

**AWARENESS OF SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO ON THE CURFEW
ORDINANCE OF DAVAO CITY**



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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to ascertain the awareness of senior high students of the University of Mindanao with regards to their vigilance on the curfew ordinance that has been implemented and enforced in the jurisdiction of the said city. It identifies the level of awareness among senior high students of the University based on three domains; curfew time, offenders and penalties; and investigated the difference of the significance on the degree or level of awareness of the senior high when gathered and grouped as to their gender and grade level accordingly. Using a descriptive method of research with a researcher-made survey questionnaire used, the study found out that the result on their level of awareness is high and that the significant difference is none as to the level of awareness of the senior high school students when gathered and grouped accordingly as to their gender and grade level. Thus, it was concluded that the awareness of the senior high as the findings show implies that most of them are aware on the said curfew ordinance and the enforcement is effective.

Keywords: Awareness, Senior High Students, Curfew Ordinance, Davao City.

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Most especially, all honor, praises and glory are given back to our Almighty Father the creator of heaven and earth, who constantly gives us strength and wisdom in all our endeavors.

F.L.L

B.H.L.A.

F.B.A

DEDICATION

With sincere gratitude to our Creator, without His guidance this work would have never been completed and to our parents who have given us the opportunity to succeed in life and to reach our goals and dreams.

F.L.L

B.H.L.A.

F.B.A

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

A curfew is an order that requires people specifically juvenile to be at their respective houses at a certain period of time. It is also defined as a law created and enforced by the local government that prevents certain people loitering around in public places at specified times. Some cities or even municipalities have their curfew ordinance implemented and enforced to prevent juvenile or minors from being out at specified time as the law requires. Any minors or juvenile caught out at public places beyond the curfew time which the law requires will be arrested and put behind bars to await their parents to claim them and pay the prescribed penalties depending upon the prescription of the law (Vega 2011).

In an effort to raise awareness and reduce the violence plaguing Chicago's West and South sides, county officials have passed a resolution to make May curfew awareness month. The Cook County Board of Commissioners last week approved the resolution to help keep as many teens as possible to be at their houses late at night. Concerned for the safety of the children in Austin resident Roman Morrow approached Cook County Commissioner Richard Boykin with the idea of increasing awareness about the city's longstanding curfew law (Meadors 2016).

In the Philippines before President-elect Rodrigo Roa Duterte has sworn as president into office, the authorities are shaken and scrambling doing their best to fortify the implementation and enforcement of the

ordinance and become hard as an iron in imposing it to the minors. In Mandaluyong, 58 person aged below 18 years of age were rounded up and caught by the authorities at night of Monday, these minors came from different barangays where the police or the authorities roaming on the streets beyond the cities curfew time to sweep the said minors on the street. According to Chief Insp. Dominador Ignacio an assistant of the chief of police for operation, he stated that every minor that has been caught will be brought to the police station to await their parents to go after them. In addition, this serves also as a reminder to each parent that they violated the ordinance or the Code of Parental Responsibility and reminds them as to their responsibilities over their children as well (Añata and Yee 2016).

The Curfew ordinance on minors in the city is still in effect even during the school break, a police official said Sr. Insp. Milgrace Driz, spokesperson of Davao City Police Office, urged the parents to tell their children to stop going out of their house during the wee hours even when they are on vacation. Under the ordinance, those 18 and below are not allowed to loiter between 10 pm and 5 am unless they accompanied by parents, family members of legal age or guardians. Driz also said that strict implementation of the curfew on minors is to prevent minors from getting involved in vices and an effective measure against gang wars (Badian 2015). Thus, the above mentioned incited the researchers to urgently formulate a title that conforms to the aforementioned issue and conduct the said study to know if the senior high students of the University of Mindanao are aware on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.

Statement of the Problem

This study aims to know if the senior high students of University of Mindanao are aware to the curfew ordinance of Davao City. Specifically, it attempts to answer the following problem:

1. Level of awareness of senior high school students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City in terms of?
 - 2.1. Curfew time
 - 2.2. Offenders
 - 2.3. Penalties
2. Is there a significant difference on the extent of the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City are grouped accordance to their gender and grade?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis was formulated and tested at the level of significance of 0.05, which states that there is no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.

Review of Related Literature

In this section, the related literatures are presented whose sources came from the internet.

