

**CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO
PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY**



A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of
College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Davao City

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Criminology

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October 2018

APPROVAL SHEET

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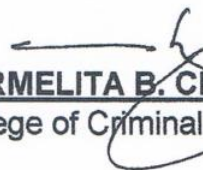


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ABSTRACT

The motivation behind the conduct of this study is to determine the contributory factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in Davao City. The method that accustomed by the researchers is a descriptive survey method and the instrument being used is survey validated by the research adviser and three evaluator's from the staff of the College of Criminal Justice Education. The mean, t-test and ANOVA were used to gauge the hypothesis. The result of the research showed that the most respondent were at a young age (15-18), and mostly single with the educational attainment is only high school undergrad, reached an overall mean of 0.49 or 0.22 age, 0.190 or 0.240 civil status, 0.24 or 0.23 educational attainment. It demonstrated that there is no huge distinction on the contributory factors on the involvement of women to prostitution when analysed by age, civil status, and Educational attainment.

Key Words. *Contributory factor, Involvement, women, prostitution, Davao city,*

DEDICATION

This research gratefully dedicated to our beloved parents;

They are the benefactors, without them we are not

Able to reach the status the we have now.

To them, we will forever be grateful.

The Researcher

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study would not be realized without the help and support given by these people who in one way or another contributed much success for this study. Hence, the researchers would like to express their profound appreciation and gratitude to the following person who contributed and extend their efforts and time just to make this study successful and meaningful:

To Almighty Father, for without His guidance and wisdom bestowed to the researcher this study will remain unrealized.

To Professor Ivy Q. Malibiran, the adviser, for his guidance, patience and inspiring the researchers to pursue and for sharing his knowledge for the success of this study.

To Professor Ronnie O. Alejan, for his professional guidance and expertise in the statistical aspect in making this study accomplished.

Lastly, to the parents, family, and friends of the researchers for their undying support morally, spiritually and financially throughout this endeavor.

The Researcher

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTINGS

Background of the Study

Prostitution may be the benefits of the business alternately act of giving sexual benefits to someone else in exchange for an installment. Prostitution is usually characterized as a custom from claiming Hosting sexual relationship in return to financial increase (Wood, 2001). Those particular who receives payment to sexual administration may be called a prostitute or sex laborer. Prostitution may be at times eluded on likewise "the world's most seasoned profession".

There were specific vast numbers of motivations and elements included inspiring ladies will receive prostitution calling. There might make two different classes in this worry for taking activities of ladies under sex work, voluntarily and involuntarily (UNESCO, 2002).

According to Herman, J.L. (2001) Women in prostitution often have the kind of chaotic lifestyle that makes it difficult to do sustained and structured work with them. They may make appointments that they will not keep. They may continually present themselves in crisis situations; they may disappear for weeks at a time and in some cases forever. Herman, J.L. (2001) developed the three-stage trauma model, a psychologist who developed the model from her work with people who experienced complex post-traumatic stress disorder.

Radical feminists, on the other hand, view a prostitute as a human being who has been reduced to a piece of merchandise or an act of selling one's body, in which a prostitute rents out a specific part of their bodies –

namely their genitals. Such a view assumes that the client buys sex, does not care for the sex-worker's sexual gratification, but requires the prostitute to provide sexual enjoyment, (Klepper, 1993).

None of the above studies dealt with the contributory factors on the involvement of women in prostitution. The expressed situation influenced the researcher to look on how far the participation of women to prostitution which can be gainful to the expected recipients of this examination and potentially create an action plan to understand the women who involve in prostitution, In this manner the need to lead the research.

Statement of the Problem

This will decide the factors of the involvement of women in prostitution. In particular, it will endeavor to answer the accompanying issues:

1. What are the contributory factors of women on their involvement in prostitution in terms of:
 - 1.1 Family
 - 1.2 Cultural
 - 1.3 Social
 - 1.4 Economic
 - 1.5 Psychological
2. Is there a critical contrast on the contributory factors of women on their involvement in prostitution when they are group by age, civil status, and educational attainment?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis formulated a tested at 0.05 percent level of significance; There is no a significance difference on the contributory factors of women on their involvement to prostitution when the respondent is group as per their profile.

Review of Related Literature

Displayed in this segment are the writing and studies related to present analysis so that the per-users will be given a clearer picture of what is being accentuated in the study.

As stated by (Foster, 2012) prostitution is considered "the world's oldest profession" for a good reason. Since the beginning of civilization, people have been selling their bodies for money. In some cultures, this was considered taboo, and in others, like ancient Egypt, prostitution was seen as a sacred way to connect with gods which means there is nothing wrong with that. However, in modern, society, prostitution is most certainly considered taboo and is even illegal in many countries.

Based on information from the women themselves, women in prostitution are observed to be prostituted through choices precluded, options restricted, possibilities denied. Although the full scope and prevalence of prostitution's arrangements, with all its varieties of transactional sex, is not known, use of this term reflects an evaluation of considerable information on the sex industry, not an a priori attribution of victim status. Prostitution here is observed to be a product of lack of choice, the resort of those with the fewest options, or none at all when all else fails (Farley, 2007).

Globalization is one of the reasons for the waste of prices, and it offers the sex market and because the pressure for migration leads to enormous

competition. Especially in more traditional circumstances, women have fewer chances than men to develop their interests and to act according to them as their rights – being brought up to serve their husbands and their families. In prostitution this means that especially trafficked women often feel obliged to subordinate under the rules and regulations of traffickers and pimps, because of debts, of having been brought to Germany or because of feeling attracted to one of these men, who tend to be young, not rarely attractive, and partly suggesting a love relationship that is pretending to love the woman. Especially love and admiration tend to imply the submission of women since that is the traditional expectation of women in love. It means these women behave quite "normal" when they accept to work in prostitution and having to do things they do not want to do and to hand over most of their earned money, especially if there seems no better alternative. This often makes it quite difficult to reach trafficked women, notably when the motivation for change is lacking. (Bruckner 2008)

As Purcell and Zurbriggen (2013) point out, the prevalence of cultural materials that sexualize girls is likely to result in a higher incidence of beliefs and ideologies that are friendly to sexist institutions. Prostitution is understood as a sexist institution, a culturally promoted institution that creates and reflects profound inequality between men and women.

In a study of prostitution along Quezon Avenue, 243 prostituted women (PW) were interviewed. Of the 243 PW, 45% were aged between 18-22 years old, 30 percent between 23-27 years old and 11% between 28-32 years old. The relatively young age of the prostituted women reflects what is called "the short shelf life" of women forced into prostitution – the life is so inhuman and

degrading that before long untold physical and psychological harm is incurred. As Melissa Farley documents, prostitution is bad for the body and bad for the heart. She states that "throughout history, regardless of its legal status, prostitution has had a devastating impact on women's health. This can be seen in the many physical and psychological consequences of this destructive lifestyle which have begun to be more clearly documented in the last two decades. Some findings include, sexual violence and physical assault are the norms for women in all types of prostitution (Farley, 2007).

