period of time it has been a part of their everyday routines.

The study "Differences Between Illegal and Legal Gamblers in Israel: Gambling Behavior, Motivation, and Substance Use" by Bonny-Noach, H., 2022 establishes that there is still uncertainty on the behavioral differences between legal and illegal gamblers. A survey has been carried out to determine the differences between the two people. A cross-sectional study of 1251 individuals who have gambled in the past has been carried out. In every outcome studied, there were notable variations

in the gaming habits of legal and illegal gamblers. Compared to those who gambled legally, those who gambled illegally reported higher motives to gamble, more frequent engagement in practically all forms of legal gambling, more severe and high-risk gambling behaviors, and higher frequencies of substance use. The results of logistic regressions showed that problem gamblers had the strongest correlations with illegal gambling.

According to Habibu et al. (2020), sports betting is highly prevalent among Tanzanian secondary school students aged 10-17, with a strong correlation between students and risk-taking behaviors. The study finds that male students are more involved in betting than females, often spending 6-10 hours daily on these activities. Form three students exhibit the highest betting interest, whereas form one students show the lowest. Many students participate in multiple betting platforms, such as Betway, Premier Bet, SportPesa, and Tatu Mzuka. The authors stress the need for government and community intervention to regulate underage betting and protect society.

In line with Tower J. Clapp P., Myanmar's Casino Cities: The Role of China and Transnational Criminal Networks in July 2020, the Myanmar government permitted Chinese investors to contribute to the country's economic growth. Among these investors is a former triad leader connected to transnational criminal networks who was sentenced to thirteen years in prison for attempted murder, money laundering, and criminal association in Macau. constructed and promoted, and some of the casinos are still open with hundreds of Chinese workers living there. As a result, the government of Myanmar has become more corrupt, and the US-Myanmar relationship has deteriorated.

According to Schalkwyk et al., (2021) A public health approach to gambling regulation: countering powerful influences. Aside from tobacco and alcohol, gambling is one of the most addictive hobbies in the United Kingdom. It harms individuals, their families, and the community. They also said that it will result in job losses, violence, relationship breakdowns, suicide, educational disruptions, and homelessness.

The findings revealed that online gamblers had a higher rate of problem gambling severity than offline gamblers, as well as a larger usage of gambling to escape than offline gamblers. Furthermore, internet gaming is more accessible and simpler to utilize. However, there is no substantial difference in the mood of gamblers.

In the study of Binde, P. et al. 2021 Criminogenic problem gambling: a study of verdicts by Swedish courts, using chi-square and t-tests based on the null hypothesis, and data suggest that middle-aged women aged 21 to 39 years are more likely to engage in gambling, with fraud standing out in the criminogenic PG category. Compared to males, the proportion of first-time female offenders was much greater (77% women versus 49% men). Women are more vulnerable to carrying out illegal gambling activities.

According to Dai, Zhuang, and Ng (2021), institutional anomie theory has rarely been applied to gambling-related crime. Their study examines the relationship between economic and social institutional factors and various gambling-related crimes in Macau using time-series data. The findings indicate that unemployment is positively associated with organized crime and drug-related crime, while GDP per capita correlates with illegal gambling, organized crime, and drug-related crime. However,

social institutional variables did not significantly predict gambling-related crime, and the interaction effects provided only limited and mixed support for institutional anomie theory. The study discusses the implications of these findings for understanding gambling-related crime.

According to Mauro Pettorruso et al.'s 2020 study, exploring dopaminergic transmission in gambling addiction: A systematic translational review, found that dopamine, a brain chemical that provides satisfaction or reward, plays a significant role in the development of gambling disorders. The study also included animal experiments. The results reveal that animals prefer higher rewards, which correlates with humans in terms of gambling. In relation to my study, eradicating unlawful gambling is crucial to reduce gambling disorders.

According to Moohong Min et al., 2022 Detecting Illegal Online Gambling (IOG) Services in the Mobile Environment, illegal online gambling is a major problem in South Korea as well as in 80% of the world. While online gambling is regulated, the company encourages bettors to wager small amounts in order to avoid paying taxes, and many gamers fall victim to scams. The researcher discovered that in order to detect spam marketing and messages, it is necessary to extract the URL information and automatically classify messages reported as spam. Today's Philippines has a lot of legal gambling that has turned unlawful; the research in eradicating illegal gambling is very important now a days.

Based on the study by Leon Y. Xiao and Laura L. Henderson (2023), loot bags in video games are regarded as gambling because they are purchased with real money and have a randomized reward that can be transferred to other users. This is comparable to traditional gambling in that players risk losing their money on a random reward, which can lead to addiction and health risks. There are many online games in the Philippines, and our government does not keep an eye on them. Many illicit gambling activities are concealed in games.

According to Oksanen, A. Et al. (2023), the study examines the interplay between gambling and gaming behaviors among at-risk populations in Finland over four waves of longitudinal data collection. It highlights the increasing overlap between these activities and their associated harms. Findings indicate that individuals engaged in both gambling and gaming are at higher risk for negative outcomes, underscoring the importance of integrated prevention and intervention strategies. This research contributes to a better understanding of the intersection of gambling and gaming behaviors and their implications for public health policies.

In the study of Newall, P. Et al (2024) "Skill-Based Electronic Gaming Machines: Features that Mimic Video Gaming, features that could Contribute to Harm, and Their Potential Attraction to Different Groups" examines skill-based electronic gaming machines (EGMs) that mimic traditional video games. It highlights how these features may attract younger demographics, while also considering the inherent risks of increased engagement and potential gambling-related harm. The authors emphasize the necessity for regulatory measures to address these risks, recognizing the entertainment value these machines offer.

According to Gainsbury, S. M. (2022) this comparative laboratory study examined consumer perceptions of skill and chance, experiences of cognitive distortions, and levels of immersion when

using electronic gaming machines (EGMs) versus skill gambling machines (SGMs). The sample consisted of 246 participants (M age = 34; 56.91% female), who played either machine without funds.

The findings revealed that SGM players were more likely to believe in the impact of skill on outcomes and focused on the gameplay experience, whereas EGM players placed more emphasis on personal performance and winnings. Intentions to gamble were influenced by the level of immersion and breadth of previous gambling experience, with past gaming experience only impacting intent to play SGMs. Both groups exhibited cognitive distortions about outcome determinism, with greater deficits observed among EGM players. The authors call for further research to understand the real-world impacts and risks associated with both types of machines, suggesting potential comparable harms.

According to Kim et al. (2021), illegal gambling has significantly impacted individuals in South Korea, making recovery challenging for problematic gamblers despite a declining gambling rate. This study utilized photovoice to explore the lived experiences of seven male gamblers in a rehabilitation center. Through six sessions of photo-taking and discussions, participants reflected on four key themes: (a) life after gambling, (b) losses due to gambling, (c) factors aiding recovery, and (d) envisioning a recovered future. The findings highlight gambling's severe effects on personality, mental health, finances, and relationships. However, participants demonstrated resilience, emphasizing that recovery is a long-term process requiring self-awareness, personal strategies, and motivation for change.

Based on the study of Bush et al. (2021) investigates the gambling behaviors of sexual minority men (SMM) in Australia, particularly in relation to the impact of stigma and discrimination. The research compares the gambling patterns between SMM and heterosexual men, identifying risk factors such as erroneous gambling cognitions and psychological distress, as well as protective factors like resilience and social support. Findings reveal that SMM exhibited lower levels of problem gambling severity than heterosexual men, despite a notable portion being classified as problem or moderate-risk gamblers. The study suggests similar risk factors for problem gambling severity exist across both groups and contributes to understanding gambling behaviors within the context of sexual minority communities.

According to Rimal et al. (2021), electronic gaming machine (EGM) gamblers with problem gambling tendencies exhibit high levels of concurrent disorders, including depression, anxiety, stress, and alcohol use, which significantly impact decision-making. This cross-sectional study in New Zealand surveyed 153 active EGM gamblers, categorizing them into non-problem gambling (NPG) and problem gambling (PG) groups based on the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS). Findings revealed that depression and alcohol use were the strongest predictors of gambling severity, while social anxiety showed no significant association. Problem gamblers performed significantly worse on the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), with poor decision-making linked to higher depression and alcohol use scores. The study emphasizes the need for targeted interventions addressing co-occurring mental health issues to improve decision-making and reduce gambling-related harm.

According to Kim et al. (2021), attentional biases (ABs) play a significant role in electronic gaming machine (EGM) gambling behaviors, particularly among those with gambling disorder (GD).

The study, which utilized an eye-tracking paradigm to compare 52 non-GD EGM players, 25 GD EGM players, and 61 non-gamblers, found that both EGM-playing groups exhibited heightened AB toward gambling-related stimuli, with the GD group displaying the strongest biases. Key predictors of AB included gambling expectancies and alcohol use severity, while cravings played a particularly influential role in non-GD players. These findings suggest that ABs may contribute to problematic gambling behaviors and highlight the potential for attention modification strategies as an intervention. Addressing these cognitive mechanisms could enhance treatment approaches for gambling disorder.

According to national study of Australian adults" by Tulloch et al. (2023) investigates the extent and distribution of gambling harm among Australian adults, along with associated risk factors and impacts on health-related quality of life (HRQoL). Utilizing a representative sample of 15,000 adults, the study found that 14.7% of gamblers reported harm, with significant disparities noted across risk groups. High-level harm was primarily identified in problem gamblers, while lower-risk gamblers constituted the majority of reported low to moderate harm. Key predictors of harm included online gambling and frequent use of electronic gaming machines. The findings underscore the requirement for multifaceted harm reduction strategies that address not only problem gambling but also the broader

According to George et al. (2021), gambling in India has a deep historical presence but remains largely illegal, leading to a massive underground betting market, particularly in sports. The authors analyze arguments for and against legalization, highlighting economic benefits such as tax revenue and job creation while cautioning against public health risks, addiction, and financial distress. They emphasize the need for empirical research, pilot programs, and regulatory frameworks before considering a nationwide policy shift. The study concludes that India must first address the rationale for legalization before determining the implementation process.

1.3.2 Local Studies

According to Lamoste, AD., et al., (2021) "The Relationship of Consumer Attitude and Government Regulations Towards Online Gambling Behavior in The Philippines." Aside from BPO, the Gambling industry, specifically online gambling, has recently emerged as a major driver of the country's economy. Online gambling is the new rising driver of the Philippine economy, and because it is convenient and quick to access, many people are addicted to it. People can just open their smartphones and use gambling apps to play. They no longer need to travel to casinos, malls, arenas, or cockpits to play; all they need is a smartphone and a reliable internet connection.

There are numerous casinos in the Philippines, most of them are housed in large malls in the city center. Foreigners, notably those from the Chinese minority, frequent casinos in the Philippines. In this scenario, personnel who speak Chinese are also required. Chinese workers are likewise dominant in Philippine casinos. According to the study conducted by Camba, A. (2020) on Chinese Workers and Their "Linguistic Labour": Philippine Online Gambling and Zambian Onsite Casino. Here in the Philippines, there have been multiple examples of Chinese online gambling workers becoming stressed and committing suicide as a result of maltreatment.

According to the study of Barrera, A., "Role of Civil Society on Crime Prevention in Developing Country Philippines" on April 11, 2023, recognizing that the community's participation in

preventing illegal gambling and lowering crime records is critical to government units, particularly in rural areas. The government encourages them to participate in local crime prevention initiatives that educate and strengthen the community's safety strategy. The community's support is required for it to properly thrive if they wish to cease being victims and living in fear. Based on the premise that instead of just normalizing something that has never been normal, we should build a new society.

According to the conceptual study on Philippine higher education by Trinidad and Leviste (2020), higher education in the Philippines plays a vital role in preparing students for employment, promoting industry partnerships, contributing to national development through research, and fostering leadership. However, challenges such as limited access and the unclear mutual impact between higher education and society present significant barriers. The authors outline four key areas for sociological analysis: students' access to higher education, the organization of institutions, their response to socio-economic and technological changes, and their active influence on society. By reviewing various frameworks and empirical studies, the authors propose a deeper understanding of the role of higher education in the Philippines and emphasize the importance of a sociological perspective to better promote student access and societal impact. This awareness, they argue, can guide stakeholders in leveraging higher education for societal development.