According to the study of (Welsh 2010), youth feel great fear when they hear the word “curfew” from their parents. Most of the youngsters nowadays found adolescent period as the time to put barriers between them and their family and wanted to live independently. With this, they may be able to live life

and learn on their own. In their belief, they view curfew as a hindrance for them to experience daily context independently. Where in fact, curfew contributes a positive effect on their lives and they were not able to ascertain this fact. For instance, having this time set by their parents may help them in learning skills in managing their time, avoid lack of sleep, boost their school performance and even prevent them from unpleasant situations to happen. Furthermore, hazard and illegal situations usually exist late at night wherein there is no more guidance from parents.

For instance, it has been stated in New York City that the rule of conduct that already lasted for three years was been the unsuccessful authority of the parents in handling their offspring. The curfew hours are from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. and effective for the individuals below 16 years old. According to this enactment, youngsters with a parent companion, proven that they are from travel, work, academic or devotional events are the ones only allowed to go outside their respective houses. It is suggested in the study that it is essential to provide great connection on the risks charged on this curfew as well as to attain the main purpose of this law which is to guard and monitor the youth to make them avoid doing unlawful and criminal crimes (Kelly and John 2009).

According to (Litterski and Pete 2009), juvenile curfews generally restrict individuals 17 years of age and under from appearing in public places, with certain exceptions, during late night to early morning hours. Some studies show a reduction in juvenile crime during those hours, however, some studies show a spike in juvenile crime in the hours surrounding the curfew period. Challenges to juvenile curfews are usually based upon the

United States Constitution (specifically the 1st, 4th, 9th and 14th Amendments). The 5th Circuit (the federal appeals circuit we are in) has upheld a challenged juvenile curfew case that was denied certiorari by the Supreme Court. However, there have been challenges in other districts and a more recent successful challenge in another circuit.

Moreover, the people already approved the curfew ordinance as stated by the manager in-charge of public safety, Greg Smith. For those people who have special events, jobs, and also those who have license in driving are the selected individuals which are allowed to be out during the curfew hours. On the other hand, there are still citizens who were against the said enactment. They even stated that they will not obey this law (Katie 2007).

In governing lawbreaking crimes, curfew ordinance has been a useful and practical system. One of the advantages of this enactment is the safety and security of the sidewalks, as formally expressed by the people. However, a number of studies found out that validations do not agree with the purposes of curfew. To name some, those researches are the effectiveness in finding illegal exertion, expenditures in implementation, criminality banishment, contradictory conclusions, and profile of curfew breakers. In addition, it has been also stated that there is no big difference when curfew is enacted or not. Such lawbreaking crimes still exist and it seems that there is no progress and amendment happened even if curfew has already been constituted (Adams 2003).

In the United States, curfew ordinance has been a relevant application to avoid illegal crime victimization to exist throughout a number of towns in the said state. In contrary, there are some studies imparted and questioned the

reliability of the ordinance. Now, the study of (Wallace 2016) focuses on efficiency of the law in Baltimore. The following evidences are the police apprehension reports amidst curfew hours. Findings implied that there is proliferation on the proportion wherein both minors and mature caught in the act of lawbreaking crimes without the enactment of curfew time. On the other hand, when the curfew time was already implemented, the general findings showed that the curfew there is already a positive impact brought by the utilization of the law. For instance, committing high-risk trouble is lessening (Wallace 2016).

Illegal crimes have aroused its controversy. As a result, implementation of curfew for youths has been approved and enacted among various places. The purpose of this is to protect young people from committing trouble and involving in bad practices such as drinking liquors, smoking and even in drug trafficking. The law also encourages them to become liable in their actions and to become obedient in accordance with the curfew time being set by the ordinance. Furthermore, this is somehow depicting solicitude and affection towards their children (Gleason 2013).

Although not originally enacted to deter the problem of underage drinking in the United States, one set of laws that may influence this behaviour is juvenile curfew laws. This research asked the following: (a) What is the impact of the enactment of curfew ordinance to the youth being drink? (b) Do demographic variables moderate the relation between juvenile curfew law enactment and drinking? This study incited the total impact of curfew ordinance to the underage person; it is based on the data came from 46 cities in U.S. from 1991 to 2005 (Grossman, et al. 2016).

