

**CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS PERCEIVED
BY DAVAO CITY RESIDENTS**



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

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

By:

**APRIL MAE G. ALAG
KIRBY VON A. JAYAGAN
ROBERT JASON R. ABERTE**

MARCH 2017

ABSTRACT

Contributory factors of human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents. The main purpose of this study is to identify the level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City using descriptive method. Human trafficking is a hidden crime, and the first step to combating it is to identify victims so they can be rescued and help bring their perpetrators to justice. This study is a big help to know the level of perception of residents of Davao City about human trafficking. This study is anchored on the theory of social inequality by Rivello and Weaver (2012) stems from an ever-present set of beliefs created by the politics elites in order to maintain their own power and control over and powerless . As such, social inequality greatly impacts economic, social, local and political domains and the relationships of those domains at the individual, local and global levels. The respondents of this study are the residents of Davao City. Descriptive method by the use of questionnaire was used to obtain significant data. It was concluded that there is no significant relationship on the level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed according to their profile. The researchers recommend that the government of Davao City, lawmakers and NGOs to be vigilant and be serious in preventing the inflations of case towards human trafficking. Make new laws that would really help and educated those people who did not aware of this modus.

R.J.R.A
K.V.A.J
A.M.G.A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researchers, highly grateful to Almighty God, the Creator, the Guardian, the compassionate and the Almighty Merciful, whom we owe our very existence. The success of this thesis is attributed to the extensive support and assistance from their adviser Dr. Stella Karen Branzuela. We would like to express our grateful gratitude and sincere appreciation to him for his guidance, valuable advice, supervision, encouragement and kindness to us throughout this study. With a great pleasure we would like to acknowledge the support, assistances and contribution made by individuals specifically the Barangay Captain from Hon .Bendor A. Calamba(Talomo) ,Hon . Angela A. Librado (Matina Crossing), Hon . Nestor A. Cirunay (MatinaAplaya), Hon . Carmelo A. Arana(MatinaPangi), Hon . Rolando T. Trajera (Bucana), Hon . Olivia B. Cal(Maa), Hon . Romeo T. Pantonial (Bangkerohan), Hon . Roland C. Ebdalin(J.p Laurel 13-B), Hon . Rebecca A. Piong (Rizal Extension) and Hon .Juanito E. Flores Jr. (Sasa) by approving our letter

Last but not the least, To our family and Friends who have been an inspiration and have provided constant support in everything we choose to do and guidance throughout and also prayed for us ,gave encouragement and support especially at times when things were going tough. Who believed in our ability and supported us to finish this study. Thank you.

DEDICATION

*This dissertation is dedicated to the name above all name Jesus Christ our
Creator and our Master,*

*To our great parents and family, who never stop giving of themselves in
countless ways.*

*Our beloved brothers and sisters; To all Professors of University of
Mindanao College of Criminal Justice Education who impart their
knowledge and words of wisdom to us.*

Let your hope make you glad.

Be patient in time of trouble & never stop praying

Romans 12:12

ROBERT, KIRBY AND APRIL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	PAGE
Acceptance Sheet	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Dedication	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figure	ix
Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION	
Background of the Study	1
Statement of the Problem	2
Review of Related Literature	3
Theoretical / Conceptual framework	9
Significance of the Study	11
Definition of the Terms	12
Chapter 2	
Research Design	13
Research Subject	13
Research Instrument	14
Data Gathering Procedure	15
Statistical Treatment	16
3 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS	
4 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
Summary	31
Conclusion	32
Recommendation	33
REFERENCES	35

List of Tables

Tables	Title	Page
1	Frequency Distribution of Respondents when Analysed according to Profile	18
2	Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Political Negligence	20
3	Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Social Violence	22
4	Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Economic Instability	24
5	Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residentswhen analyzed by Age.	27
6	Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residentswhen analyzed by Gender.	28
7	Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residentswhen analyzed by Gender.	30

List of Figure

Figure		Page
1	Conceptual Framework	10

Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

Human trafficking is a human phenomenon that has been and continues to be practiced for centuries now (Ali et al, 2011). Like the global economic crisis, human trafficking is a global crisis that is inextricably linked to the current move of globalization in the sex industries involving women and children (Hoque, 2010).

While there is clearly support to eradicate trafficking in persons, the challenges are immense. While the majority of United Nations Member States have ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, lack of action to implement it remains a problem. Many trafficking victims still go through the tribulation with-out anyone identifying them. Confusion between trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants prevents victims from receiving protection and support as their fundamental right. The conviction rate of traffickers remains very low and punishments do not reflect the seriousness of the crime. Human trafficking remains a crime with low risks and high profits and it violates the basic human rights of victims (Pahad, 2011).