According to Camba and Li (2020) examine the interplay between Chinese gambling capital, workplace exploitation, and labor migration. The study focuses on the role of Chinese workers in the Philippine online gambling sector and Zambian casinos, arguing that the capital accumulation within the gambling industry heavily depends on the "linguistic labor" provided by these workers. This labor facilitates communication between players and firms, making it essential for operations. The authors note that gambling firms continually import Chinese workers through both legal and illegal means. Once in their positions, these workers lose the ability to seek external assistance due to the ties between the firms and elites in host states, coupled with China's restrictive laws regarding gambling. As a result, firms can exploit workers by imposing long hours and unfair conditions, further reinforcing the vulnerabilities of these laborers in a sector marked by ambiguity and potential exploitation.

The article of Respicio & Co., on January 6, 2025 discusses the complexities and implications of engaging with illegal online casinos in the Philippines. It highlights legal risks, including potential penalties for both players and operators, and examines the impact on the local economy and regulatory landscape. Additionally, it addresses social consequences, such as gambling addiction and its effects on communities. Overall, the article emphasizes the importance of awareness and caution when participating in such platforms.

The study explores the sociocultural factors influencing community engagement in cockfighting, known locally as "sabong," in the municipality of Anao-aon, Surigao del Norte, Philippines, as well as the challenges faced by police in enforcing laws against illegal cockfighting. Using a quantitative-descriptive research design, the researchers surveyed 80 residents and 41 police officers. The findings revealed that many residents' view cockfighting as a source of income that, despite its limited financial benefits, offers entertainment and emotional relief. The activity fosters critical thinking and strategy application among participants. However, police officers face significant

challenges in suppressing illegal activities, including geographical obstacles, community disunity, existing fees, and a lack of political support.

According to Evangelista, L. D., Et al (2021) the gambling behaviors of young adults, focusing on identifying the causes and factors that contribute to these behaviors. Utilizing a descriptive research design, the study incorporated the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) and a checklist for assessment. Data from 189 respondents revealed that most were young males, particularly in the 21-25 age bracket, many of whom were unemployed with a monthly allowance between Php 1,000-5,000. Findings indicated that 45% were non-problem gamblers, while 43% fell into the probable pathological gambling category. Key contributing factors included financial issues, family problems, early significant wins, and substance use. The study suggests implementing an intervention program featuring information dissemination and cognitive behavioral therapy to reduce gambling activities among young adults.

The article "Understanding gambling among older Filipino-Canadians: recommendations for social work intervention for older gamblers with minority cultural backgrounds" by Luo, H. in 2020, examines the gambling behaviors and associated challenges faced by older Filipino-Canadians. It highlights the necessity for culturally sensitive social work interventions that take into account the specific cultural contexts and experiences of this group. The authors propose tailored support services aimed at reducing the stigma associated with gambling, increasing awareness, and providing resources for gamblers and their families.

According to the study Gouveia, H. M. S., Et al., (2020) titled "Contemporary Religious Music as a Supplemental Intervention to Reduce Postoperative Pain" investigates the effectiveness of contemporary religious music in alleviating postoperative pain in patients aged 50-60 years. Utilizing a quasi-experimental design, the research included 30 participants, divided into an experimental group (listening to music) and a control group (standard intervention). Pain levels were measured using a Numeric Pain Scale (NPS) before and after the intervention. Results demonstrated that the control group's pain level remained unchanged (mean of 7.0), while the experimental group experienced a significant reduction in pain (mean of 5.40) with a p-value of .000, indicating that contemporary religious music is an effective intervention for lowering pain following surgery.

According to Peñalba, E. H. (2020) "Cockfighting in later life: A qualitative inquiry into elderly Filipinos' gambling experiences" by Ericson H. Peñalba examines the gambling experiences of elderly Filipinos, focusing on the cultural role of cockfighting. It employs in-depth interviews guided by indigenous research methods to uncover six key themes: (1) cockfighting as an all-consuming pastime, (2) thrill-seeking activity, (3) family influence, (4) socializing in cockpits, (5) betting for income, and (6) gambling as a family issue. The findings reveal both positive and negative consequences of cockfighting in the later life of its practitioners, emphasizing its significance as a social and economic outlet.

According to Lamoste, A. D. (2020) research investigates the impact of consumer attitudes and government regulations on online gambling behavior in the Philippines, emphasizing the sector's rapid growth as a key economic driver. The study highlights that online gambling has become easily

accessible to citizens, likening it to having a wallet ready for gambling via mobile devices. Despite the legality of online gambling, concerns arise due to the lack of stringent government regulations compared to other regions. Employing a quantitative analysis with 100 respondents, the findings reveal that consumer attitude and government regulations significantly influence online gambling behavior. However, the study also indicates that insufficient promotional advertising negatively affects consumer engagement, leading to the rejection of the hypothesis associating consumer attitude with promotional ads. Conversely, it confirms a positive association between government regulations and promotional advertising.

According to Camba, A. (2020) "Between Economic and Social Exclusions: Chinese Online Gambling Capital in the Philippines," examines the impact of Chinese online gambling investments in the Philippines under Rodrigo Duterte's administration. The study reveals how these investments, which are not part of the Belt and Road Initiative and are criminalized in China, have led to economic opportunities while simultaneously creating social exclusions and exacerbating anti-Chinese sentiments among Filipinos

According to Liday, B. C. G. (2023) The study investigates the reasons behind the community's involvement in cockfighting, also known as "sabong," in the Philippines, and the obstacles faced by police officers in curbing illegal activities associated with it. Utilizing a quantitative-descriptive research design, the researchers conducted surveys among 80 residents and 41 police officers in Ana-aon, Surigao del Norte. Findings indicate that residents engage in cockfighting primarily for income, viewing it as a means to improve their quality of life, despite it not fully meeting their financial needs. Additionally, the emotional and social benefits of the activity are highlighted, as cockfighting provides joy and critical thinking opportunities. Challenges for law enforcement include the remote locations of venues, lack of community cooperation, legal complexities, and political influence.

According to the study of Roldan, C. T. Et al., (2024) "Evaluating the Digital Transformation of Lottery Operation: A Case Study on the E-Lotto Applications Impact on the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office in Metro Manila" explores the influence of digital platforms on the lottery sector, particularly examining how the introduction of E-Lotto has impacted sales performance for the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) in Metro Manila. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, analyzing quantitative data on lottery sales and conducting qualitative interviews with stakeholders. It indicates that while E-Lotto has broadened PCSO's market reach, particularly among younger, urban customers who favor online purchases, it has also posed a risk of cannibalizing traditional lottery sales, especially in areas with high smartphone and internet usage. The article suggests that PCSO must balance digital and physical sales strategies effectively to optimize revenue, recommending targeted marketing, improved user experience, and cross-promotion between E-Lotto and traditional sales channels.

According to the study of Camba, A., Cruz, J., Magat, J., & Tritto, A. (2021) "Explaining the Belt and Road in the Philippines: elite consolidation, construction contracts, and online gambling capital" discusses the implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in the Philippines. It examines how the BRI facilitates elite consolidation through construction contracts and highlights the

rise of online gambling as a significant economic factor. The authors analyze the political and economic dynamics that shape the Philippines' engagement with the BRI, emphasizing the interplay between local elites and foreign investments

According to Iglesias-Rodríguez (2021), the gambling business is incompatible with Catholic moral and social teachings. The study challenges the view that the Catholic Catechism is neutral towards gambling, asserting that contemporary commercial gambling conflicts with core Catholic moral principles. Furthermore, Iglesias-Rodríguez introduces the concept of 'social usefulness' to argue that, despite any positive social outcomes, gambling does not contribute to social good due to the significant harms it causes. The author suggests that the Catholic Church should reassess its stance on gambling to reflect Catholic social doctrine more accurately and better address issues such as problem gambling within the Catholic community.

According to the study of Reyes, R. S. (2022) explores the cultural significance of cockfighting, or "sabong," in the Philippines, arguing that it transcends mere gambling to embody vital aspects of Filipino identity and social cohesion. Reyes acknowledges the mixed perceptions of the practice, highlighting both its cultural heritage and the criticisms it faces as a blood sport. The study employs ethnographic methods, involving participant observation and interviews with cockfighting enthusiasts, to investigate the practices, traditions, and social impacts of cockfighting within Filipino culture. Reyes contends that, despite its association with gambling, cockfighting represents an important recreational and social outlet, attracting local and foreign tourists alike, while also contributing to the economy. The research concludes that cockfighting is a significant part of national heritage that reflects the Filipino spirit and social practices.

In the study of Torres, L. M. (2021). It aims to assess the awareness, status, issues, and problems of illegal gambling in selected barangays of Zamboanga City. Data were collected from 360 respondents using a descriptive method and statistical analyses, including weighted mean, t-test, and one-way analysis of variance. The findings reveal a high level of awareness among residents regarding illegal gambling, while the status of illegal gambling is rated as average, indicating observable illegal gambling activities within the community. Additionally, concerns regarding illegal gambling issues were also rated as average, highlighting significant differences in awareness and status based on respondents' barangays.

1.3.3 Synthesis of the Related Studies

The studies on gambling in the Philippines share several common themes while offering distinct perspectives. Lamoste, AD., et al. (2021) and Camba, A. (2020) highlight the growing influence of online gambling on the Philippine economy, emphasizing its economic benefits alongside significant social consequences, such as labor exploitation and gambling addiction. These studies mirror the broader impact of gambling on Filipino communities.

Cultural and social dynamics are also central, with studies like Peñalba (2020) and Reyes (2022) exploring the role of traditional gambling activities, such as cockfighting, in Filipino society. These activities, despite their controversial nature, remain key cultural practices, contributing to social cohesion and economic life in some communities.

However, the studies differ in their focus on government regulation and socio-economic impacts. Lamoste's study primarily examines consumer behavior and attitudes toward gambling, while other research underscores the inadequacies of government regulation in controlling illegal gambling. Additionally, studies like Evangelista et al. (2021) focus on specific demographics, such as young adults, linking gambling behaviors to factors like unemployment and financial strain.

Camba and Li (2020) focus on the exploitation of Chinese workers within the Philippine gambling sector, shedding light on labor migration and vulnerabilities that are less explored in other research. Furthermore, while Roldan et al. (2024) explore the impact of digital transformation on official gambling, their study does not delve into the role of digital platforms in illegal gambling, an area of growing concern.

In conclusion, while these studies provide important insights into the gambling landscape in the Philippines, they vary in their focus, with some highlighting socio-economic factors, labor issues, or government regulation, contributing to a complex understanding of the sector's challenges.

1.8 Statement of the Problem

This study evaluated three groups of respondents' perspectives on the Philippine National Police Campaign Against Illegal Gambling in Quezon City. This dissertation provides a program for better and more effective law enforcement based on the findings of the respondents. Specifically, the study concentrated on the following questions:

1. What is the level of implementation of PNP in the campaign against illegal gambling activities in terms of (PNP, Barangay, Community):

- 1.1. Informative Drive,
- 1.2. Conduct of Community Awareness,
- 1.3. Coordination/Dialogue with Relevant Stakeholders,
- 1.4 Police Visibility and Patrolling
- 1.5. Resource allocation
- 1.6 Arrest and Prosecution;
- 1.7 Seizure of illegal gambling materials; and
- 1.8 Collaboration with other agencies?

2. Is there a significant difference in the level of implementation of the campaign against illegal gambling activities between the three groups of respondents?

3. What is the level of impact of PNP in campaign against illegal gambling activities in terms of (Barangay and Community):

- 3.1 Public Perception and Awareness;
- 3.2 Security and Safety;
- 3.3 Reduction in Illegal Gambling activities;
- 3.4 Trust level; and Participation in community programs and initiatives?

4. Is there a significant difference in the level of impact of the campaign program against illegal gambling activities between the two groups of Respondents?

5. What are the challenges encountered by the PNP in the implementation of the all-out campaign program against illegal gambling activities?
6. Based on the findings of the study, what intervention program can be proposed?