Additionally, curfew ordinance aims to serve overall safety among minors and mature type of people through avoiding them to loiter around public areas and sidewalks at late nights. However, the good thing is that they have several exemptions especially for those young people associated with adults, at the state of urgent matters, sacred events, academic practices and even work duties and responsibilities. Positively, curfew has been found successful on its objectives and become an efficient reinforcement in the United States (Grossman and Rachelle 2014).

To enlarge community protection, curfew for underage are imposed and implemented and includes different types of limitations and prepared consequences if the law is violated. This aims to lessen the possibility of teens to be involved or become a victim in some unlawful activities. This principle includes different areas to be specified. Such as the group of a certain ages, hours for the enforcement, exemplifications from the law, and also the penalties involved. Usually, curfew is reinforced exactly at the wee hours and lasted until dawn and this is subjected to those teens under 18 years of age. Penalties can be an amount of money with additional fees if each violation done frequently, prohibited from using their driving license and serving the society as well (Wilson, et al. 2016).

Moreover, it has been reported in Chicago that there were 43% underage being shot and bear the difficult situation that happened amidst the curfew time. In 2004, the City Council allows some of the selected ones to be exempted from the law. They were those who can prove that they were attending important events and are accompanied by their parents, as well as those under the 1st amendment (Washburn and Gary 2008).

The curfew ordinance remains useless when an underage is not able to follow it and is still loitering outside during the wee hours. As a result, parents should also face some consequences for approving and not able to monitor their children. There will be a charge of \$100 as a form of penalty, but will have an additional fee when followed by doing crime frequently. As cited in the Municipal Court reports, there were already eight histories of minor curfews imposed and six curfews for park premises (Lutz and Barbara, 2009).

Aside from making the children got home on time, providing a curfew may also help them to become responsible individuals, feel protected and determine priorities in life. Also, parents will feel comfortable being aware that their child is already at home before the wee hours. The following are the advantages brought by imposing curfew to the minors. It may be safer for him to just be in the house on time than driving and not on his proper mind because he got drunk or be involved in drugs. In addition, going out with their friends results from doing risky decisions easily because they get pressure and in tension. Thus, their decision-making skills is being affected at late night than of the mornings (Moutria 2017).

The study of (Duncklee 2015) stated that ordinances are implemented for the welfare of the people. Naturally, individuals may have function properly if and only they will abide these laws. But in reality, not all people in the community tend to obey these rules and government in-charge resulted in making laws to fight against lawlessness. In order to lessen and restrict crimes committed by youths, they decided to impost curfew ordinance among the towns within the United States. In history, curfew has been a very great relief for workaholic parents who were giving assistance to the soldiers during

the period of World War II since they lack time in monitoring their children. In 1970's, if ever an underage will not be able to follow the curfew, they will be charge with \$50 to \$100. It can also happen that the person who has disobeyed the curfew law will be charge of misdemeanor.

The review related literature was presented and formulated in order to make overviews in the worldwide situations about the awareness of minor on the curfew ordinance. And also the review related literature present the basis of the study for the purpose of analysis and interpretation of the results.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Deterrence theory seems to fit in this therefore the latter has been use, Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham were utilitarians and they also authored of such theory. The fundamental notion is that some of the people would tend to commit crimes to the point that they gain more happiness than pain. Basically, punishing the offenders to a certain extent and such would create a fear to would be offenders and serve as a deterrence. None of Beccaria nor Bentham defined deterrence in a systematized manner. However, in 1975 conventionally Gibbs defined deterrence as an omission of such act or curtailment of a crime due to the fear cause by punishment. The terms "omission" and "curtailment" identify two possibilities: (1) people may refrain entirely from committing a crime from fear of legal punishment, or (2) they may only curtail or restrict their commission of it (e.g., a motorist may speed only occasionally in the belief that repetitive speeding eventually will result in a fine). No single version of deterrence theory is accepted universally. However, any version is likely to include something like this proposition: Proposition 1: The greater the certainty, severity, and celerity of

legal punishment for a type of crime, the less the rate of that crime (Stafford and Deibert 2007).

A youth curfew is a popular strategy for curbing juvenile crime rates; according to 1997 report by the U.S Conference of Mayors, 80% of the 347 cities surveyed had instituted some type of curfew for their younger residents. In addition, curfew can be describe as an order establishing a specific time in the evening which certain regulations apply, specially that no civilians and other specified group of unauthorized persons may be outdoors or that places of public assembly must be closed. This definition refers to the curfews that are enacted is some states throughout the United States and some countries. A curfew can also be described as a regulation requiring a person to be home at a certain prescribed time, as imposed by a parent on a child. Local city curfew laws are enforced with the intentions of reducing the juvenile crime rate (Weigel 2011).