According to MacKinnon (2009), prostituted people are overwhelmingly poor, indeed ordinarily destitute. There is no disagreement on this fact. An urgent financial need is the most frequent reason mentioned by people in prostitution for being in the sex trade. Having gotten in because of poverty, almost no one gets out of poverty through prostituting. The principal reason why children, as well as adults, from particular communities, end up being trafficked is the lack of alternative ways of earning a living for them and their families.

Moreover, people in prostitution are members of socially disadvantaged racial groups or lower castes. In Vancouver, prostituted women are First Nations women in numbers that far exceed their proportion of the population. In India, although caste is illegal, there are still prostitute castes. Women members of the Nat caste, for example, are selected to prostitute by men in their families; men of this caste are supposed to prostitute women to higher caste men. As this example suggests, the structure of who is in prostitution often derives from colonialism and persists after it (MacKinnon, 2009).

One reason often given as to why prostitution is immoral is that it tends to involve coercion. In most cases, people do not freely decide to become prostitutes. In some cases, they are driven to the profession by desperation and a lack of other opportunities for employment. In other cases, they are forced into prostitution by others. In some cases, people are enslaved and forced to be prostitutes. For those who are unaware of this fact, slavery is alive and well around the world today (LaBossiere, 2008). However, some people freely and knowingly chose to be prostitutes. In these cases, the coercion argument fails.

Even though prostitution is unavoidable, people want prostitution to stay illegal because they think that legalizing it will increase the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and increase violence (Hayes-Smith, 2012). The reality is, however, that as long as the government regulates prostitution, these assumptions most likely will not be correct. People argue for different stances the United States government could take regarding prostitution. Right now, prostitution is illegal, meaning any party involved, including prostitutes, pimps, and customers, are subject to penalty. However, many argue that it should be decriminalized.

Because prostitutes have no legal employment rights, most are “at the financial mercy of their pimps” (Gittleson, 2012). These pimps take much more than their equal share from their “employees,” and are even willing to beat the money out of the prostitutes. If prostitution were legalized, then a prostitute would be protected under the law. Not only would legalization protect the prostitutes financially, but it would also bring them off the streets

and prevent them from being victims to pimps and customers who rape and abuse the prostitutes.

According to Rebecca Hayes-Smith et al., (2012), "rape is a common occurrence among prostitutes but is commonly not reported" because prostitutes are afraid of being punished by the law. If prostitution were legalized, then prostitutes would not be scared to press charges against those who abuse them for fear of being arrested. Prostitutes would also have the right to refuse any customers or sexual acts that they did not want to participate in and would not have to fear being forced into servicing a customer or engaging in an activity because they would be protected against abuse by the law.

West (2009) describe the effects of sexualization specifically on African American girls: poor body image unless the girl meets specific narrowly defined pornographic criteria, viewing one's sexuality as a commodity, adversarial relationships with men, tolerance of violent sexuality, and sexual risk-taking.

Urging those in the field to refrain from offering estimates, Stransky and Finkelhor (2008) provided a fact sheet on Juvenile Prostitution, noting that all numbers and estimates were suspect. They conclude, "The reality is that we do not currently know how many juveniles are involved in prostitution.

Service providers and survivors of prostitution agree that almost all children in prostitution are under the control of pimps. Usually, a series of pimps since they are bought, traded and sold if they are in prostitution for longer than a very brief time. Studying prostitution of children in California, Carr (2009) found the most had been coerced into prostitution by pimps

posing as boyfriends, by friends or classmates, by older women, and by men who were strangers to them.

Reuter (2008) made the point that when the trees are threatened people voice their indignation, when the fishing stocks are in danger then people protest, when land is sold unjustly then there is a surge of resentment but “when our beautiful girls are sold for money, the great rank and file of our people do not move.” It is as if the reality of prostitution has been around for so long that nothing can be done. But the girls and children are worth much more than the fish, the trees and the land. Let us not presume that nothing can be done. At one-time slavery was considered “normal” and inevitable even though it was unpleasant, yet it is now considered to be an injustice against human rights. Perhaps one day we will look back on prostitution in the same way.

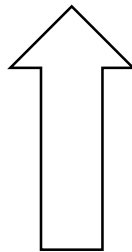
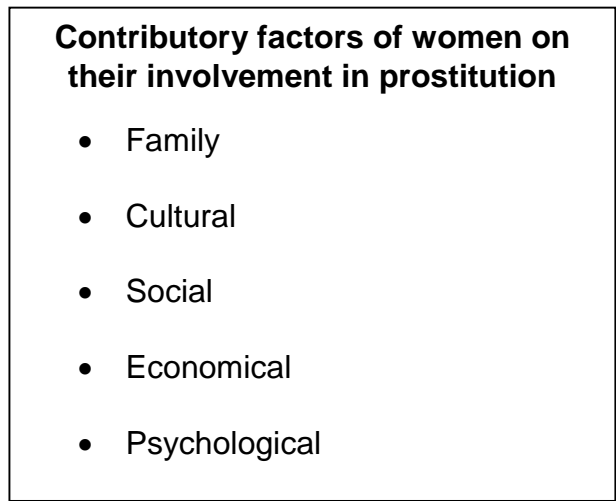
"Sex workers shouldn't be treated like drug dealers, violent criminals, or pimps who exploit women for monetary gain;" instead they should be treated as any other worker doing what they must do to earn a living (Amelia, 2012).

The writing and studies exhibited above provided a present overview of the worldwide, national and local in the involvement of women in prostitution. Lastly, the related written work moreover offers preface to the comprehension of the results.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study was tied down on the Hierarchy of Needs and the Theory of Human Motivation of Abraham H. Maslow. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and

Main Variable



Mediator Variable

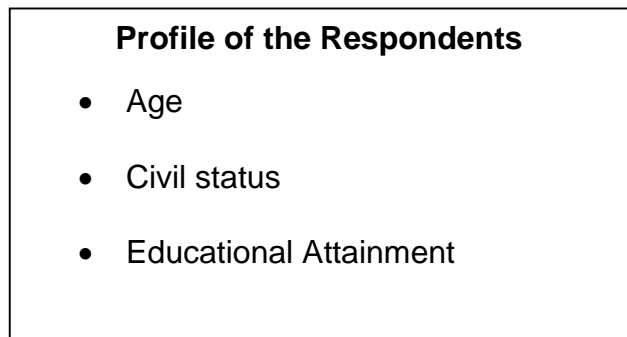


Figure. 1 shows the Conceptual Paradigm of the study

Theory of Human Motivation express five significant categories that an individual must meet to be a productive citizen. The five needs are physiological, safety, love/belonging, esteem and self-actualization (Maslow, 1943). Based on Maslow's theory, humans will only be motivated to do what's "good" when their needs are met.

Labeling Theory (Becker, 1963) implies that people become criminals when labeled as such and when they accept the label as a personal identity. In 1967, Edwin Lemert wrote a groundbreaking book called *Human Deviance, Social Problems, and Social Control* in which he argued that a negative label such as "prostitute" might block a person from so many opportunities that they end up adopting and internalizing the label, becoming even more of a prostitute. It's entirely possible that escaping a negative label will encourage an individual to pursue more socially-appropriate behaviors in the future.