Methodology

2.1 Research Design

This study employs an Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods Design to assess the all-out battle against illegal gambling from the perspective of stakeholders. The Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods (MM) approach is characterized by the collection and analysis of quantitative data in the first phase, followed by qualitative data collection and analysis in the second phase. This design is particularly suitable for this study as it allows for a deeper exploration of quantitative findings through qualitative insights from stakeholders directly involved in combating illegal gambling.

The Explanatory Sequential MM Design consists of two distinct phases. In the first phase, a structured survey will be administered to a broad sample of stakeholders, including law enforcement officials, policymakers, gambling regulators, and community representatives. The survey will gather numerical data on perceptions, effectiveness, and challenges associated with the battle against illegal gambling. Statistical techniques such as descriptive analysis, inferential statistics, and regression models will be used to identify trends, relationships, and key factors affecting anti-gambling efforts. Following the quantitative phase, the second phase will involve qualitative data collection through in-depth interviews and focus group discussion. This phase will aim to explain and elaborate on the statistical results, exploring deeper insights into policies, enforcement challenges, and stakeholder perspectives. Thematic analysis will be conducted to extract meaningful patterns and narratives from the qualitative data, ensuring that the findings from Phase 1 are contextualized and interpreted more comprehensively.

The Explanatory Sequential MM Design will be applied in a systematic manner. The survey conducted in Phase 1 will provide a broad quantitative assessment of how stakeholders perceive the effectiveness, challenges, and impact of the crackdown on illegal gambling. Subsequently, the qualitative phase in Phase 2 will allow for an in-depth exploration of these issues by engaging with stakeholders through interviews and focus groups, enabling a more nuanced understanding of the battle against illegal gambling. The integration of both phases will inform policy recommendations and strategic approaches for enhancing anti-illegal gambling measures.

2.2 Research Method

Mixed Methods Research (MMR) combines qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of complex issues. Quantitative methods, such as surveys and statistical analysis, are instrumental in measuring crime rates and evaluating the effectiveness of policies. These approaches provide essential numerical data that can highlight trends and patterns in illegal gambling activities. In contrast, qualitative methods like interviews and case studies reveal the experiences of stakeholders and the challenges faced by law enforcement (Fetters, Curry, & Creswell, 2021). This

dual approach not only enriches the analysis but also ensures that the findings are contextually relevant and statistically valid.

For instance, using surveys can quantify the prevalence of illegal gambling in a community, while interviews can uncover the nuanced experiences of those affected, including law enforcement officers, gamblers, and community members. This integration of quantitative and qualitative data allows researchers to delve deeper into the enforcement challenges and societal impacts of illegal gambling (Hesse-Biber, 2021).

Moreover, the combination of these methods is invaluable for researchers and policymakers seeking well-rounded insights to inform effective decision-making. By ensuring that findings reflect both statistical trends and personal narratives, MMR provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of illegal gambling enforcement. As highlighted by O’Cathain et al. (2021), effectively integrating qualitative and quantitative data can lead to more informed public health and safety strategies.

In conclusion, the application of Mixed Methods Research in the context of illegal gambling enforcement not only enhances the reliability of findings but also fosters a deeper understanding of the socio-economic ramifications of gambling activities. This methodological approach is essential for developing effective interventions and policies that address the multifaceted nature of illegal gambling.

2.3 Population of the Study

In this study, a total of 1,590 respondents will be evaluated in order to acquire information that will be useful to the study. There are three groups of respondents with each corresponding numbers of respondents.

The first set of respondents (1) are police officers aged 21 to 56. There are sixteen Police Stations in Quezon City, assigned to a district. Fifteen Police officers will be chosen as respondents from each station. There are 240 respondents in total across 16 Police Stations. Police ranks range from police patrolman to police executive master sergeant, with the second group of respondents (2) being barangay officials aged 23 to 65 years. The top eight barangays in each district will participate which is of 45 barangays in this survey out of Quezon City’s total of 142 barangays. There will be fifteen barangay employees or officials that will be selected as a respondent out of the selected 45 barangay in each district barangays with a total of 675 barangay officials in Quezon City. This set of respondents also includes former barangay leaders and Barangay Peacekeeping Safety Officers (BPSOs). The third set of respondents (3) were citizens of the community aged 18 to 60. Fifteen community representatives will be selected as a respondent in 45 barangays with a total of 675 community representatives in Quezon City. This survey includes citizens who are employed, unemployed, students, and housewives.

In conducting this study on the all-out battle against illegal gambling, a purposive sampling technique was employed to ensure the selection of participants who possess relevant knowledge and experience. To gather meaningful insights, three key stakeholder groups were identified: Police officers, Community representatives, and Barangay staff. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were carefully established to ensure that the selected respondents could provide credible and valuable information related to the study's objectives. Participants were required to meet the following criteria

to be eligible for the study: Police officers must be currently assigned to a unit directly engaged in community relations or anti-illegal gambling operations. Must have at least three years of experience in law enforcement. Must possess knowledge of local illegal gambling issues.

Community Representatives must be a recognized leader or active member of a community organization or neighborhood watch. Must have at least one year of active involvement in community activities related to social development, or public safety. Must reside within the community affected by illegal gambling. Barangay Staff must be currently employed or actively serving in a Barangay office. Must be involved in community safety programs. Must have served in the Barangay for at least one year. Participants were excluded if they met any of the following conditions: Individuals with pending administrative or criminal cases related to gambling activities. Persons unwilling to provide informed consent. Individuals who had been inactive in their respective roles for more than six months.

2.4 Locale of the Study

This study was conducted in the top eight selected barangays in terms numbers of arrested person in illegal gambling in each district of Quezon City. The selected locale has experienced persistent challenges related to illegal gambling, making it a focal point for various stakeholders involved in prevention, enforcement, and policy-making.

Geographically, the 45 barangays in Quezon City are characterized by a mix of urban-rural communities, with a population of approximately 3 million. This diverse setting provides a unique context where gambling activities manifest in different forms, ranging from informal betting operations in remote areas to organized gambling hubs in commercial districts. Such dynamics have prompted intensified efforts of Police officers and organizations to address the issue comprehensively.

The chosen locale is home to multiple institutions actively engaged in the fight against illegal gambling. These include law enforcement agencies such as the Quezon City Police District (QCPD), the Local Government Unit (LGU), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) dedicated to public awareness and intervention programs. These stakeholders play crucial roles in implementing preventive strategies, conducting surveillance, and supporting community initiatives aimed at curbing illegal gambling.

By focusing on this locale, the study aims to assess the effectiveness of existing strategies, identify challenges faced by stakeholders, and explore opportunities for enhancing future interventions. The findings are expected to contribute valuable insights for strengthening the collective effort in combating illegal gambling.

The map below illustrates the locations where this study will be conducted. The map is the land area of Quezon City as a whole; it will represent the 45 barangays that will serve as the study's setting.

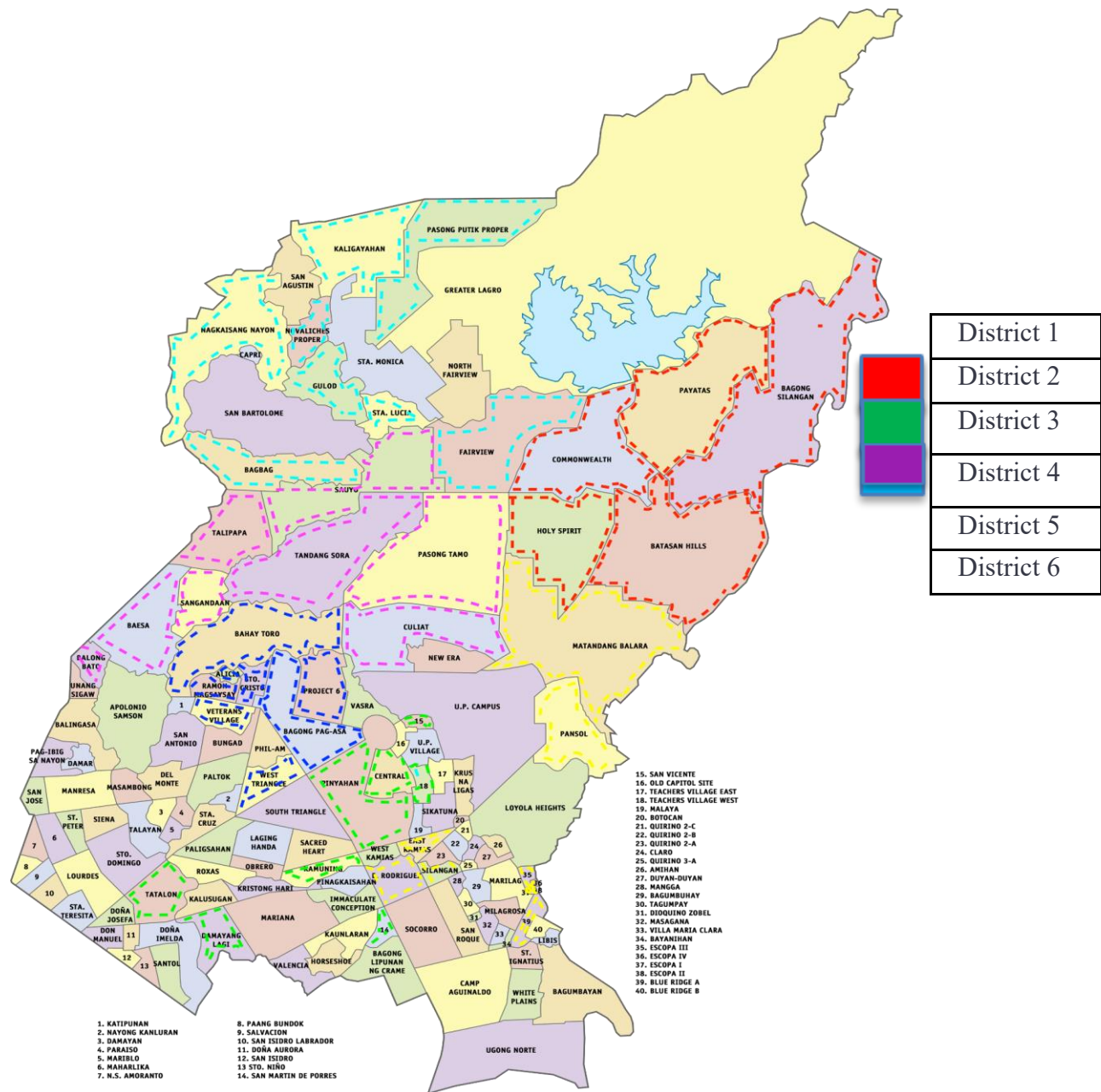


Figure 2: Map of the setting of the study (Quezon City Map)

2.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study examines the all-out campaign against illegal gaming in Quezon City from the perspective of stakeholders. The study looks into the effectiveness of policies, enforcement measures, and stakeholder collaboration in preventing illegal gambling within the city's authority. The survey

includes law enforcement agencies, local government officials, community leaders, and other organizations that are actively involved in anti-illegal gaming. The study's scope includes:

Geographic Coverage: The study is limited to Quezon City, one of the Philippines' largest metropolitan regions, which is densely populated, has the highest crimes rates in the country.

Stakeholder Perspectives: The study collects data from government officials, law enforcement agencies, local elected officials, and community members.

Respondents: The first group of respondents consists of police officers aged between 21 and 56 years. This age range ensures that participants have reached a level of maturity and experience necessary for understanding the complexities of law enforcement and community relations. The second group includes barangay officials aged 23 to 65 years. This broader age range allows for the inclusion of a diverse set of experiences from both younger and older officials, enriching the data collected. The third group comprises community representatives aged between 18 and 60 years. This age criterion is designed to capture a wide spectrum of community voices, including those of younger individuals who may be more attuned to contemporary issues affecting their neighborhoods.

Policy and Implementation Assessment: The research assesses the effectiveness of local regulations, law enforcement measures, and community involvement programs aimed at combating illegal gaming.

Timeframe: The study focuses on recent trends and enforcement activities during year 2024 ensuring relevance to the current state of illegal gambling in Quezon City. This study is conducted in the year 2025.

However, the study has a number of limitations:

Findings Generalizability: Because the study is limited to Quezon City, the findings may not be completely applicable to other cities or areas with diverse geopolitical and economic conditions.