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study. The moderator variable is the profile of the respondents consisting of gender and grade. On the other hand, the main variable is the Awareness of Senior High Students of the University of Mindanao on the Curfew Ordinance of Davao City with the following indicators; Curfew Time; Offenders; and Penalties.

Significance of the Study

The findings of the study will be beneficial to the following:

Davao City Local Government Unit. This study will show the actual level of awareness of the senior high school students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City. Because of it, the city

government can establish more and efficient personnel in order to maintain the peace and order in every area.

Davao City Barangay. The barangay is responsible in ensuring the safety of the youth, this study will show the level of awareness of the senior high students on the curfew ordinance in every barangay. Hence, it can serve as basis in the enactment of curfew ordinance in order to enforce properly.

Davao City Police Office. The police are the one who will perform the duty and make the people safe and comfortable.

University of Mindanao. The finding of this study can be used by the university in promoting awareness on the importance of curfew ordinance to the senior high students. Also, the university must serve as a front-line for teaching students how to become responsible and law abiding citizen.

Senior High School Students. The result of this study will help the senior high students to be guided on the curfew ordinance of Davao City. Likewise, it will also show to the senior high students the actual impact of curfew ordinance which can be used as basis in order to give a proper education.

Davao City Residents. The outcome of this study is in effective to all residents in Davao City as their guide, thus this will help them upon gaining knowledge on the vast importance of the curfew ordinance.

Definition of Terms

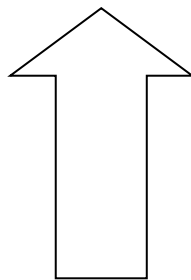
Operationally the terms used in this study is defined.

Awareness. This refers to the process of determining whether the senior high students having knowledge of curfew ordinance in Davao City.

Main Variable

Awareness of Senior High Students in University of Mindanao to the Curfew Ordinance of Davao City

- Curfew Time
- Offenders
- Penalties



Moderator Variable

Profile of the Respondents

- Gender
- Grade

Figure 1: Conceptual Paradigm Showing the Variables of the Study

Senior High Students. This refers to the last phase in the implementation of the K-12 program. It covers Grades 11 and 12. Students have four general programs or tracks to choose from.

Curfew Ordinance. This refers to laws are typically enacted at the state and local level, and prohibit people of a certain age (usually under 18) from being in public or in a business establishment during certain hours (such as between 9:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.).

Chapter 2

METHOD

This chapter presented are the following, research design, research subjects, research instruments, data gathering procedure and statistical treatment of data.

Research Design

This research will use the descriptive survey method which determines the prevailing condition and relationships required to better assess the status. Furthermore, it gives adequate and more accurate understanding of the findings from which the researchers based on their analysis and interpretation.

Descriptive survey is appropriate whenever the object of a class varies among themselves and one is interested in knowing the different conditions obtain among these subjects (Good and Scates, 1972). The word survey signifies the gathering of data regarding present conditions. In this study, descriptive survey was used in order to determine the level of awareness of the Senior High Students of University of Mindanao on the Curfew Ordinance of Davao City (Villanueva 2013).

Research Subjects

This study was conducted to Senior High Students inside the University of Mindanao Davao City. The selections of the students were based on the gender and their grade.

The senior high students of University of Mindanao the identified 300 students were chosen as the respondents of the study using the universal sampling technique. The senior high students were chosen as the respondents because they have direct knowledge and observation concerning awareness on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.

Table 1.Characteristics of 300 respondents included in the survey.

Profile Variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender		
Male	113	37.7
Female	187	62.3
Grade		
11	114	38.0
12	186	62.0

Research Instruments

The researchers constructed questionnaire to determine the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City. It was constructed based on selected provisions of the said ordinance. The questionnaire was composed of two parts. Part I determined the profile of the respondents while Part II established the level of awareness of the respondents on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.

The preliminary draft was submitted to the adviser for corrections and then a panel of experts were consulted to ensure its reliability and validity. The questionnaire was validated by, Nestor C. Nabe, Ph. D, Agnes R. Capili, MS Crim and Eduardo C. Berco Jr, MS Crim.