In figure 1, it was shown the conceptual framework of the study. The independent variable of the study is the contributory factors of women on their involvement in prostitution such as family, cultural, social, economic and psychological. Meanwhile, the profiles of the respondents of the study are based on age, educational attainment, and length of service.

Significance of the Study

The discoveries of the study will be an advantage to the accompanying:

Prostitute Women. This study will show the actual contributory factors to women on how women get involved in prostitution this will give them more ideas on having more time than making decisions should be a big responsibility.

Women and Children Protection Desk. The outcome of this study will help the (WCPD) in crafting more policies, programs that will help the effectiveness in protecting a child in abuse, which causes the child to involve in sex work.

Davao City Local Government Unit. This research will unveil the real level of enforcement and implementation of (DSWD) in lungsod ng Dabaw. The city will be aware of the possible and contributory factors which women get involves in prostitution give a more specific program that can help in preventing women from getting involved in sex work.

The University of Mindanao. The university can use the uncovering of this study in promoting awareness on the importance why women get involved in sex work. Also, the university must fill in as a bleeding edge for training students how to end up a capable in taking decisions, is more of having a goal in life what they want to become.

Criminology Students. The criminology students can use the discovery of this study in having an awareness of women why in the first place they got involve in a situation that less expected to be there profession. Also, the students can well know they must to do to avoid having that kind of life.

Davao City Residents/Parents. The outcome of the study is difficult for all the residents of Davao and parents considering that they are responsible and obligations in having strict control and supervision in their child. In like manner, this examination will likewise uncover what are the arrangements not gone along by the inhabitants /parents and fill in as a premise in leading mediation activity.

Definition of Terms

The terms used in the study are operationally defined.

Contributory Factors. This term refers to any occurrence in life where women choose to engage in prostitution if they encounter such.

Prostitution. This term refers to an act of a woman who is habitually engaging in sexual intercourse for a fee or a thing of economic value.

Chapter 2

METHOD

In this part, it presents the research design, subjects, instruments, data gathering procedure and statistical treatment of data.

Research Design

In this study, the researchers used the descriptive survey method. Descriptive research involves the collection of data that can be organized along a continuum in a numerical shape and describe the characteristics of the population as well as finding the relationship of specific attributes in the population. Descriptive research includes social occasion of information that portrays occasions and sorts out, organizes, delineates, and it depicts the information accumulation (Glass & Hopkins, 1984). The study will be using a descriptive survey to determine the contributory factors of the involvement of women in prostitution.

Research Subject

The study conducted in Brgy. 3-A Davao City. Women that involve prostitution in Davao City will be the researcher's respondents. The respondents are composing of 69 women in total, and researchers used the universal sampling method was used by researchers in conducting the study in the selection of respondents; the sampling being used was the purposive sampling (Crossman, A. 2018).

Table1. *Characteristics of 69 respondents included in the survey*

	Frequency	Percent
Age		
15-18	18	26.1
19-25	27	39.1
26-30	9	13.0
31 above	15	21.7
Civil Status		
Single	54	78.3
Married	2	2.9
Widowed	13	18.8
Education		
Elementary undergrad	21	30.4
Elementary graduate	10	14.5
High School undergrad	23	33.3
High School graduate	12	17.4
College undergrad	2	2.9
College graduate	1	1.4

Research Instrument

The instrument used by the researcher to conduct the study was self-made survey questionnaire to determine the contributory factors of women

why women involve in prostitution which contain a vital question to gather information from the respondents relevant to the study.

The study utilized sets of questionnaires for part 1 of the study. The set of the questionnaire is on the contributory factors of women in the involvement of women in sex work which is composed of Ten (5) items of questions in each indicator with a total of fifty (25) items. However, some items were modified and revised to suit the level of understanding and to the context of grammatical accuracy especially to the women who get involved in prostitution wherein the respondents of the study.

The preliminary draft was submitted to the adviser for corrections. Experts from different field of specialization were consulted to ensure the validity and reliability of the questionnaires.

The questionnaires consist of fifty (25) items with ten (5) items per indicator for the contributory factors of women who get involved in sex work. Responses from the questionnaires were recorded on a 5-point Liker scale, with 5 described as very high, 4 described high, 3 described as average, 2 described as low, 1 described for strongly very low. To determine the level of women who gets involves in sex work, the evaluated in light of the accompanying scale.

The variable of the study was evaluated in view of the accompanying scale:

Range of Means	Verbal Description	Translation
4.20 - 5.00	Very High	This means that the respondents agreed at all times.

3.40 - 4.19	High	This means that the respondents agreed in most cases but not all the time.
2.60 - 3.39	Average	This means that the respondents agreed in a short interval of time.
1.80 - 2.59	Low	This means that the respondents never agreed
1.00 - 1.79	Very Low	This means that the respondents strongly disagreed.

Data Gathering Procedure

The steps to be followed by the researchers in the social affair of information are as per the following:

1. **Seeking Permission to Conduct Study.** The researchers have furnished a letter of consent that signed by the Dean of College of Criminology Education, Carmelita Chavez, Ph.D., seeking approval for the study among prostitute women.

2. **Administration of the Questionnaire.** Upon endorsement, the questionnaire was given to the chosen respondents.

3. **Retrieval of the Questionnaire.** Questionnaires were then retrieved by the researchers after the participants answered it. Afterward, data collected were tallied for statistical analysis.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The researchers used the following statistical tools for analyzing the data.

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

Mean. This was used to compute the contributory factors of prostitute women.

F-test. This was utilized to decide the noteworthy contrast on the different contributory factors of women involving in prostitution in Davao City.

T-test. This was utilized to decide the noteworthy contrast on the different contributory factors of women involving in prostitution in Davao City.

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

This part presents the discoveries of the examination in literary and in unthinkable structures. The analysis and translation of discoveries depend on the factual test utilized.

The Contributory Factors on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City in terms of Family, Cultural, Economic, Social and Psychological.

Table 2 shows the contributory factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in Davao City in terms of Family, Cultural, Economic, Social and Psychological.

The contributory factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in terms of Family are presented in Table 2. The overall mean of the contributory factors of women in the involvement to prostitution in terms of family is 3.28 portrayed as average. As far as cultural the overall mean is 2.98 describe as average. As far as economic the general mean is 4.12 describe as high. As far as of social the general mean is 3.30 describe as average. In terms of psychological, the overall mean is 2.92 describe as average. This means that this study is indicating that the contributory factors of women in their involvement in prostitution are more in economic. This indicates the overall mean score of indicators is 3.3194.

Table 2. Level of contributory factors of women in their involvement in prostitution.

Indicator	Mean Score	SD
Family	3.2754	0.66695
Cultural	2.9826	0.79464
Economic	4.1217	0.79352
Social	3.2957	0.52537
Psychological	2.9217	0.81689
Overall	3.3194	0.48877

Significance difference of the contributory factors of the involvement of women to prostitution when the respondents are group according to their age.