Data Availability and Sensitivity: Due to the illegal nature of gambling, some stakeholders may be hesitant to give complete information, resulting in data gaps.

Legal and policy constraints: Because the study focuses on local governance and enforcement procedures, it may not cover all national legal complexities.

Despite these constraints, the study aims to provide vital insights into the local government's efforts to prevent illegal gambling, as well as policy recommendations that could be applied in future situations.

2.6 Data Gathering Tool/s

This study uses a custom-designed questionnaire and a round table discussion serves as the primary data-gathering instrument. This customized tool is specifically designed to collect firsthand insights from various stakeholders involved in or affected by efforts to combat illegal gambling. The questionnaire is structured to explore stakeholders' perceptions, challenges, and recommendations, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness and limitations of existing anti-illegal gambling initiatives.

The primary purpose of the custom-designed questionnaire is to gather empirical data directly from stakeholders, including law enforcement officers, policymakers, community leaders. By

capturing their perspectives, the research aims to evaluate the impact of anti-illegal gambling measures and identify areas for improvement. This questionnaire is designed for both quantitative and qualitative responses, making it a versatile instrument for data collection.

Structurally, the questionnaire is divided into several key sections. The first section collects demographic information, including respondents' roles, years of experience, and level of involvement in anti-illegal gambling efforts. This information provides contextual background, allowing for a more analysis of responses. The second section focuses on stakeholders' perceptions, using Likert scale questions to assess their views on the effectiveness of current policies, enforcement strategies, and awareness campaigns. The third section delves into the challenges and barriers faced in combating illegal gambling, identifying issues such as legal loopholes, resource constraints, and corruption. The fourth section evaluates the effectiveness of various strategies employed in the fight against illegal gambling, including law enforcement operations, public awareness initiatives, and technological interventions. Finally, the questionnaire includes open-ended questions that invite respondents to provide recommendations for improving anti-illegal gambling efforts.

The question format within the questionnaire is carefully chosen to ensure clarity and reliability. Likert scale questions allow for a standardized measurement of stakeholders' opinions, while multiple-choice questions help identify common trends and perspectives. Additionally, open-ended questions provide an opportunity for respondents to express their thoughts in greater detail, adding depth to the quantitative findings. This mixed-methods approach enhances the comprehensiveness of the data collected, facilitating a richer analysis of the stakeholders' viewpoints.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, a rigorous validation process is undertaken. Expert validation is conducted to assess the relevance, clarity, and accuracy of the questions in measuring the intended constructs. Furthermore, a pilot test is implemented to refine the instrument based on initial feedback, allowing for necessary adjustments before full-scale data collection. These measures help enhance the credibility and reliability of the findings.

Ethical considerations play a crucial role in the administration of the questionnaire. All respondents are required to provide informed consent before participation, ensuring that they understand the purpose of the study and their rights as participants. Confidentiality is maintained throughout the data collection and analysis process, safeguarding the anonymity of respondents. Participation in the study is entirely voluntary, with respondents given the option to withdraw at any stage without any consequences. These ethical safeguards help foster trust and encourage honest, uninhibited responses from stakeholders.

In conclusion, the self-made questionnaire is a carefully designed and methodologically gathered instrument tailored to the specific objectives of the study. By capturing a wide range of perspectives from stakeholders, it provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of anti-illegal gambling initiatives, the challenges faced, and potential areas for improvement. Its structured yet flexible format ensures that both quantitative and qualitative data are collected, leading to a well-rounded analysis of the subject matter. Through expert validation, pilot testing, and ethical safeguards,

the questionnaire serves as a reliable and credible tool in advancing knowledge on the fight against illegal gambling.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

In this research, the validity and reliability of the instruments were rigorously established to ensure that the findings are both accurate and meaningful. To assess validity, several steps were taken. First, a face validation process was conducted, where the research indicators were examined to confirm that they effectively measured the constructs they were intended to assess. This initial review ensured that the questions were relevant to the research objectives. Following this, content validation was performed by enlisting the expertise of three professionals: a police official, a member of the academe with research experience, and a statistician. Their evaluations ensured that the questionnaire comprehensively captured the essential concepts and themes of the study, enhancing its overall relevance and depth.

To ensure reliability, a dry run of the questionnaire was conducted with a sample representative of the target demographic. This preliminary testing not only identified any potential issues with the questionnaire but also allowed researchers to gauge the average time required for participants to complete it. Furthermore, Cronbach's Alpha was employed to assess the internal consistency of the items, ensuring they reliably measured the same underlying constructs. The results indicated a satisfactory level of reliability, confirming that the instrument produced consistent and dependable data. By implementing these rigorous validation and reliability measures, the research ensured that the instruments used were well-equipped to yield credible and valid findings that contribute meaningfully to the study's objectives.

2.7 Data Gathering Procedure

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively assess the all-out battle against illegal gambling from the perspectives of key stakeholders. By integrating both quantitative and qualitative data, the research aims to provide a well-rounded understanding of the effectiveness, challenges, and unintended consequences of anti-illegal gambling initiatives.

Primary Data collected directly from stakeholders involved in the fight against illegal gambling, including: Law enforcement agencies, Government policymakers and regulators, Community leaders, Academics and researchers studying gambling laws and enforcement, Former illegal gambling operators or individuals affected by crackdowns.

Secondary Data analyzed from sources such as: Official government reports and statistics on gambling-related arrests and crime rates. Legislative records detailing anti-gambling laws and policies. Existing literature and case studies on illegal gambling enforcement.

Step by step procedure;

1. Identifying Key Stakeholders and Sampling Strategy

Establish clear stakeholder categories aligned with the study's research questions. Use purposive sampling for interviews and focus groups to ensure knowledgeable respondents are included. Apply stratified random sampling for surveys to ensure representation across different stakeholder groups.

2. Designing Data Collection Instruments

Develop structured survey questionnaires to quantify stakeholder perceptions of the anti-illegal gambling campaign's effectiveness, challenges, and unintended consequences. Prepare semi-structured interview guides to explore deeper insights into policy effectiveness, corruption risks, and social impacts. Conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) to assess shared stakeholder perspectives and policy implications.

3. Obtaining Ethical Clearance and Gaining Access to Participants

Secure cooperation from government agencies, law enforcement units, and community organizations to facilitate participant recruitment. Obtain informed consent from all participants, ensuring confidentiality and voluntary participation.

4. Conducting Surveys

Distribute surveys online and in person to obtain responses from a broad sample of stakeholders. Use Likert-scale questions to assess perceptions of enforcement effectiveness, fairness, and impact on crime rates.

5. Conducting Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions

Conduct one-on-one interviews with high-ranking officials, policymakers, and law enforcement officers to gain insights into strategic enforcement decisions and policy challenges. Organize focus group discussions with community leaders and affected individuals to explore social and economic consequences of crackdowns. Record and transcribe responses for thematic analysis.

6. Collecting and Analyzing Secondary Data

Retrieve official reports on anti-illegal gambling operations, including statistics on arrests, convictions, and financial penalties. Analyze policy documents to identify key legal provisions and enforcement mechanisms. Use content analysis to extract key themes from news articles and case studies.

7. Data Validation and Triangulation

Compare data from surveys, interviews, FGDs, and secondary sources to cross-check inconsistencies. Use member-checking by sharing preliminary findings with select respondents to validate interpretations.

8. Data Processing and Analysis

Identify recurring patterns related to policy effectiveness, corruption risks, and socio-economic impacts. Interpret findings within the context of existing literature on illegal gambling enforcement.

9. Interpretation and Reporting

Integrate quantitative and qualitative findings to present a comprehensive assessment of the all-out battle against illegal gambling. Highlight policy implications, enforcement challenges, and stakeholder recommendations. Use tables, charts, and thematic narratives to enhance clarity and impact of the result.

2.8 Treatment of Data

In this study, the treatment of data involves a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the perspectives of various stakeholders regarding the government's efforts to

combat illegal gambling. The selection of statistical tools will be aligned with the nature of the collected data and the study's research objectives.

1. Quantitative Data Treatment

Descriptive Statistics - Used to summarize stakeholder perceptions of anti-illegal gambling efforts. Includes measures such as frequencies, percentages, median, and standard deviation. Inferential Statistics Applied to test relationships between variables and compare different stakeholder groups.

T-tests - Compare perceptions of different groups.

ANOVA - Assess differences in views across multiple stakeholder groups.

Kruskal-Wallis Test - Assesses whether there are statistically significant differences of each indicator between the compared groups.

2. Qualitative Data Treatment

Thematic Analysis - Identifies common themes from stakeholder interviews and open-ended survey responses. Organizes insights into key categories such as enforcement challenges, legal loopholes, and public perceptions.

3. Mixed-Methods Approach

Quantitative survey results and qualitative interview findings are analyzed separately and then compared for consistency. Explanatory Sequential Design - Statistical trends guide qualitative inquiries, such as follow-up interviews with policymakers to explore reasons behind observed patterns.

The study applies a rigorous data treatment approach, integrating statistical tools and qualitative methods to provide a comprehensive assessment of stakeholder perspectives on the all-out battle against illegal gambling. The combination of descriptive statistics, inferential tests, and thematic analysis ensures a thorough and credible analysis, contributing valuable insights for policymakers and enforcement agencies.

2.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations play a crucial role in ensuring the integrity and validity of this research. The study adheres to established ethical guidelines to protect the rights, welfare, and dignity of all participants. Prior to participation, all respondents were provided with an informed consent form detailing the purpose, objectives, and significance of the research. The form stated that participation was voluntary and that individuals could withdraw at any stage without any repercussions. It also highlighted the measures taken to ensure data confidentiality and anonymity. Participants were required to sign the consent form to indicate their agreement to participate in the study.

To respect autonomy and personal choice, individuals who expressed unwillingness to participate were not coerced or pressured into joining the study. If a participant initially consented but later decided to withdraw, their responses were excluded from the analysis without any negative consequences. This ensured that participation remained entirely voluntary. The study utilized survey questionnaires as the primary data collection tool. These questionnaires were designed to be clear, unbiased, and non-intrusive to maintain the comfort and ease of the participants. The language used was straightforward and considerate of the different backgrounds and literacy levels of the respondents. Additionally, participants were given ample time to complete the surveys at their convenience.

Throughout the research process, strict ethical guidelines were followed to uphold the dignity and rights of all participants. Confidentiality was maintained by anonymizing responses, ensuring that personal identities remained undisclosed. Data was securely stored and accessible only to the researcher. Furthermore, any potential risks or discomforts were minimized, and participants were encouraged to ask questions or seek clarification at any point. The study did not involve minors; instead, it focused on diverse groups, including women, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable sectors. Special attention was given to ensuring that these participants were treated with respect and dignity. Accessibility measures were implemented to accommodate individuals with disabilities, and additional explanations were provided when necessary to ensure informed decision-making.

This research adhered to the highest ethical standards by prioritizing informed consent, voluntary participation, confidentiality, and inclusivity. The study ensured that all participants, particularly those from vulnerable sectors, were treated with the utmost respect and fairness, aligning with ethical research principles.

2.10 Dissemination of the Research Outcome

Disseminating research findings is essential to ensuring that key stakeholders, including policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and regulatory bodies, can utilize the insights effectively. One primary method is publication in peer-reviewed journals, which adds credibility and makes the study accessible to scholars and practitioners. Additionally, presenting at conferences, seminars, and industry forums allows for direct engagement with experts and decision-makers, facilitating discussion and collaboration. To reach policymakers and enforcement agencies more effectively, policy briefs, executive summaries, and official letters can be prepared, highlighting the most critical findings and actionable recommendations. Furthermore, stakeholder meetings and workshops provide interactive platforms where research can be discussed in depth, promoting knowledge exchange and strategy development.

Media engagement and public awareness campaigns play a crucial role in reaching a broader audience. Social media discussions can help translate complex findings into accessible insights for advocacy groups and the general public. This approach raises awareness about the risks associated with illegal gambling and the efforts to combat it. Ultimately, the dissemination strategy should align with the significance of the study, ensuring that government agencies, regulatory bodies, policymakers, academics, legal professionals, and advocacy groups benefit from the research. By employing a combination of academic, policy-oriented, and public dissemination methods, the findings can drive informed decision-making, enhance enforcement strategies, and contribute to meaningful reforms in the fight against illegal gambling.