Scaling of the variable for the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City is as follows:

Range of Means	Verbal Meaning	Descriptive Interpretation
4.20-5.00	Very High	If the senior high students is always aware Of Curfew ordinance all the time
3.40-4.19	High	If the senior high students is always aware of Curfew ordinance most of the time
2.60-3.39	Moderate	If the senior high students is always aware of Curfew ordinance some of the time
1.80-2.59	Low	If the senior high students is always aware of Curfew ordinance less of the time
1.00-1.79	Very Low	If the senior high students is never aware of Curfew ordinance

Data Gathering Procedures

The following steps were observed in conducting this research study:

1. The researchers asked permission to the principal's office of the senior high students to conduct survey about the awareness of senior high school students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.
2. Upon securing the approval, the researchers proceeded in administering the prepared questionnaires to the respondents.
3. The answered questionnaires were retrieved and subjected for analysis and interpretation.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The following statistical tools were used in the treatment of the data.

Frequently Count. This statistical tool was used in determining the actual numbers of the respondents.

Percentage. This was used in determining the ratio of the respondents based on their demographic profile.

Mean. This was used to determine the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). This was used to determine the significant difference on the level of awareness of the senior high students on the curfew ordinance in Davao City when analyzed by gender and grade.

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents the findings of the study in textual and tabular forms. The analysis and interpretations of findings are based on the statistical tests used.

Awareness of Senior High Students of University of Mindanao on the Curfew Ordinance of Davao City.

Table 2 shows the level of awareness of the senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City. The overall mean for the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City is 3.77, which describes as high. This shows that the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City is always observed.

In terms of offenders, the mean score is 4.18, which represents as high. It means that the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City is always observed. In addition, in terms of curfew time, the mean score is 3.73, which describes as high. This implies that on level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City are always observed. Lastly, in terms of penalties, the mean score is 3.40 got a description of high. In explaining this result, it can be stated that the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City is often observed. The finding is supported by

(Badian, 2015), who said that strict implementation of the curfew on minors is to prevent minors from getting involved in vices and an effective measure against gang wars.

Table.2 Level of awareness of the senior high school students to the curfew ordinance of Davao City, n=300

Indicators	Mean (\bar{x})	Std. Deviation (SD)
Curfew Time	3.73	0.868
Offenders	4.18	0.794
Penalties	3.40	0.975
Overall	3.77	0.879

*p<0.05

Significant Difference on the Level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the Curfew Ordinance of Davao City when Analyzed by Gender

As can be seen in Table 3, it indicates the significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender. As far as curfew time, male and female respondents reveal high level of awareness on the curfew ordinance with the mean score of 3.68 and 3.76 respectively. Utilizing t-test in deciding if there is significant difference or no significant difference on the variables when analyzed by gender, the computed t-value is 0.746 with the probability level of 0.456, which is more prominent than the level of significance of 0.05 demonstrates no significant difference resulting to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Data show that male and female senior high students manifest equal level of awareness on the curfew ordinance of Davao City. As reflected in the table there is no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender.

Table.3 Independent samples t-test results showing the differences on the awareness in the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender.

Variables	Group	N	\bar{x}	SD	t	p
Curfew Time	Male	113	3.68	0.845	-0.746	0.456
	Female	187	3.76	0.883		
Offenders	Male	113	4.04	0.881	-2.410	0.017*
	Female	187	4.27	0.727		
Penalties	Male	113	3.78	0.956	-0.299	0.765
	Female	187	3.41	0.989		

*p<0.05

As to the indicators of offenders, male and female respondents represents as high and very high with the mean score of 4.04 and 4.27 individually. The computed t-value is 2.410 with the probability level of -0.017, which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05 uncovers no significant difference resulting to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Data express that male and female senior high student's show equal level of awareness on the curfew ordinance of Davao City. As observed, there is no significant difference on the Level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender.

In connection with this, as far as penalties, male and female respondents portray as high with the mean score of 3.78 and 3.41 respectively. The computed t-value is 0.299 with the probability level of 0.765, which is greater than the level of significance of 0.05 disclosing no significant difference resulting to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Information implies that male and female senior high students showed meet equal level of evaluation on penalties. Digging further into the table, results show that there is no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of

University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender. The finding is supported by Welsh (2010), who said that having a curfew seems unfair and unreasonable, but what many teens fail to realize is that curfews are actually beneficial to their overall well-being.