Table 3 shows the significant difference of the contributory factors of the involvement of women in prostitution when they are gathered as per their age. As shown in this table, the general respondents on family, cultural, economic, social, and psychological is found to have no noteworthy contrast among between groups (0.493) and within groups (0.227) respondents, in view of the figured f-value of 2.168, which has the likelihood level of 0.100, that is greater than $p < 0.05$. In this way, the invalid speculation expressing no important distinction on the contributory factors of women in their involvement to prostitution at the point when analyzed by age was discovered valid. This implies the difference in the mean scores of respondents are not sufficiently far to meet all requirements for the centrality of the distinction, reasoning that the respondent on close to home components isn't differing as far as age.

According to (Kenrick, D.T, 2016) when it comes to hiring the short-term services of a prostitute, men pay the most for women between the teens and early twenties. Between the ages of 25 and 35, the price men are willing to pay for a prostitute drops precipitously.

Stated by Stefanie Carnes, president of the International Institute for Trauma and Addiction Professionals and clinical consultant for sexual addiction programs says that "Today, kids are seeing S&M and fisting and golden showers and trying to understand what that means about sexuality; their sex education, by and large, is happening online." Exposure to hard-core porn is more problematic in kids, she says, because kids don't have fully developed frontal lobes and lack what is known as executive function, which involves impulse control and basic judgment.

Table 3. Summary of ANOVA results showing the difference in contributory factors in the involvement of women to prostitution when grouped by age

	Between Groups	Sum of	df	Mean	F	p
	Within Groups	Squares		Square		
Family		4.067	3	1.356	*3.366	0.024
		26.181	65	0.03		
		30.248	68			
Cultural		6.269	3	2.090	*3.704	0.016
		36.670	65	0.564		
		42.939	68			
Economic		1.008	3	0.336	0.522	0.669
		41.810	65	0.643		
		42.817	68			
Social		0.317	3	0.106	0.372	0.773
		18.452	65	0.284		
		18.769	68			

Psychological		1.370	3	0.457	0.675	0.571
		44.007	65	0.677		
		45.377	68			
Overall	Between Groups	1.478	3	0.493	2.168	0.100
	Within Groups	14.767	65	0.227		
	Total	16.245	68			

* $p < 0.05$ – Reject H_0

Significance difference of the contributory factors of the involvement of women in prostitution when the respondents are group according to their civil status.

Table 4 shows the significant difference of the contributory factors of the involvement of women to prostitution when they are group according to their civil status. As shown in this table, the general respondents on family, cultural, economic, social, and psychological is found to have no noteworthy contrast among between groups (0.190) and within groups (0.240) respondents, in view of the figured f-value of 0.792, which has the likelihood level of 0.457, that is greater than $p < 0.05$. In this way, the invalid speculation expressing no important distinction on the contributory factors of women in their involvement in prostitution at the point when dissected by civil status was discovered valid. This implies the difference in the mean scores of respondents are not sufficiently far to meet all requirements for essentials of the distinction, presuming that the respondent on close to home elements isn't shifting regarding civil status.

Table 4. Summary of ANOVA results showing the difference in contributory factors in the involvement of women to prostitution when grouped by their civil status

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
Between Groups					
Within Groups					

Family		0.635	2	0.318	0.708	0.496
		29.613	66	0.449		
		30.248	68			
Cultural		1.008	2	0.504	0.794	0.456
		41.931	66	0.635		
		42.939	68			
Economic		0.139	2	0.070	0.108	0.898
		42.678	66	0.647		
		42.817	68			
Social		0.832	2	0.416	1.531	0.224
		17.936	66	0.272		
		18.769	68			
Psychological		3.061	2	1.531	2.387	0.100
		42.316	66	0.641		
		45.377	68			
Overall	Between Groups	0.381	2	0.190	0.792	0.457
	Within Groups	15.864	66	0.240		
	Total	16.245	68			

* $p < 0.05$ – Reject H_0

Significance difference of the contributory factors of the involvement of women to prostitution when the respondents are group according to their educational attainment.

Table 5 shows the significant difference of the contributory factors of the involvement of women in prostitution when they are group according to their educational attainment. As shown in this table, the general respondents on family, cultural, economic, social, and psychological is found to have no noteworthy contrast among between groups (0.240) and within groups (0.239) respondents, in view of the figured f-value of 1.005, which has the likelihood level of 0.422, that is greater than $p < 0.05$. In this way, the invalid speculation expressing no important distinction on the contributory factors of women in their involvement in prostitution at the point when broke down by instructive accomplishment was discovered valid. This implies the difference in the mean scores of respondents are not sufficiently far to meet all requirements for

criticalness of the distinction, presuming that the respondent on close to home variables isn't shifting as far as educational attainment.

Table 5. Summary of ANOVA results showing the difference in contributory factors in the involvement of women to prostitution when grouped by their educational attainment

	Between Groups	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
Family	Within Groups	3.908	5	0.782	1.870	0.112
		26.340	63	0.418		
		30.248	68			
Cultural	Between Groups	2.917	5	0.583	0.918	0.475
	Within Groups	40.022	63	0.635		
	Total	42.939	68			
Economic	Between Groups	5.492	5	1.098	1.854	0.115
	Within Groups	37.325	63	0.592		
	Total	42.817	68			
Social	Between Groups	2.534	5	0.507	1.967	0.096
	Within Groups	16.234	63	0.258		
	Total	18.769	68			
Psychological	Between Groups	4.855	5	0.971	1.510	0.200
	Within Groups	40.522	63	0.643		
	Total	45.377	68			
Overall	Between Groups	1.200	5	0.240	1.005	0.422
	Within Groups	15.044	63	0.239		
	Total	16.245	68			

* $p < 0.05$ – Reject Ho

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Illustrate in this chapter shows the summary of fact-finding, conclusive and the good word are drawn by the researchers from the results obtained.

Summary of Findings

This study was carried on determining the Contributory Factors on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City.

The said fact-findings were summarized as follows:

1. It illustrates its total frequency of the respondent is 69 or 100 percent. Concerning Age, the 2nd highest rating is between 15-18 with the count of 18 or 26.1%. The highest score was 19-25 with the number of 27 or 39.1%, next is 26-30 with the count of 9 or 13.0%, and next is above 30 with the count of 15 or 21.7%. In terms of civil status, the majority of the respondents taken where single with the frequency count of 54 or 78.3%, and followed by married which counted 2 or 2.9%, next is widowed computed 13 or 18.8%. In terms of Educational attainment, the respondent Elementary undergrad have a frequency count of 21 or 30.4%, followed by the Elementary graduate with the frequency count of 10 or 14.5%, next is the High School undergrad which counted 23 or 33.3%, followed by the High School graduate with the frequency count of 12 or 17.4%, next is College undergrad with frequency count of 2 or 2.9% and High School graduate with frequency count of 1 or 1.4%.