Chapter 3

Results and discussion

This chapter presents the findings in this research study, including the methodical strategy utilized to collect, analyze, and evaluate data. Understanding the research technique is critical since it creates the framework for the study and guarantees that the findings are accurate and reliable.

The primary objective of this study is to examine the points of view and insights of important community stakeholders, such as barangay officials, community members, and Philippine National Police (PNP) officers.

3.1 Level of implementation of PNP in all-out program against illegal gambling activities in terms of informative drive, conduct of community awareness, coordination/dialogue with relevant stakeholders, police visibility and patrolling, resource allocation, arrest and prosecution, seizure of illegal gambling materials, and collaboration with other agencies.

The table 1 shows the implementation level of the PNP's all-out program against illegal gambling, highlighting that the PNP generally demonstrates stronger, more visible enforcement efforts particularly in awareness drives and patrolling while barangay officials and the community show moderate implementation across most activities. This pattern suggests effective police action but indicates a need to strengthen local capacity, coordination, resource support, and inter-agency collaboration to achieve more consistent, community-wide enforcement.

Table 1.

Summary table of the level of implementation of PNP in all-out program against illegal gambling activities

Indicators	Brgy. Officials		Community		PNP		Overall	
	Media n	Int .	Medi an	Int.	Media n	I n t.	Medi an	Int.
Informative Drive	3	MI	4	FI	4	F I	4	FI
Conduct of Community Awareness	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI
Coordination/Dialogue with Relevant Stakeholders	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI
Police Visibility and Patrolling	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	4	FI
Resource allocation	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI
Arrest and Prosecution	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI

Seizure of illegal gambling materials	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI
Collaboration with other agencies	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI
Overall Median	3	MI	3	MI	4	F I	3	MI

The table shows a strong enforcement presence by the PNP (Full Implementation) but only moderate engagement from barangay officials and communities, producing an overall “Moderately Implemented” outcome. Enforcement yields short-term disruption of illegal gambling but is unlikely to produce durable change without local capacity, community prevention, and social supports, vulnerable households therefore remain at risk (Malig, 2023; Respicio & Co., 2023).

3.2 The significant difference in the level of implementation of the all-out campaign against illegal gambling activities between the three groups of respondents.

The table 2 shows that several operational and enforcement-related interventions such as; police visibility and patrolling, resource allocation, arrest and prosecution, seizure of illegal gambling materials, community awareness activities, and coordination were significantly associated with the measured outcome. In contrast, purely informational campaigns and formal collaboration with other agencies did not demonstrate statistically significant relationships in this analysis. These findings suggest prioritizing well-resourced enforcement and targeted community-engagement efforts, while subjecting information only initiatives and inter-agency collaborations to further evaluation to determine whether implementation or measurement issues explain their weaker associations.

Table 2.

Results of the significant difference in the level of implementation of the all-out campaign against illegal gambling activities between the three groups of respondents

Indicators	χ^2	df	p
Informative Drive	5.87	2	0.053
Conduct of Community Awareness	5.12	1	0.024
Coordination/Dialogue with Relevant Stakeholders	8.55	2	0.014
Police Visibility and Patrolling	25.6	2	<.001
Resource allocation	12.4	2	0.002
Arrest and Prosecution	12.7	2	0.002
Seizure of illegal gambling materials	13.2	2	0.001
Collaboration with other agencies	2.86	2	0.240
Overall Median	10.475	2	0.008

This table presents the findings of the chi-square results indicate that enforcement and resource indicators drive most variation in illegal gambling control. Police visibility and patrolling show the largest effect ($\chi^2 = 25.6$, $df = 2$, $p < .001$), followed by seizure of illegal gambling materials ($\chi^2 = 13.2$, $df = 2$, $p = .001$), arrest and prosecution ($\chi^2 = 12.7$, $df = 2$, $p = .002$), and resource allocation ($\chi^2 = 12.4$, $df = 2$, $p = .002$). Coordination/dialogue with relevant stakeholders ($\chi^2 = 8.55$, $df = 2$, $p = .014$) and conduct of community awareness ($\chi^2 = 5.12$, $df = 1$, $p = .024$) are significant but less pronounced. Informative drive is borderline ($\chi^2 = 5.87$, $df = 2$, $p = .053$), while collaboration with other agencies is not significant ($\chi^2 = 2.86$, $df = 2$, $p = .240$). The overall median is significant ($\chi^2 = 10.475$, $df = 2$, $p = .008$), showing meaningful overall differences across groups. These results corroborate your cited literature by highlighting weak inter-agency collaboration and emphasizing the need to strengthen enforcement, resourcing, stakeholder coordination, and community outreach (see Lamoste et al., 2021; Camba, 2020; Peñalba, 2020; Reyes, 2022).

3.3 The level of impact of PNP in all-out campaign against illegal gambling activities in terms of; Public Perception and Awareness, Security and Safety, Reduction in Illegal Gambling activities, Trust level, and Participation in community programs and initiatives.

The table below shows a clear assessment across barangay officials, the community. All indicators public perception and awareness, security and safety, reduction in illegal gambling, and trust share the same evaluation. This alignment suggests strong agreement between leaders and residents, facilitating coordinated action and easier implementation of local initiatives. To sustain this positive consensus, maintain regular communication, periodic reassessments, and targeted outreach to detect any emerging issues that broader measures might overlook.

Table 3.

Summary table of the level of impact of PNP in all-out campaign against illegal gambling activities in terms of (Barangay and Community)

Indicators	Brgy. Officials		Community		Overall	
	Median	Int.	Median	Int.	Median	Int.
Public Perception and Awareness	3	HI	3	HI	3	HI
Security and Safety	3	HI	3	HI	3	HI
Reduction in Illegal Gambling activities	3	HI	3	HI	3	HI
Trust level	3	HI	3	HI	3	HI
Overall Median	3	HI	3	HI	3	HI

This table presents the median scores and their interpretations for five indicators; Public Perception and Awareness, Security and Safety, Reduction in Illegal Gambling Activities, Trust Level, and the Overall Mean reported for Barangay (Brgy.) Officials, the Community, and the combined Overall sample (Respicio & Co., 2023; Lopez, 2024). All groups show an identical median of 3 with the interpretation “HI,” indicating a shared, high central tendency across indicators (Malig, 2023). The uniform medians imply consensus: respondents consistently rate awareness, safety, reduction in illegal

gambling, and trust at the same high level (Serrano, 2020). This could reflect a genuine common perception or limited measurement sensitivity (e.g., scale ceiling effects or small, homogeneous sample) that masks variation (Cajuday, 2023). Implications for interpretation and policy are twofold. First, the consistent “HI” medians support conclusions of broad community and official agreement about positive outcomes or perceptions (Respicio & Co., 2023). Second, given the absence of numerical variation, it is advisable to examine response distributions, sample size, and instrument reliability before drawing strong comparative inferences; where possible, follow up with more granular measures or qualitative probes to confirm that important differences are not obscured (Lopez, 2024; Malig, 2023).

3.4 The significant difference in the level of impact of the all-out campaign program against illegal gambling activities between the two groups of Respondents

The table 4 below shows the PNP all-out campaign focused on public perception and awareness, security and safety, reduction in illegal gambling activities, and trust. Results showed no statistically significant changes for any indicator, so the study retained the null hypothesis across all measures. In practical terms, the data do not provide evidence that the campaign produced detectable effects on community perceptions, safety, illegal gambling levels, or trust. These findings suggest the campaign’s impact was either absent or too small to detect with the current methods, or not captured by the measures used.

Table 4.

Results of the significant difference in the level of impact of the all-out campaign program against illegal gambling activities between the two groups of Respondents

Indicators	χ^2	df	p	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Public Perception and Awareness	0.244	1	0.621	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Security and Safety	2.67	1	0.102	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Reduction in Illegal Gambling activities	1.55	1	0.213	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Trust level	0.495	1	0.213	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Overall Median	1.0225	1	0.213	Not Significant	Accept Ho

This table presents the chi-square results for five indicators; Public Perception ($\chi^2 = 0.244$, $p = 0.621$), Security and Safety ($\chi^2 = 2.67$, $p = 0.102$), Reduction in Illegal Gambling ($\chi^2 = 1.55$, $p = 0.213$), Trust Level ($\chi^2 = 0.495$, $p = 0.213$), and Overall Median ($\chi^2 = 1.0225$, $p = 0.213$) all of which are non-significant. These null findings likely reflect limited power, measurement sensitivity, or aggregation that conceals subgroup effects rather than contradicting prior evidence of harm from illegal gambling (Respicio & Co., 2023; Bonny-Noach, 2022), variations in enforcement impact across locales (Malig, 2023), and digitally mediated harms that surveys may under capture (Moura, 2024).

3.5 The challenges encountered by the PNP in the implementation of the all-out campaign program against illegal gambling activities.

The table 5 presents the interviews with PNP personnel and community stakeholders reveal that illegal gambling enforcement is constrained by weak community cooperation, limited resources (especially for digital investigations and outreach), and cultural acceptance of gambling, which together undermine reporting and trust. The PNP is using social media and community meetings to engage the public, but these efforts are hampered by insufficient tools and concerns about police integrity. Strengthening local partnerships, investing in investigative and communication capacity, and rebuilding public trust are suggested priorities.

Table 5.

The challenges encountered by the PNP in the implementation of the all-out campaign program against illegal gambling activities

Qualitative Questions For PNP	Findings & themes
1. Challenges Faced by Each Sector	- “Lack of participation and trust in law enforcement from reporting gambling operations.” - “Kulang sa suporta ng mamayan at ng namumuno sa barangay.” - “Nahihirapan sugpuin ang illegal na sugal kapag walang suporta mula sa komunidad.” - “Rapid Technological advancement, illegal gambling operations increasingly exploit digital platforms” Key points; Lack of Community Support Technological Advancements: Confidence in Law Enforcement:
2. Resources and Support Lacking for the PNP	- “Weak community support and coordination of the community. - “Kulang sa suporta ng brgy. Council sa pagbigay impormasyon sa mga illegal na sugal sa kanilang nasasakupan” - “Kakulangan sa suporta ng mga opisyaes ng barangay” - “Some locals view gambling as a form of entertainment or income making them reluctant to cooperate with authorities. Key points Resource Shortages Insufficient Assistance from Barangay Councils:

3. Long-Term Challenges for the PNP

- “Deepening community tolerance that gambling may become socially acceptable or normalized in certain communities”

-“Kulang ng kagamitan para sa information drive”

-“resistance from influential backers, some illegal gambling operations are allegedly supported or protected by powerful individuals.

Keypoints

Informative Campaign Limitations

- Influential Community Figures:

4. Challenges in Raising Public Awareness

- “Lack of information dissemination tools”

-“Hindi pag tanggap ng tao sapagkat ito ay parte na ng kultura ng mga pilipino. Gusto nila ng madaling pera!”

-“Kakulangan ng tiwala ng publiko dahil sa ibang pulis as nasasangkot sa nasabing gawain”

Keypoints

-Cultural Acceptance of Gambling:

-Inadequate Communication Tools

5. Managing Public Expectations

-“Pag-mulat sa pamamagitan ng social media platform at pakikilahok sa ugnayang barangay kasama ang publiko.

-“Pag bigay babala sa mga tao sa pamamagitan ng social media at pagpupulong sa mga may katungkulan sa komunidad.

-“PNP uses social media, community meeting and reassures the public that operations are ongoing even when visible outcomes are delayed.