Significant Difference on the Level of Awareness of Senior High Students of University of Mindanao on the Curfew Ordinance of Davao City when Analyzed by Grade

Table 4 shows the significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by grade. As far as curfew time, respondents in grade 11 and grade 12 showed as high with the mean scores of 3.62 and 3.80 respectively. Utilizing Analysis of One-way Variance (ANOVA) as statistical tool in determining whether there is significant difference or no significant difference on the variables when analyzed by grade, the computed t-test is -1.700 with the probability level of 0.090, which is greater than the level of significance of 0.05 showing no significant difference resulting to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Data indicates that in terms of curfew time, offenders and penalties there is no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by grade. The finding is supported by Kelly (2009), who mentioned that under the curfew, minors could be out during curfew hours only if accompanied by a parent or guardian, or if they could prove they were travelling to or from a job, school or religious event, recreational activity or a demonstration.

Table.4 Independent samples t-test results showing the differences on the awareness in the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by grade.

Variables	Group	N	\bar{x}	SD	t	P
Curfew Time	Grade 11	114	3.62	0.925	-1.700	0.090
	Grade 12	186	3.80	0.827		
Offenders	Grade 11	114	4.04	0.832	2.465	0.014*
	Grade 12	186	4.27	0.760		
Penalties	Grade 11	114	3.36	0.981	-0.591	0.555
	Grade 12	186	3.42	0.973		

*p<0.05

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter introduces the summary of findings, conclusions and the recommendations drawn by the researchers from the results obtained.

Summary of Findings

This study aims to know if the senior high students in University of Mindanao are aware to the curfew ordinance of Davao City. Specifically, it attempts to answer the following problem:

1. Level of awareness of senior high school students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City in terms of?
 - 2.1. Curfew time
 - 2.2. Offenders
 - 2.3. Penalties
2. Is there a significant difference on the extent of the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City are grouped according to their gender and grade?

The null hypothesis was formulated and tested at the level of significance of 0.05, which states that there is no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City.

Descriptive survey method of research was used in this study in order to answer the questions above. Analysis, recording, description, and

interpretation were employed to determine the result. Using descriptive sampling, there were 300 respondents who answered the questionnaire. The respondents were the Senior High students in the University of Mindanao. Mean, Standard Deviation, and ANOVA were used as statistical tools in the study.

The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. The level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City had an overall mean score of 3.77 portrayed as always on high level. Regarding curfew time, the mean score was 3.73, this describes as always on high level. In terms of offenders, the mean score was 4.18, which represents as always on high level. In terms of penalties, the mean score was 3.40 got a description of high.

2. There was no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender and grade.

Conclusion

In the light of these findings of the study, conclusions below are made through the facts collected by the researchers in their study:

1. The level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City is described as high which means that the level of awareness of senior high students is always observed.

2. There is no significant difference on the level of awareness of senior high students of University of Mindanao on the curfew ordinance of Davao City when analyzed by gender and grade.

Recommendation

On the basis of the findings and conclusions of this study, the accompanying recommendations are deduced:

1. Davao City Local Government unit must continue to improve the City curfew ordinance and enforce properly and strict implementation so that it will help the senior high students to be vigilant of the said ordinance.

2 Barangays of Davao City must always prepare assignments for the barangay tanods to a designated area and to round such and they must also use the social media to inform about the ordinance in order to help the local government enforcing the curfew ordinance of Davao City so that the senior high students will be oriented and aware.

3. Davao City Police Office must be alert at all times and make a hundred percent (100%) police visibility so that the senior high students will always be aware and it will deter them loitering on prohibited places as described in the city ordinance.

4. University of Mindanao must always make seminars to promote awareness on the importance of curfew ordinance to the senior high students. Also, the university must serve as a front-line for teaching students how to become responsible and law abiding citizen.

5. Senior High School Students must be well informed and vigilant all the time with regards on the curfew ordinance of Davao City and make researches about it in order for them to be knowledgeable and avoid get caught of the authorities know how to avoid and gain new knowledge or education.

6. Residence of Davao City especially the parents or guardians must be responsible enough to remind their senior high children to be aware the curfew ordinance of Davao City most of the time.

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