2. The Contributory Factors on the Involvement of women to Prostitution in Davao City denotes an overall grade of 3.31% or average. The

mean score of the indicator family was 3.28% or average. The mid-point score of indicative for cultural was 2.98% or average. The mean score of the indicator economic was 4.12 or high. The mean score of the indicator social was 3.30% or average. The mean score of the indicator psychological was 2.92% or average.

3. There was no significant difference on the Contributory Factors on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City when analyzed by Age, and there is no significant dissimilitude on the Contributory Factor on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City when analyzed by Civil Status, and there is no significant distinctiveness on the Contributory Factors on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City when analyzed by achievements.

Conclusions

According to the fact-finding of the study, the preceding conclusions were drawn:

1. It illustrates the tabular profile of the respondents that the majority of the respondent was in the age of 19-25 and the respondents were mostly singles, in tenure of tutelage Achievements, the majority of the respondents are Secondary Undergrad.

2. The factors which get women entirely to engage/involve in prostitution is because of their economic problems we see to it in our data its show that the economic receives the highest rating than the rest of the factors

which is family, cultural, social and psychological it rated almost average which is, it was least the issue on why they get involved in prostitution.

3. There was no significant difference on the Contributory Factors on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City when categorized by Age, so there was no significant discrepancy on the Contributory Factor on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City when dissect by Civil Status, and there is no critical contrast on the Contributory Factors on the Involvement of Women to Prostitution in Davao City when analyzed by tutelage Achievements.

Recommendations

According to the fact-finding and conclusive of the researcher, the prior suggestions are proffered:

1. What the researcher recommends is that the community should be more attended to acquire this information and to be vigilant in facing this problem.

2. The researcher recommends that the parents must be more conscientious in taking good care of their children especially in concerning the behavior and their daily condition and the essential needs of their children so that the child would be aware of what is right and wrong because he/she is well guided by their parents.

3. The researchers highly recommended that the Government Especially Women and Children Protection Desk should give attention of those children who are wandering around the street. Rehabilitation center involving women, who get addicted in a drug, provide time to

those ladies and perceive them well by taking excellent care of them. The local authority should give specific attention to young people.

4. What the researcher recommends to the future researchers may conduct another research study, particularly the factors that influence prostitute why they get involve into prostitution.

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APPENDIX A
Table Per-Indicator

Contributory Factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in terms of Family

Indicator	Mean Score	Description
Parents' Divorce/separation	3.33	Average
Lack of affectionate and guidance	3.96	High
Lack of cordiality among spouses in sexual relations	2.94	Average
Witnessing a bad relationship between my parents	3.42	High
Violence treatment	2.72	Average
Overall	3.28	Average

Contributory Factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in terms of Cultural

Indicator	Mean Score	Description
Publication in mass communication and obscene shows	2.51	Average
Early exposition on obscene and pornographic photos	3.26	Average
Propagating scenes of sexual intercourse	3.09	Average
Representation of sexual abuse as normal	3.03	Average
Exposure to sexually oriented shows	3.03	Average
Overall	2.98	Average

Contributory Factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in terms of Economic

Indicator	Mean Score	Description
Thirst for quick wealth	4.04	High
Prostitution pay bills and debt	4.29	Very High
Prostitution gives satisfaction in personal needs	4.23	Very High
Prostitution is the easiest way to earn money	4.09	High
Provide future savings	3.96	High
Overall	4.12	High

Contributory Factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in terms of Social

Indicator	Mean Score	Description
Influenced by peer exposure	3.83	High
Prostitution influence of relatives	3.36	High
Prostitute is one source of peer interaction	3.33	Average
Prostitution is source of feeling in belongingness	3.07	Average
Unsatisfied sexual relationship with the partner/husband	2.88	Average
Overall	3.30	Average

Contributory Factors on the involvement of women to prostitution in terms of Psychological

Indicator	Mean Score	Description
Victimized of rape	2.39	Low
Victimized of early child labour	4.03	High
Prostitution satisfy the drugs neediness	2.39	Low
Prostitution satisfy sexual addiction	2.80	Average
Prostitution relieved stress and anxiety	3.00	Average
Overall	2.92	Average

APPENDIX B
Plagiarism Check Result

2nd

ORIGINALITY REPORT

6%

SIMILARITY INDEX

%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

5%

★ LexisNexis

Publication

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

APPENDIX C

Title Approval signed by the Dean and Research Coordinator

December 13, 2017

DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.

Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina Campus, Davao City

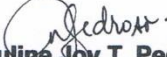
Dear Ma'am:

The undersigned Criminology students wish to ask your approval on our thesis entitled "**CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY**" The purpose of this study is to determine the contributory factors on the involvement of women in prostitution in Davao City.

Your approval to this request is highly appreciated. Thank you very much.


Respectfully yours,


Marissa F. Labra


Pauline Joy T. Pedroso


Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

Noted by:


NESTOR C. NABE, Ph.D.
Research Coordinator

Approved by:


DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.

APPENDIX D
Title Approval Forms



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

RESEARCH TITLE EVALUATION SHEET

Title: Contributory Factors on the involvement
of Women to Prostitution in Davao City.

Proponents: Marissa F. Labra
Pauline Joy T. Pedroso
Marjorie Jaje C. Deloso

For a research title to be approved for endorsement, it has to satisfy the following criteria:

Criteria	YES	NO
1. The research problem conforms to the agenda of the University Research Program.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The research problem is within the specialization/competence of the researcher.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The research problem is significant, important, and relevant to the present time and situation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The objectives of the research project are specific and achievable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Proposed design and procedures are logical.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Data needed are attainable and verifiable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The research problem is manageable and can be finished within the prescribed time.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Expected output is practical and can be utilized by its stakeholders.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. The research is ethical and does not undermine/violate any moral, legal, and spiritual values/standards of people.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. The research presents an important contribution to the generation of knowledge; to the realization of institutional/national development goals all for the improvement of the quality of human life.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

Prof. Leo Carlo B. Pondina
Signature Above Printed Name of Panel Member



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RESEARCH TITLE EVALUATION SHEET

Title: Contributory Factors on the involvement of
Women to Prostitution in Davao City

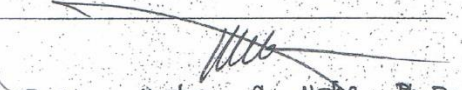
Proponents: Marissa F. Labra
Pauline Joy T. Pedroso
Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

For a research title to be approved for endorsement, it has to satisfy the following criteria:

Criteria	YES	NO
1. The research problem conforms to the agenda of the University Research Program.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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10. The research presents an important contribution to the generation of knowledge; to the realization of institutional/national development goals all for the improvement of the quality of human life.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

o/c


Prof. Nestor C. Nobe, Ph.D.
Signature Above Printed Name of Panel Member

Date



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RESEARCH TITLE EVALUATION SHEET


Title: Contributory Factors on the involvement of
Women to Prostitution in Davao City.