Keypoints

Engagement through Social Media:

Fostering Transparency:

This table above shows that the used semi-structured interviews with police personnel and community stakeholders to examine the challenges faced by the Philippine National Police (PNP) in addressing illegal gambling, the resources they lack, and the dynamics that affect public cooperation and awareness. The research sought to surface recurring themes in participants’ experiences and perceptions, and to identify practical implications for improving enforcement and community engagement. Interview transcripts were analyzed using thematic coding to distill the most salient issues: weak community support and trust, technological changes that facilitate illegal operations, resource shortages, cultural acceptance of gambling, and the difficulty of managing public expectations. Respondents consistently emphasized that a lack of community participation and trust in

law enforcement is a central obstacle to effective enforcement. Many interviewees reported that residents are reluctant to report gambling activities, and barangay officials often provide limited assistance or information. This weak local support reduces the PNP's ability to detect and dismantle illicit operations and undermines routine investigative work. Compounding this problem, some residents view gambling as a harmless form of entertainment or a source of income, making them less likely to cooperate with authorities even when asked. Rapid technological advancement emerged as another major theme. Illegal gambling operators increasingly exploit digital platforms and online channels, which complicates detection and enforcement. Interviewees noted that the PNP lacks sufficient digital investigation tools and trained personnel to track and counter online gambling networks.

This technological gap allows operators to move, hide, and scale activities more quickly than traditional, location-based interventions can address. Resource constraints and inadequate local coordination were also prominent. Participants reported shortages in personnel, equipment, and communication tools needed for information drives and enforcement campaigns. Barangay councils and other local authorities were described as inconsistent partners—some are cooperative, but others provide minimal assistance, whether due to lack of capacity, differing priorities, or conflicting interests. Interviewees further described resistance from influential individuals who allegedly protect or back illegal gambling ventures, creating an environment where enforcement efforts can be obstructed or rendered ineffective. Cultural factors and public distrust create persistent barriers to raising awareness and changing behavior. Several respondents noted that gambling has been normalized in certain communities and viewed as part of local culture, which reduces receptiveness to enforcement messaging.

Additionally, public confidence in the PNP is weakened when allegations of police involvement in gambling surface, making transparency and accountability essential to rebuilding trust. The combination of cultural acceptance and mistrust complicates both prevention campaigns and the solicitation of community cooperation. Despite these challenges, the PNP is employing several strategies to manage public expectations and maintain engagement. Officers described the use of social media, community meetings, and coordinated barangay interactions to inform the public and demonstrate ongoing efforts, even when visible results are delayed. These practices aim to reassure residents that policing actions are underway, to solicit tips, and to involve communities in prevention. However, interviewees emphasized that current outreach is limited by insufficient dissemination tools, personnel, and resources, reducing the reach and effectiveness of these initiatives. Based on these findings, the study suggests several practical directions. Strengthening partnerships with barangay councils and community leaders is critical to increase reporting and collaboration. Investing in digital investigative tools and training would help the PNP respond to online and technologically enabled gambling. Public information campaigns should be culturally sensitive and leverage social media and local forums to shift norms and counter the perception of gambling as an acceptable income source. Finally, improving transparency, addressing allegations of misconduct, and publicly demonstrating accountability are necessary steps to restore trust and encourage cooperation.

3.6 The intervention programs that are proposed based on the findings from the lens of the stakeholders

Table 6 outlines a set of coordinated, short- to medium-term intervention programs aimed at preventing and reducing illegal gambling, assigning clear lead agencies, implementation steps, expected time frames, and intended outcomes. First, local government units (LGUs), barangay health and social services, schools, and NGOs are tasked with enhancing public education about the harms of gambling. This involves producing and distributing culturally appropriate materials leaflets, posters, and radio/social media spots within a 3-6 months window to raise awareness and reduce social tolerance for illegal gambling. Law enforcement PNP patrol units and barangay tanods are asked to increase visible, community-oriented policing through scheduled patrols and outreach in identified hotspots; these measures are to begin immediately and be maintained to deter activity and build public trust. LGU finance offices, in coordination with PNP liaisons and steering committees, should develop resource-allocation criteria and budget prioritization plans within 1-2 months (with annual reviews) to ensure limited funds are directed toward the most effective interventions.

To address youth vulnerability, LGU youth offices, schools, and NGOs will create attractive alternatives sports, arts, skills training, and social clubs over a 3–9-month setup period, aiming to reduce youth involvement in illegal gambling and improve wellbeing. Finally, social welfare offices, NGOs, and livelihood programs will pilot aftercare services (counseling, financial literacy, livelihood training, reintegration support) for persons involved in illegal gambling for 3–6 months and scale them if effective; the intended outcomes are reduced recidivism and improved economic and social reintegration. Together, these measures combine prevention, enforcement, targeted resource use, youth engagement, and rehabilitation to produce a balanced, multi-agency response.

Table 6.

The intervention programs that are proposed based on the findings of the study

Lead agency	Program	Steps	Time frame	Intended outcome
LGU / Barangay Health & Social Services, NGOs, Schools	Enhance educational resources on gambling harms	Produce and distribute comprehensive, culturally appropriate materials (leaflets, posters, radio/social media spots) about social, financial, and	3–6 months	Increased public awareness and reduced tolerance for illegal gambling

			family harms of illegal gambling		
PNP Units, Barangay Tanods	Patrol	Increase visible policing in communities	Schedule regular, community-friendly patrols and foot patrols in identified hotspots, paired with outreach messaging	Immediate; maintained ongoing	Deterrence of illegal gambling, increased citizen trust in police presence
LGU PNP Steering Committee	Finance, Liaison,	Allocate resources strategically	Develop criteria and a budget prioritization plan to direct funds and support to the most effective anti-gambling actions	1–2 months to plan; reviewed annually	Efficient use of limited resources and higher-impact interventions
LGU Office, Schools, NGOs	Youth, Schools,	Provide attractive youth alternatives	Create and support sports, arts, skills training, and social clubs to occupy youth time and reduce gambling appeal	3–9 months to set up programs	Reduced youth involvement in illegal gambling and improved wellbeing
Social Welfare Office, NGOs, Livelihood Programs	Welfare, NGOs,	Establish aftercare for persons involved in illegal gambling	Set up aftercare services offering counseling, financial literacy, livelihood training, and reintegration support for former offenders	Pilot 3–6 months; scale if effective	Lower recidivism, improved economic stability and social reintegration

The table recommends five term interventions against illegal gambling, each with designated lead agencies, steps, timelines, and outcomes. 1) Education produces culturally appropriate leaflets, posters, and media spots (3–6 months) to raise awareness and reduce tolerance. 2) Visible policing regular community patrols and outreach to deter gambling and build trust. 3) Strategic funding creates budget-prioritization criteria for efficient resource use. 4) Youth alternatives set up sports, arts, skills, and clubs to divert youth from gambling. 5) Aftercare pilot counseling, financial literacy, and reintegration supports to lower recidivism. Together these measures blend prevention, enforcement, and rehabilitation.

3.7 Outcome of the Study

Assessing the all-out battle against illegal gambling: from the lens of the stakeholders

The Philippine National Police (PNP) has initiated an all-out campaign against illegal gambling activities, and this study aims to evaluate its implementation and effectiveness. With a focus on various facets of the campaign, the desired outcomes are essential for understanding the current landscape and enhancing future efforts.

Furthermore, the study aims to identify significant differences in perceptions regarding the campaign's effectiveness among various groups, such as barangay officials, community members, and PNP personnel. Understanding these differences is crucial for tailoring engagement strategies that resonate with each group's unique perspectives and experiences. By pinpointing where perceptions diverge, the PNP can better align its messaging and outreach efforts to foster greater community involvement.

Another critical objective of this study is to identify and analyze the challenges faced by the PNP in implementing the all-out campaign. Factors such as lack of community support, limited resources, and cultural perceptions of gambling can significantly hinder the campaign's success. By documenting these challenges, the study can inform strategies to overcome them and enhance the overall effectiveness of the campaign.

The quantitative analyses highlight that enforcement and resourcing variables explain most of the observed variation in illegal gambling control, with police visibility, material seizures, arrests and prosecutions, and resource allocation emerging as the primary drivers. Coordination with stakeholders and community awareness activities also contribute to outcomes but to a lesser degree, while inter-agency collaboration appears weak and inconsistent. Emphasizing the central role of enforcement and resourcing alongside the need to strengthen stakeholder coordination and outreach (Lamoste et al., 2021; Camba, 2020; Peñalba, 2020; Reyes, 2022).

Qualitative interviews with police personnel and community stakeholders illuminate mechanisms that help explain why strong enforcement often produces only transient gains. Interviewees consistently described weak community support and trust, shortages in personnel and investigative resources (especially digital capabilities), rapid technological changes that facilitate illicit operations, cultural acceptance of gambling, and difficulty managing public expectations. Together, these factors reduce community willingness to report illegal activity, complicate detection of online and mobile gambling networks, and undermine routine investigative work. Where influential

individuals obstruct enforcement or where allegations of misconduct weaken public confidence, enforcement efforts are further constrained.

The findings indicate that enforcement is necessary but not sufficient to produce durable reductions in illegal gambling. The strongest drivers of short-term disruption are enforcement visibility and resourcing, but the sustainability of those gains depends on strengthened local capacity, effective stakeholder coordination, culturally sensitive prevention and information campaigns, investment in digital investigative tools and training, and measures to rebuild trust and accountability. Policy responses should therefore pair visible enforcement with sustained community engagement, capacity building at the barangay level, and social supports for vulnerable households; only an integrated strategy is likely to produce lasting change and reduce household vulnerability (Malig, 2023; Respicio & Co., 2023).

In conclusion, the desired outcomes of this study are designed to create a more effective and comprehensive framework for the PNP's all-out campaign against illegal gambling. By assessing implementation levels, understanding group perceptions, evaluating impacts, identifying challenges, and providing recommendations, the study aims to contribute to a safer and more informed community, ultimately enhancing the PNP's ability to combat illegal gambling effectively.

Chapter 4

Summary of findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Summary of Findings

Statement of the problem no. 1:

The Philippine National Police's all-out program against illegal gambling is showing measurable progress but remains only moderately effective. The program has several functioning components such as public communication and patrols but important gaps limit its long-term impact. To move from moderate performance to stronger, more sustainable results, the PNP needs clearer outreach, better coordination with partners, smarter use of resources, and greater transparency in enforcement. Communication and public information are among the program's better elements. The PNP successfully delivers anti-gambling messages and explains the law, which helps raise awareness.

However, educational materials are not reaching everyone who needs them. Broader and more consistent distribution of simple, targeted information would help more community members understand the harms of illegal gambling and the consequences of participation. Community awareness and prevention activities exist but are uneven in reach. Where outreach occurs, it is useful; yet many neighborhoods and vulnerable groups especially youth remain under-informed. Strengthening prevention work and directing more efforts toward young people could reduce future involvement in illegal gambling and address root causes before enforcement is needed. Coordination with local leaders, government units, and civil society is another area that needs improvement. Existing partnerships are helpful but underdeveloped. Regular meetings, joint planning, and clearer roles would improve cooperation and create stronger local support for enforcement and prevention activities.

Interagency collaboration could also be boosted by shared targets and coordinated operations. Operational aspects such as patrolling, arrests, seizures, and prosecutions are functioning but need refinement. Police visibility deters illegal gambling when patrols are consistent and well-targeted; however, patrols are not always strategic or sustained. Arrests and confiscations occur, yet the processes sometimes lack efficiency and transparency, which can undermine public trust. Clearer communication about enforcement steps and more open reporting of results would help build community confidence.

In summary, the PNP's anti-illegal gambling program has a solid foundation but must strengthen outreach, stakeholder coordination, resource allocation for prevention, and transparency in enforcement. By improving these areas, the program can become more effective and gain broader public support, helping to reduce illegal gambling over the long term.

Statement of the problem no. 2:

The analysis of the all-out campaign against illegal gambling shows clear and consistent differences in how three groups; Barangay Officials, the Community, and the Philippine National Police (PNP) perceive the campaign's actions and effectiveness. Across every measured area, the PNP consistently rated the campaign higher than the Community and Barangay Officials, and statistical tests show these differences are meaningful. First, the PNP expressed the strongest confidence in the campaign's informative drive and in community awareness efforts.

The PNP's mean scores for both information campaigns and awareness activities were notably higher than those of the other groups, indicating that police view their outreach as more effective. Similarly, the PNP rated coordination and dialogue with stakeholders more positively than the Community and Barangay Officials, suggesting police believe stakeholder engagement is stronger than the other groups perceive. Police visibility and patrolling, as well as enforcement actions such as arrest and prosecution and the seizure of illegal gambling materials, were also seen as more effective by the PNP. In every enforcement-related measure, the PNP's ratings exceeded those of community members and village officials. Resource allocation and collaboration with other agencies followed the same pattern: the PNP reported higher satisfaction with available resources and inter-agency cooperation than the other groups.