Proponents: Marissa F. Labra
Pauline Joy T. Pedrosa
Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

For a research title to be approved for endorsement, it has to satisfy the following criteria:

Criteria	YES	NO
1. The research problem conforms to the agenda of the University Research Program.	/	
2. The research problem is within the specialization/competence of the researcher.	/	
3. The research problem is significant, important, and relevant to the present time and situation.	/	
4. The objectives of the research project are specific and achievable.	/	
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6. Data needed are attainable and verifiable.	/	
7. The research problem is manageable and can be finished within the prescribed time.	/	
8. Expected output is practical and can be utilized by its stakeholders.	/	
9. The research is ethical and does not undermine/violate any moral, legal, and spiritual values/standards of people.	/	
10. The research presents an important contribution to the generation of knowledge; to the realization of institutional/national development goals all for the improvement of the quality of human life.	/	

Comments:


Prof. Juv. R. Malibiran Ms. Crim
Signature Above Printed Name of Panel Member

Date

APPENDIX E
Undergraduate Research Agreement

As a research student, I hereby declare my acceptance and adherence to the policies, rules, and guidelines in the conduct of my thesis/capstone/FS/creative work as follows:

1. The researcher/s shall be required to attend the research orientation and shall submit this signed agreement to the subject teacher. Failure to do so shall render the researcher/s ineligible for title defense.
2. The researcher/s shall group themselves by three, of their own choice and at their own risk. They shall work as a team from the initiation to completion of the project. They shall choose a research topic/theme/subject that is aligned with the agenda of the College and the University.
3. With advisement from the Research Coordinator(RC) and approval of the Dean of College, the researcher/s shall choose qualified research personnel (adviser, statistician, editor) to help them out in the conduct of the project.
4. The researcher/s shall exercise due diligence and adhere to established standards/rules of data gathering, experimentation, field work that ensure safety, security and ethical practice. Research activities in remote and secluded areas are highly prohibited.
5. The researcher/s shall seek guidance, assistance and approval from their adviser in all research-related activities, documented in a journal/record book which is to be inspected by the subject teacher from time to time for purposes of monitoring.
6. The researcher/s shall always secure the endorsement of the adviser before submitting the outline/final manuscripts for defense to the subject teacher who shall coordinate with the RC re schedule of defense.
7. The researcher/s shall be responsible to get updates about schedules for outline/final defense (one month before finals) and thesis booking as announced/posted. Three (3) copies of the outlines/manuscripts shall be submitted to the subject teacher one week before the scheduled defense.
8. The researcher/s shall pay P2700 per group as defense fee. Lone-research or two-member group are allowed only when there is no other possible way to divide the class. Anything beyond it needs to obtain RPC consent through writing. No additional payment shall be made to editors/panel members. Researcher/s are strongly enjoined to report to the Dean/RPC any extra fee solicited by any party.
9. The researcher/s shall deliver oral defense as scheduled by the RC a month before the final exam. Failure to submit themselves for oral examination forfeits their right to obtain a passing grade. Likewise, failure to submit bounded duly approved final manuscript on time shall cause a grade of 7.2 which should be completed within the standard completion days as prescribed by the UM registrar. No extension shall be entertained.
10. The researcher/s shall bring all the raw data and evidences of data gathering procedures during the oral defense as indicator of data trustworthiness and reliability.



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UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

11. All transactions with research personnel during the processing/critiquing of the final manuscript shall require the use of the standard routing form. This routing form is to be submitted to the RC who shall in turn submit to the RPC.
12. The researcher/s shall maintain the right of three(3) plagiarism checks: one during Methods of Research or its equivalent, and two during Research Proper after final oral presentation. Five hundred pesos shall be charged for the fourth and succeeding checks. Threshold of similarity is 20% and lower.
13. Manuscripts shall follow the institutional format and referencing style; the study must be a product of exercise of intellect, free of dishonesty and fraud.
14. The researcher/s shall acknowledge the right of the College to disallow or reject researches found to be deficient, unsatisfactory or plagiarized in form or substance.
15. The researcher/s shall take precautionary measures to ensure that their paper will not be copied, replicated or duplicated by others.
16. The researcher/s shall transfer the ownership of the study to the College once the paper has been successfully defended and booked. After which no paper shall be published or presented without consent/approval from the College.
17. The schedule of oral defense is on _____

I affix my signature to signify that I read, understand, and conform to the items enumerated above.

Margie
MARGIE JAYE DEWISO
Signature over printed name

July, 03, 2018
Date



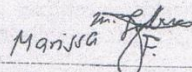
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17. The schedule of oral defense is on _____

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Manisa F. Labra
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July, 03, 2018
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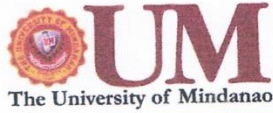
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16. The researcher/s shall transfer the ownership of the study to the College once the paper has been successfully defended and booked. After which no paper shall be published or presented without consent/approval from the College.
17. The schedule of oral defense is on _____

I affix my signature to signify that I read, understand, and conform to the items enumerated above.

Pauline T. Pedrosa
PAULINE T. PEDEOSO
Signature over printed name

July 03, 2018
Date

APPENDIX F
Letter of Acceptance- Adviser



College of Criminal Justice Education
2nd Floor, GET Building
Matina Campus, Davao City
Telefax: (082) 300-5456 Local 103

December 7, 2017

IVY Q. MALIBIRAN, MSCrim.

Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Dear Ma'am,

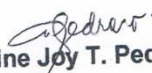
The undersigned criminologist student wish to ask your approval on our thesis entitled "**CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY**". The purpose of this study is to determine the contributory factors of women in Prostitution.

In this regard, we humbly request you to be our adviser. We believe that you could help us a lot in this endeavor.

Your approval to this request is highly appreciated. Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,


Marissa F. Labra


Pauline Joy T. Pedroso


Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso


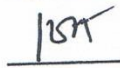


Approved by:


IVY Q. MALIBIRAN, MSCrim.
Thesis adviser

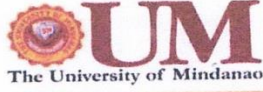
APPENDIX G
Assignment of Research Personnel

ASSIGNMENT OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL

This is acknowledging acceptance of assignment as research personnel for the thesis entitled: **"CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY"**.

	Name of Faculty	Signature
Adviser	: <u>IVY Q. MALIBIRAN</u>	 _____
Statistician	: <u>RONNIE ALEJAN</u>	 _____
Endorse by:	 <u>LEO CARLO RONDINA, MS.Crim</u> Research Coordinator	
Approved:	 <u>CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, PH. D.</u> Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education	


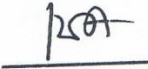


APPENDIX H
Endorsement for Final Defense



COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
GET Building, Matina, Davao City
Telefax: (082)227-5456 Local 142


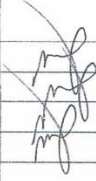


ENDORSEMENT FOR FINAL DEFENSE

This is to endorse the thesis manuscript entitled: **“CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY”** prepared and submitted by **MARISSA F. LABRA, PAULINE JOY T. PEDROSO and MARJORIE JAYE C. DELOSO** for final defense. The paper has been evaluated by the research personnel listed below and was found to be compliant to the quality standards as provided in the University of Mindanao Research Manual.

	Name of Faculty	Signature
Adviser	: <u>IVY Q. MALIBIRAN</u>	 _____
Statistician	: <u>RONNIE ALEJAN</u>	 _____
Approved by	:  <u>CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.</u> Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education	
Noted by	:  <u>LEO CARLO RONDINA, MS. Crim</u> Research Coordinator	

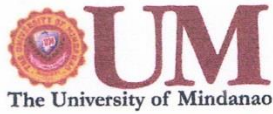
APPENDIX I
Consultation Form

Research Title: _____ Course Code: _____
 Proponents: MARISSA F. LABA Program: _____
 Pauline Joy T. Pedraza Date Enrolled: _____
 Marjorie Joyce C. Belser

	Name	Date Received	Signature	Date Released	Signature	Remarks
Adviser (5 days)	Ivy S. Malibran	09-04-18		-		
		09-07-18				
		09-10-18				
Statistician (3 days)	Ronie O. Avellan					
Panel 1 (2 days)						
Panel 2 (2 days)						
Panel 3 (2 days)						
Dean/ Director (2 days)						
Editor/ Grammarian (5 days)						

APPENDIX J

Letter to Conduct Survey/ Data



College of Criminal Justice Education
2nd Floor, GET Building
Matina Campus, Davao City
Telefax: (082) 300-5456 Local 103

July 21, 2018

DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Dear Ma'am,

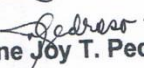
The undersigned criminologist student is presently conducting a research study entitled "**CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY**".


In line with this, we humbly request your permission to conduct a survey outside the campus on selected prostitute in Davao City for the completion of our study.

Your positive response will be highly appreciated. Thank you and God bless.

Sincerely yours,


Marissa F. Labra

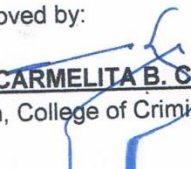

Pauline Joy T. Pedroso


Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

Noted by:


IVY Q. MALIBIRAN, MSCrim.
Adviser

Approved by:


DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education

APPENDIX K
Certificate of Appearance



Republic of the Philippines
City of Davao
Barangay 3-A, Poblacion
Tel. no. 222-0003

OFFICE OF THE BARANGAY COUNCIL

TEOFILO Y. GUINO-O
Punong Barangay

BARANGAY KAGAWADS

ERNESTO N. MACASAET II
Com. on Health and Sanitation and BADAC

EDWIN S. CALUSTRE
Com. on Peace & Order/Transportation

EDUARDO B. TOMBO
Com. on Solid Waste & Management

VICTORIA O. MACASAET
Com. on Finance, appropriation

GABRIEL F. GUINO-O
Com. on Infrastructure & Dev't.

KRITIELIZA MAE G. GAITE
Committee on Women & Family Relations

ANGELITO Y. GUINO-O
Com. on BDRRC

PATRICIA MAE S. DUCUSIN
SK CHAIRMAN

SYLVINA O. CASTAÑAS
Barangay Secretary

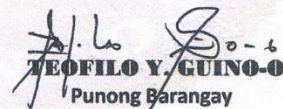
CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that **MARISSA F. LABRA, PAULINE JOY T. PEDROSO**
MARJORIE JAYE C. DELOSO, students of University of Mindanao appeared
in our office to conduct survey ON CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE
INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY

This certification is being issued for whatever purpose it may serve.

Given this 11th day of September, 2018, Davao City, Philippines.


TEOFILO Y. GUINO-O
Punong Barangay



APPENDIX L
Validation Result

July 12, 2018

DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.

Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Dear Ma'am,

The undersigned criminologist student wish to ask your assistance and expertise on our approved thesis entitled: **"CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY"**.


It would also be better help for the researchers if you can write your comments, suggestions and recommendation that will help improve the above mentioned questionnaire. We believe that your valuable observation and experiences will help along the way in the improvement of knowledge in the academe.

Your effort in improving the research instrument will surely help the researchers come up with a thorough study.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully Yours,


Marissa F. Labra


Pauline Joy T. Pedroso


Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

Approved by:


IVY Q. MALIBIRAN, MSCrim.

Thesis Adviser

DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph. D.

Validator




RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

[] Main [] Branch _____

QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET

Title of Research: Contributory factors on the involvement of women to prostitution *delon*
 Proponents : Marianna F. Labard, Roseline Joy T. Pedraza, Marlene Joyce C. Delon *delon*

To the Evaluator: Please check the appropriate box for your ratings.

Point Equivalent: 5 – Excellent 2 – Fair
 4 – Very Good 1 – Poor
 3 – Good

	5	4	3	2	1
1. CLARITY OF DIRECTION AND ITEMS The vocabulary level, language structure and conceptual level of the questions suit the level of respondents. The test directions and items are written in clear and understandable manner.			/		
2. PRESENTATION/ORGANIZATION OF ITEMS The items are presented and organized in logical manner.			/		
3. SUITABILITY OF ITEMS The items appropriately represent the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the conditions, knowledge, perceptions and attitude that are supposed to be measured.			/		
4. ADEQUATENESS OF ITEMS PER CATEGORY The items represent the coverage of the research adequately. The number of questions per area category is representative enough of all the questions needed for the research.			/		
5. ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument as a whole fulfills the objectives for which it was constructed.			/		
6. OBJECTIVITY Each item questions require only one specific answer or measures only one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire suggest bias on the part of the researcher.			/		
7. SCALE AND EVALUATION RATINGS SYSTEM The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.			/		

DR. CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, Ph.D.
 Signature Above Printed Name

July 12, 2018

ROBERTO MAGBOJOS Ph. D.

Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Dear Sir,

The undersigned criminologist student wish to ask your assistance and expertise on our approved thesis entitled: **“CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY”**.

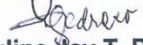
It would also be better help for the researchers if you can write your comments, suggestions and recommendation that will help improve the above mentioned questionnaire. We believe that your valuable observation and experiences will help along the way in the improvement of knowledge in the academe.

Your effort in improving the research instrument will surely help the researchers come up with a thorough study.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully Yours,


Marissa F. Labra


Pauline Joy T. Pedroso


Marjorie Daye C. Deloso

Approved by:


IVY Q. MALIBIRAN, MSCrim.

Thesis Adviser


ROBERTO MAGBOJOS Ph. D.

Validator



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

[] Main [] Branch _____


QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET

Title of Research: Contributory factors on the involvement of women to prostitution Davao City
 Proponents : Marjida F. Zabala, Paulina Joy T. Pedrosa, Marjorie Joyce C. Delina

To the Evaluator: Please check the appropriate box for your ratings.