These findings reveal a consistent gap between how the PNP views the campaign and how local officials and residents view it. The statistical results confirm that these differences are significant rather than due to chance. To improve overall campaign impact, the study suggests adopting clearer communication and stronger engagement strategies tailored to Barangay Officials and the Community so that perceptions, coordination, and participation become more aligned across all stakeholders.

Statement of the problem no. 3:

The Philippine National Police (PNP) launched an all-out campaign against illegal gambling that produced a clear, positive impact on barangay and community life. Evaluated across public awareness, security and safety, reduction of illegal gambling, and community trust, the campaign received consistently favorable responses, indicating strong community approval.

Public perception and awareness improved notably. Active participation by barangay officials and public information efforts, such as community talks, helped residents better understand the problem and the PNP's role in addressing it. These educational activities strengthened recognition of the issue and boosted the PNP's image as a proactive partner. Neighborhood security and safety were perceived to have gotten better. The visible presence of PNP personnel and close coordination with barangay authorities made residents feel safer and more confident that illegal gambling was being addressed. This cooperation reassured communities about their capacity to manage local problems.

The campaign also contributed to a reduction in illegal gambling activities. Joint efforts between the PNP and barangay officials introduced new enforcement techniques and were supported by targeted training programs. These measures equipped local leaders with practical methods to detect and deter illegal gambling, increasing the campaign's overall effectiveness. Trust between the community and the PNP improved as well. Regular contact with local leaders and a strong presence at community events enhanced public perceptions and fostered greater collaboration. This growing trust supports continued partnership between law enforcement and residents.

In summary, the PNP's coordinated campaign achieved meaningful improvements in awareness, safety, enforcement, and trust within communities. Continued engagement, training, and partnership with barangay authorities are essential to sustain and build on these gains in combating illegal gambling and promoting public welfare.

Statement of the problem no. 4:

Across the areas measured such as; public awareness, security and safety, reduction of illegal gambling, trust in the PNP, and overall campaign impact the community consistently rated the campaign more positively than Barangay Officials. These differences were significant, indicating important gaps in perception between the two groups.

The community reported greater awareness of and a more favorable view toward the campaign's outreach than Barangay Officials. This suggests that Barangay Officials may feel less informed or less engaged with the campaign's messaging than residents. Community members also perceived stronger improvements in security and safety and believed the campaign was more effective in reducing illegal gambling than Barangay Officials did. These consistent patterns point to a stronger sense of benefit among residents compared with local officials. Trust in the PNP similarly differed, with the community expressing greater confidence in the police's efforts than Barangay Officials. When the campaign's effects were considered overall, the community again viewed its impact more positively than officials.

In conclusion, while both groups generally saw the campaign in a positive light, Barangay Officials consistently rated its effects lower than the community. These perception gaps suggest a need for improved communication and engagement with Barangay Officials, strengthening awareness, clarifying outcomes, and building trust—so both groups share a common understanding and can collaborate more effectively to combat illegal gambling and enhance community welfare.

Statement of the problem no. 5:

Illegal gambling presents a complex challenge for the Philippine National Police (PNP). A primary obstacle is weak cooperation from barangay officials and local communities. Without this support, police struggle to gather information, organize local resources, and sustain community-based interventions that are vital to effective enforcement.

Technology has also changed the landscape: online and internet-based gambling have grown, making illegal operations harder to detect and control. This shift has contributed to a decline in public confidence in the PNP's ability to respond to modern, tech-enabled crimes. At the same time, the PNP faces internal resource constraints, limited surveillance equipment, insufficient funding, and inadequate manpower that reduce its capacity to mount sustained, targeted operations.

Cultural attitudes further complicate enforcement. Gambling is often seen as an acceptable form of recreation, which makes it difficult for authorities to communicate the social and economic harms of illegal gambling. The situation is worsened by the influence of powerful individuals who protect or profit from illicit operations, actively obstructing police efforts.

The findings point to a need for a multifaceted response. Strengthening community engagement and rebuilding trust with barangay leaders and residents will improve intelligence flow and local cooperation. Investing in technology and surveillance capabilities, together with better funding and training, will help the PNP keep pace with online threats. Finally, strategic communications and public-awareness campaigns that address cultural perceptions, plus measures to reduce corruption and elite interference, will support longer-term success in curbing illegal gambling.

Conclusions

The study on assessing the all-out battle against illegal gambling from stakeholders' perspectives reveals moderate progress in the PNP's anti-illegal gambling program, but identifies significant gaps limiting its long-term effectiveness. Key areas needing improvement include outreach, stakeholder coordination, resource allocation, and enforcement transparency. Notably, there are perception gaps between stakeholder groups, with the PNP consistently rating the campaign more positively than barangay officials and community members. Despite these differences, the campaign has positively impacted public awareness, security/safety, reduction of illegal gambling, and community trust. Challenges faced by the PNP include weak community cooperation, resource constraints, technological changes enabling online gambling, cultural acceptance of gambling, and interference from influential individuals. The study concludes that a more comprehensive and coordinated approach is necessary for sustainable reductions in illegal gambling, emphasizing the need for better alignment of perceptions between stakeholders, continued engagement with local authorities, and a multifaceted response to address identified challenges. Recommendations include enhancing stakeholder coordination, leveraging technology for enforcement, addressing cultural attitudes, and providing support services for a balanced, multi-agency response to illegal gambling.

Recommendation

Based on the study on illegal gambling, a comprehensive set of recommendations has been developed to enhance stakeholder engagement and coordination. These include implementing a stakeholder engagement strategy to bridge perception gaps, establishing a multi-agency task force for improved coordination, developing targeted outreach programs to boost community cooperation and address cultural attitudes towards gambling, investing in technological solutions to combat online gambling and improve enforcement transparency, allocating resources more effectively using data-driven insights and stakeholder input, providing support services and alternative activities to discourage participation in illegal gambling, and conducting regular assessments to measure progress and adjust strategies as needed. These recommendations aim to create a more unified and effective approach to combating illegal gambling by addressing various aspects of the issue, from community engagement to enforcement strategies.

References

1.1 Books

Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2021). *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.

Hesse-Biber, S. (2021). *The Practice of Qualitative Research* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.

1.2 Published Researches (Print and Online)

Foreign literature

Bridges, C. A. (2023) "Adult arcade crackdown, sports betting update: What gambling is legal in Florida and what isn't?" USA TODAY NETWORK <https://www.tcpalm.com/story/news/state/2023/09/15/gambling-florida-sports-betting-adult-arcades-seminole-tribe-casinos-whats-legal-illegal/70861454007/>.

Yong, L. X. (2024, May 17). 32 suspects hauled up for illegal gambling activities; two of them charged. The Straits Times. <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/32-suspects-hauled-up-for-illegal-gambling-activities-two-of-them-charged>.

Kereibayev, Oraz. (2025, February 25) "Everything You Need to Know about Canada's Gambling Regulations: From Sports Betting to iGaming Ontario." Sum and Substance. <https://sumsub.com/blog/gambling-in-canada/>

Mulheir, Conor. (2023, December 20) "Brazilian Committee approves ban on influencers advertising unregulated betting sites." <https://next.io/news/regulation/brazil-ban-gambling-influencers-advertising-unregulated-betting-sites/>.

Vietnam Briefing. (2024, July 4). A brief history of legalized gambling in Vietnam. <https://www.vietnam-briefing.com/news/a-brief-history-of-legalized-gambling-in-vietnam.html/>.

Canadian Newswire. (2022, August 4). New pan-Canadian coalition of provincial gaming corporations calls for interjurisdictional cooperation to tackle illegal online gambling. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/new-pan-canadian-coalition-of-provincial-gaming->

- corporations-calls-for-interjurisdictional-cooperation-to-tackle-illegal-online-gambling-812299932.html.
- BBC News. (2023, April 27) <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-65249542>
- iGaming Business. (2024). Dutch gambling operators breaching sponsorship rules.<https://igamingbusiness.com/legal-compliance/dutch-gambling-operators-breaching-sponsorship-rules/>
- Khaleej Times. (2025). India's TCS expects retail, manufacturing revival after banking recovery. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/uae/crime/uae-sharjah-police-crackdown-on-gambling-street-vendors-other-illegal-activities-during-winter-se?botrequest=true>
- De Leon, A. (2024, July 25). Cutting losses: Southeast Asia's crackdown on online gambling. Center for Strategic and International Studies. <https://www.csis.org/blogs/new-perspectives-asia/cutting-losses-southeast-asias-crackdown-online-gambling>
- International Association of Gaming Regulators. (2024). Preventing and addressing unregulated online gambling. IAGR. <https://iagr.org/industry-news/preventing-and-addressing-unregulated-online-gambling/>
- Gibbs, Erik. (2023, November 17) "Mexico Bans Slot Machines in Casinos, Gambling Houses Across the Country." Casino.org. <https://www.casino.org/news/mexico-bans-slot-machines-in-casinos-gambling-houses/>
- Board, R. (2023, October 6). Four arrested for illegal arcade gambling scheme. <https://www.kdfl.org/local-news/2023-10-06/four-arrested-for-illegal-arcade-gambling-scheme>
- Polansky, R., & Van de Riet, E. (2023, January 24). Man controlled illegal gambling facility while in prison, police say. <https://www.wsfa.com/2023/01/23/man-controlled-illegal-gambling-facility-while-prison-police-say/>
- U.S. News. (2024, September 11) "Court Could Clear the Way for Americans to legally Bet on US Elections. <https://www.usnews.com/news/business/articles/2024-09-11/court-could-clear-the-way-for-americans-to-legally-bet-on-us-elections>
- Stern, G., (2024) Nevada gaming regulators accuse Resorts World casino of accommodating illegal gambling. <https://www.seattletimes.com/business/nevada-gaming-regulators-accuse-resorts-world-casino-of-accommodating-illegal-gambling/>
- Clark, C. (2024, July 23). Legalized gambling increases irresponsible betting behavior, especially among low-income populations: Findings emphasize the high financial risk associated with legalized gambling. Rady School of Management. <https://today.ucsd.edu/story/legalized-gambling-increases-irresponsible-betting-behavior-especially-among-low-income-populations>
- Nishith Desai Associates. (2024, November 26). Gaming Law 2024 - India. Chambers and Partners. <https://practiceguides.chambers.com/practice-guides/comparison/952/14793/23130-23131-23132-23133-23134-23135-23136-23137-23138-23139-23140-23141>

Hiltzik, M. (2024). Question for Major League Baseball: Los Angeles Times. <https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2024-04-02/column-its-not-just-shohei-a-massive-scandal-involving-sports-betting-is-just-around-the-corner>

Statista Research Department (2024) "Online gambling in the United States - statistics & facts": Online gambling in the United States - statistics & facts. <https://www.statista.com/topics/9667/online-gambling-in-the-united-states/#editorsPicks>

Local literature

Respicio & Co. (2023, October 12). Illegal gambling laws Philippines. <https://www.respicio.ph/features/illegal-gambling-laws-philippines>

Gavrilovic, V. (2023, October 17). Illegal gambling in the Philippines: Penalties, actions, and broader implications. Justice snows. <https://justicesnows.com/gambling/illegal-gambling-in-the-philippines-penalties-actions-and-broader-implications>

Cajuday, N. (2023, September 8). Stop endorsing illegal gambling sites and disclose site contacts, content creators urged. <https://bitpinas.com/fintech/influencers-endorsing-illegal-gambling-ph/>

Malig, J. A. (2023, January 31). 175 held for illegal gambling in Central Luzon. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1723400/175-held-for-illegal-gambling-in-central-luzon>

Lopez, V. (2023, Month Day). AOCC says 300 POGOs operating illegally. <https://manilastandard.net/?p=314458866>

Respicio & Co. (2022). Illegal gambling in the Philippines: A comprehensive legal analysis. <https://www.lawyer-philippines.com/articles/illegal-gambling-in-the-philippines-a-comprehensive-legal-analysis>

Magramo, K. (2024, July 23). Philippines bans gambling operations catered to illicit Chinese players. CNN. <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/07/23/asia/philippines-pogos-ban-illegal-gambling-intl-hnk/index.html>

Chan, Viviana. (2025, March 30) "Philippines prepares two major raids on online gambling industry." Asia Gaming Brief <https://agbrief.com/>.