Point Equivalent: 5 – Excellent 2 – Fair
 4 – Very Good 1 – Poor
 3 – Good

	5	4	3	2	1
1. CLARITY OF DIRECTION AND ITEMS The vocabulary level, language structure and conceptual level of the questions suit the level of respondents. The test directions and items are written in clear and understandable manner.		/			
2. PRESENTATION/ORGANIZATION OF ITEMS The items are presented and organized in logical manner.		/			
3. SUITABILITY OF ITEMS The items appropriately represent the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the conditions, knowledge, perceptions and attitude that are supposed to be measured.		/			
4. ADEQUATENESS OF ITEMS PER CATEGORY The items represent the coverage of the research adequately. The number of questions per area category is representative enough of all the questions needed for the research.		/			
5. ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument as a whole fulfills the objectives for which it was constructed.		/			
6. OBJECTIVITY Each item questions require only one specific answer or measures only one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire suggest bias on the part of the researcher.		/			
7. SCALE AND EVALUATION RATINGS SYSTEM The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.		/			


ROBERTO MAGBUROS, Ph.D.
 Signature Above Printed Name

July 12, 2018

STELLA KAREN M. BRANZUELA, Ph. D.
Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Dear Ma'am,

The undersigned criminologist student wish to ask your assistance and expertise on our approved thesis entitled: **"CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY"**.

It would also be better help for the researchers if you can write your comments, suggestions and recommendation that will help improve the above mentioned questionnaire. We believe that your valuable observation and experiences will help along the way in the improvement of knowledge in the academe.

Your effort in improving the research instrument will surely help the researchers come up with a thorough study.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully Yours,


Marissa F. Labra


Pauline Joy T. Pedroso


Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

Approved by:


IVY Q. MALIBIRAN, MSCrim.
Thesis Adviser

STELLA KAREN M. BRANZUELA, Ph. D.
Validator

APPENDIX M

Sample Questionnaire/Secondary Data

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS. Please check the items that correspond to your answer.

NAME: (Optional) _____

Age: 15-18 19-25 25-30 30 above

Civil Status:

Single -
Married -
Divorced -
Widowed -

Educational Attainment:

Elementary Undergrad -
Elementary Graduate -
High School Undergrad -
High School Graduate -
College Undergrad -
College Graduate -

Numerical
Equivalent

5

4

3

2

1

Verbal Description

Strongly Agree

Agree

Moderately Agree

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

FAMILY	5	4	3	2	1
In involvement to prostitution.....					
Parents divorce/separation					
Lack of affectionate and guidance					
Lack of Cordiality among Spouses in Sexual Relations					
Witnessing a bad relationship between my parents					
Violence treatment					

CULTURAL	5	4	3	2	1
In involvement to prostitution.....					
Publications in Mass Communications and Obscene Shows					
Early exposition on obscene and pornographic photos					
Propagating scenes of sexual intercourse					
Representation of sexual abuse as normal					
Exposure to sexually oriented shows					

ECONOMIC	5	4	3	2	1
In involvement to prostitution.....					
Thirst for Quick wealth					
Prostitution Pay bills and debt					
Prostitution Gives satisfaction in personal needs					
Prostitution Easiest way to earn money					
Provide future savings					

SOCIAL					
In involvement to prostitution.....	5	4	3	2	1
Influenced by peer exposure					
Prostitution Influence of relatives					
Prostitute is one source of peer interaction					
Prostitution is source of feeling in belongingness					
Unsatisfied sexual relationship with the partner/husband					

PSYCHOLOGICAL					
In involvement to prostitution.....	5	4	3	2	1
Victimized of rape					
Victimized of Early Child labour					
Prostitution satisfy the drugs neediness					
Prostitution satisfy sexual addiction					
Prostitution relieved Stress and anxiety					

APPENDIX N
Certification-Statistician



College of Arts and Science Education
2nd Floor DPT Building
Matina Campus, Davao City
Telefax: (082)300-5456 Local 134

August 14, 2018

RONNIE O. ALEJAN MSAM
College of Arts and Science Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Dear Sir,

The undersigned Criminology Students are presently conducting a research entitled: **"THE CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY"**. The purpose of the study is to know the contributory factors of women in their involvement to prostitution specifically in Davao City.

In this regard, we humbly request you to be our statistician. We believe that your expertise and qualifications will be beneficial towards the successful completion of our thesis.

Thank you very much,

Sincerely yours,

Marissa F. Labra

Pauline Joy T. Pedroso

Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso

Approved by:

RONNIE O. ALEJAN MSAM
Statistician

Certification

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis manuscript entitled: **"THE CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION IN DAVAO CITY"**. Prepared by **MARISSA F. LABRA, PAULINEJ JOY T. PEDROSO, and MARJORIE JAYE C. DELOSO** has been checked and edited by the undersigned according to the format and standards prescribed by the UM Research and Publication Center.


RONNIE O. ALJAN
Statistician

CURRICULUM VITAE



Marissa F. Labra
NHA Bangkal blk 6, lot 7, Rose St. Davao City
marzyyu@gmail.com
+639954849029

Personal Information

Age : 21
Date of Birth : September 6, 1997
Place of Birth : Davao City
Civil Status : Single
Gender : Female
Height : 5'4
Weight : 65 kls
Mother : Marilou F. Labra
Father : Epifanio A. Labra
Religion : Roman Catholic
Nationality : Filipino

Educational Background

Undergraduate : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
June 2014 - Present
School : University of Mindanao
Address : Matina, Davao City
Secondary : Gov. Vicente Duterte National High School
March 2013-2014
Address : NHA Bangkal, Davao City
Elementary : Matina Central Elementary School
March 2009-2010





Pauline Joy T. Pedroso
NHA Buhangin Del Pilar St. Davao City
Paulinejoy_pedroso@yahoo.com
+639187671703

Personal Information

Age : 21
Date of Birth : September 20, 1996
Place of Birth : Davao City
Civil Status : Single
Gender : Female
Height : 5.1
Weight : 42 kls
Mother : Myrna T. Pedroso
Father : Cerillino A. Pedroso
Religion : Roman Catholic
Nationality : Filipino

Educational Background

Undergraduate : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
June 2015 - Present
School : University of Mindanao
Address : Matina Davao City
Secondary : Saint Agustin High School
March 2012-2013
Address : San Agustin, Surigao Del Sur
Elementary : Salvation Elem. School
March 2007-2008





Marjorie Jaye C. Deloso
Mercury St. Crossing Bayabas, Toril, Davao City
Marjoriejayedeloso@yahoo.com
+639955675300

Personal Information

Age : 21
Date of Birth : August 26, 1997
Place of Birth : Davao City
Civil Status : Single
Gender : Female
Height : 5'5
Weight : 68 kls
Mother : Marybeth C. Deloso
Father : Joseph Victor G. Deloso
Religion : Roman Catholic
Nationality : Filipino

Educational Background

Undergraduate : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
June 2014 - Present
School : University of Mindanao
Address : Matina Davao City
Secondary : Crossing Bayabas National High School
March 2013-2014
Address : Crossing Bayabas Toril, Davao City
Elementary : Piedad Central Elementary School
March 2009-2010
Address : Crossing Bayabas Toril, Davao City