GMA Integrated News. (2024, November 2) BPO raid in Bataan uncovers illegal gambling operation. GMA News Online. <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/regions/925739/bpo-raid-in-bataan-uncovers-illegal-gambling-operation/story/>

Tupas, E. (2022, June 2). PNP vows one-strike policy vs illegal gambling. The PhilippineStar. <https://www.philstar.com/nation/2022/06/10/2185423/pnp-vows-one-strike-policy-vs-illegal-gambling>.

Argosino, F. (2024, November 3). PNP chief Marbil vows to eradicate Pogos by end of 2024. INQUIRER.net. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2000801/pnp-chief-marbil-vows-to-eradicate-pogos-by-end-of-2024#ixzz8y5DyCBQo>.

Iskomunidad. (2022). Online gambling. University of the Philippines. https://iskomunidad.upd.edu.ph/index.php/Online_Gambling

- Bombo Radyo La Union. (2021, March 24). 5 katao, huli sa illegal gambling sa La Union. <https://www.bomboradyo.com/5-katao-huli-sa-illegal-gambling-sa-la-union>
- Lobien, P. (2023). Baguio mayor wants all gambling activities stopped by July 1. Retrieved from <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1073683>
- Serrano, M. (2020). PNP-Bicol nets 1,153 illegal gamblers since January. Philippine News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1106993>
- Dagooc, E. M. (2024, May 6). Ayala-led telco blocks 1,345 illegal online gambling sites. The Freeman. <https://www.philstar.com/business/2024/05/06/2368476/ayala-led-telco-blocks-1345-illegal-online-gambling-sites>
- Recuenco, A. (2024, December 25). Metro Manila cops warned vs inaction on illegal gambling activities. Manila Bulletin. <https://mb.com.ph/2024/12/25/cops-warned-vs-inaction-on-illegal-gambling>
- Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation. (2020, September 25). PAGCOR reiterates public warning against illegal online gambling. PAGCOR. <https://www.pagcor.ph/>
- Hebron, R., & Mapa, J. P. (2023, January 25). Gambling with the economy. The GUIDON. <https://theguidon.com/1112/main/2023/01/gambling-with-the-economy/>
- Moura, N. (2024, October 8). Southeast Asia faces escalating threat from illegal online gambling and cyber fraud: UN. Asia Gaming Brief. <https://agbrief.com/intel/deep-dive/08/10/2024/southeast-asia-faces-escalating-threat-from-illegal-online-gambling-and-cyber-fraud-un/>

1.2 Published Online

Foreign study

- Revell, K. D. (2021). South Florida as an urban gambling resort: Vice tourism, political conflict, and the limits of development. Journal of Urban History <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00961442211013787>
- Pettorruso, M., Et al. (2020). Exploring dopaminergic transmission in gambling addiction: A systematic translational review. Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, 119, 481-511. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2020.09.034>
- Setiawan, E. A. (2023). The role of the police in combating the crime of cockfighting gambling. <https://edunity.publikasikupublisher.com/index.php/Edunity/article/view/47/122>
- Bonny-Noach, H. (2023). Differences between illegal and legal gamblers in Israel: Gambling behavior, motivation, and substance use. Journal of Gambling <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10899-022-10142-6>
- Habibu, N. A., Et al. (2020). The prevalence of sports betting in Tanzania secondary school students. Journal La Edusci, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S036013152030186X>
- Tower, J., & Clapp, P. (2020). Myanmar's casino cities: The role of China and transnational criminal networks. United States Institute of Peace.

- <https://www.usip.org/publications/2020/07/myanmars-casino-cities-role-china-and-transnational-criminal-networks>
- Van Schalkwyk, M. C. I., Et al. (2021). A public health approach to gambling regulation: Countering powerful influences. *The Lancet Public Health*, 6(8), e614–e619. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(21\)00098-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(21)00098-0)
- Binde, P., Et al. (2022). Criminogenic problem gambling: A study of verdicts by Swedish courts. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14459795.2021.2002383>
- Dai, M., Et al (2021). Institutional anomie theory and gambling-related crime: An empirical test in Macau. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/26338076231179286>
- Min, M., Et al. (2022). Detecting illegal online gambling (IOG) services in the mobile environment. *Security and Communication Networks*, 2022, Article ID 3286623. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/3286623>
- Xiao, L. Y., & Henderson, L. L. (2024). Illegal video game loot boxes with transferable content on Steam: A longitudinal study on their presence and non-compliance with and non-enforcement of gambling law. *International Gambling Studies*, 24(3), <https://doi.org/10.1080/14459795.2024.2390827>
- Oksanen, A., Et al. (2023). Colliding harms of gambling and gaming: A four-wave longitudinal population study of at-risk gambling and gaming in Finland. *Journal of Gambling Issues*. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11489959/>
- Newall, P., Et al. (2024). Skill-Based Electronic Gaming Machines: Features that Mimic Video Gaming, features that could Contribute to Harm, and Their Potential Attraction to Different Groups. *Journal of Gambling Studies*. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38652386/>
- Gainsbury, S. M., & Philander, K. S. (2022). Short-term cognitive impacts of electronic gaming machines with and without a skill-based component: A comparative laboratory study. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 13, Article 979694. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36090360/>
- Kim, M. A., Et al. (2021). Using photovoice with male problematic gamblers to understand their lived story on the path to recovery in South Korea. *Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health*, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/21582440221096435>
- Bush, R., Et al. (2021). Risk and protective factors for the development of gambling-related harms and problems among Australian sexual minority men. *BMC Psychology*, 9(1). <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34187562/>
- Rimal, R., Et al (2021). Concurrent disorders and decision-making in electronic gaming machine gamblers. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 37(2), 446-464. <https://chatlyai.app/chat/4cbe89ff-d611-4d88-9115-632c40e37087>
- Kim, H. S., Et al. (2021). Gambling-related psychological predictors and moderators of attentional bias among electronic gaming machine players. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33749291/>
- Tulloch, C., Et al. (2023). Harm-to-self from gambling: A national study of Australian adults. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11220818/>

George, S., Et al. (2021). Gambling in India: Legal, economic, and public health perspectives. *Asian Journal of Gambling Studies and Public Policy*, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0253717620928761>

Local study

Lamoste, A. D., & Prasetyawati, Y. R. (2021). The relationship of consumer attitude and government regulations towards online gambling behavior in the Philippines. *Communicare: Journal of Communication Studies*, 8(2), 146-164. <https://journal.lspr.edu/index.php/communicare/article/download/269/153/1210>

Camba, Alvin, and Li, Hangwei. (2020) "Chinese Workers and Their 'Linguistic Labour': Philippine Online Gambling and Zambian Onsite Casinos." *China Perspectives*, vol. no. 4, pp. 39-47. <https://doi.org/10.4000/chinaperspectives.11189>.

Barreda, A. B. (2023). Role of Civil Society on Crime Prevention in Developing Country Philippines. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology* <https://www.ijisrt.com/>

Trinidad, J. E., & Leviste, E. N. P. (2020). Toward greater access and impact: Directions for a sociological understanding of Philippine higher education. *Industry and Higher Education*, 35(3), 201–210. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0950422220954062>

Camba, A., & Li, H. (2020). Chinese workers and their “linguistic labour.” *China Perspectives*. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26975311>

Respicio & Co., (2023, January 6). The complexities and consequences of engaging with illegal online casinos in the Philippines. <https://www.lawyer-philippines.com/articles/the-complexities-and-consequences-of-engaging-with-illegal-online-casinos-in-the-philippines>

Liday, B. C. G., Et al. (2023). Factors influencing the community to cockfight and challenges of police officers in suppressing illegal cockfighting in the Philippines. *Journal Name*, 10(6), 237248. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371873694_Factors_Influencing_the_Community_to_Cockfight_and_Challenges_of_Police_Officers_in_Suppressing_Illegal_Cockfighting_in_the_Philippines

Evangelista, L. D., Et al. (2021). Gambling behavior of young adults: A basis for an intervention program. College of Arts and Sciences, Batangas State University. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lucille-Dote-Evangelista/2/publication/353818637_Gambling_behavior_of_young_adults_A_basis_for_an_intervention_program/links/611331a50c2bfa282a374580/Gambling-behavior-of-young-adults-A-basis-for-an-intervention-program.pdf

Luo, H. (2020). Understanding gambling among older Filipino-Canadians: Recommendations for social work intervention for older gamblers with minority cultural backgrounds. *Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work*, 31(6), 341355. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15313204.2020.1839615>

Gouveia, H. M. S., Et al. (2020). Contemporary religious music as a supplemental intervention to reduce postoperative pain. *Adventist University of the Philippines*.

- https://www.aup.edu.ph/urc/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/5-JHS-July-2020_compressed.pdf#page=45
- Peñalba, E. H. (2020). Cockfighting in later life: A qualitative inquiry into elderly Filipinos' gambling experiences. *Agathos: An International Review*. <https://www.agathos-international-review.com/issues/2020/20/Penalba.pdf>
- Lamoste, A. D. (2020). The influence of consumer attitude and government regulations with the role of promotional ads towards online gambling behavior in the Philippines (PGP-Thesis). LSPR Communication and Business Institute. <https://chatlyai.app/chat/a0e1813d-58b3-4bd7-808a-a8d56fd2ec40>
- Camba, A. (2020). Between economic and social exclusions: Chinese online gambling capital in the Philippines. Publisher. <https://search.informit.org/doi/abs/10.3316/informit.014416252190165>
- Liday, B. C. G., Et al. (2023). Factors influencing the community to cockfight and challenges of police officers in suppressing illegal cockfighting in the Philippines. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jenny-Cano/publication/371873694_Factors_Influencing_the_Community_to_Cockfight_and_Challenges_of_Police_Officers_in_Suppressing_Illegal_Cockfighting_in_the_Philippines/links/649a61f5c41fb852dd34a125/Factors-Influencing-the-Community-to-Cockfight-and-Challenges-of-Police-Officers-in-Suppressing-Illegal-Cockfighting-in-the-Philippines.pdf
- Roldan, C. T., Et al. (2024). Evaluating the digital transformation of lottery operation: A case study on the E-Lotto applications impact on the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office in Metro Manila. *International Journal of Management and Business Analytics*, 5(11), Article 25. <https://ijmaberjournal.org/index.php/ijmaber/article/view/2041>
- Camba, A., Et al. (2021). Explaining the Belt and Road in the Philippines: Elite consolidation, construction contracts, and online gambling capital. In *Political Science and Public Policy* (pp. 138–150). Edward Elgar Publishing. [https://www.elgaronline.com/configurable/content/edcoll\\$002f9781789908701\\$002f9781789908701.00021.xml?t:ac=edcoll%24002f9781789908701%24002f9781789908701.00021.xml](https://www.elgaronline.com/configurable/content/edcoll$002f9781789908701$002f9781789908701.00021.xml?t:ac=edcoll%24002f9781789908701%24002f9781789908701.00021.xml)
- Iglesias-Rodríguez, P. (2021). The gambling business from the point of view of Catholic moral and social teachings. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 37(1), 257-274. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00084298221144384>
- Reyes, R. S. (2022). Cultural facets of cockfighting. *International Journal of Education Humanities and Social Science*, 5(6), 43-52. <https://doi.org/10.54922/IJEHSS.2022.0454>
- Torres, L. M. (2021). Awareness, status, issues and problems of illegal gambling in selected barangays in Zamboanga City: Basis for PNP intervention program. Universidad de Zamboanga. <https://uz.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/UZGSJ-Vol-10.pdf#page=45>

- Fetters, M. D., Et al. (2021). Achieving Integration in Mixed Methods Designs—Principles and Practices. *Health Services Research* <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1475-6773.13458>
- O’Cathain, A., Et al. (2021). *How Do We Integrate Qualitative and Quantitative Research?* *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13645579.2020.1762021>