Moreover, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), ILO has estimated that the minimum number of persons in forced labor, including sexual exploitation, as a result of trafficking at any given time is 2.5 million. Of

these, 1.4 million are in Asia and the Pacific including the Philippines, 270,000 in industrialized countries, 250,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 230,000 in the Middle East and Northern Africa, 200,000 in countries with economies in transition and 130,000 in sub-Saharan countries (Braid, 2014).

It was in this context that researchers deemed necessary to conduct a research on the level of awareness on contributory factors in human trafficking in selected residences of Davao City. The aim of this study is to identify and determine the contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residents in which findings can be beneficial to various stakeholders such as lawmakers, women's groups, community residents and future researchers.

Statement of the Problem

This study aims to know and determine the contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residents. Specifically, it aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of respondents in terms of;

- 1.1. Age;

- 1.2. Gender;

2. What are the contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived

by the Davao City residents in terms of:

- 2.1 Political Negligence ;

- 2.2 Social Violence; and

- 2.3 Economic Instability

3. Is there a significant difference on the contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residents when analyzed according to profile.

Hypothesis

Ho: The null hypothesis where the level of significance is 0.05 which states that there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed according to profile.

Review of Related Literature

Presented in this section deals with the review of existing literature and studies which provide the researchers background of information on the theories, principles and empirical data related to the variables in this study.

Human trafficking involves the movement of victims, usually women and children, across borders legally or illegally. These victims may be either documented or without documentation as they head into an unknown destination, and in most cases the person being transported is unaware of the consequences thereof. And sometimes victims may be oblivious of unintended consequences such as arrests and deportation while in transit to the new destination. Many of the forms of human trafficking involve the movement of people from one place to another often unknown to the victim. In many cases, this involves victims being lured by better opportunities in the form of jobs elsewhere (Hoque, 2010).

The United Nation defined human trafficking as the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, of fraud of deception of

the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having a control over another person for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation shall include at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth (above) shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth (above) have been used

Human trafficking generally is organized around five participants. First, it involves migrant victims who are trafficked and transported. Second, involves those who recruit victims for transport, and in most cases take charge of finances by paying for all transportation costs. Third, are buyers who claim ownership of possession of the victim. In most cases buyers do not have any pre-existing relationships with the victim; hence the buyer may use force and coercion to maintain compliance of the victim into submission. Fourth, are the enablers, those who work behind the scenes either knowingly or unknowingly by assisting in facilitating the movement of victims from one place to another. Finally, NGOs who play a significant role in rehabilitating victims (if they are ever recovered) from human trafficking menace (Pennington ,2012).

According to Sanders (2016), U.S. Branch of Health and Human Services, human trafficking is perceived as "a cutting edge type of servitude" and "is tied with the unlawful arms industry as the second biggest criminal industry on the planet today." Human trafficking regularly takes one of two structures – work or sex was trafficking. Work trafficking might incorporate

constrained work or obligation subjugation, where a casualty constantly attempts to pay off a vague and apparently unending obligation. Sex trafficking incorporates constraining casualties to perform sexual acts, exhibitions, or prostitution, or subjecting them to sexual mishandle or torment. Casualties might be liable to obtuse conditions and might be reluctant to look for help because of dialect obstructions, migration status, or trepidation of the trafficker.

Atrafficking in women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation has become a \$16-billion-a-year business in Latin America. Some estimates have suggested that this figure represents almost half of what is generated worldwide as trafficking profits. The United States State Department estimates that tens of thousands of Latin American women and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation each year. And although it tends to be underreported, trafficking for forced labor is generally perceived to be a major and growing problem, as workers are being exploited for slave labor within the region and, increasingly, are also ending up in situations of forced labor after migrating to European countries and the United States (Belser, 2015).

According to Dunhil (2010) lack of effective anti-trafficking legislation is one of the important factors because a good system should be provided by government to overcome this human trafficking to be happened. Besides that, a lack of effective enforcement by the authority gives us a major problems and this will not give a full stop to this problems. Government and the society should be united to solve this sophistic issue.

In Mindanao, one of the spots where ladies and children's are most powerless is in the evacuation centers where their lives are experiencing

significant change. They are not in control of their lives, or their surroundings, as they attempt to make living in the little space permitted or just basically sit tight for the dole outs of help offices in their muggy and cramped tents. For the majority of them, life is lessened to an unending stream of vulnerability.. The study was directed in clearing focuses in Cotabato, Maguindanao and Lanao Del Norte. Government assesses that the ladies trafficked came to around 400,000 and the quantity of kids trafficked from 60,000 to as much 100,000 (Parkinson,Mindanao times (2010).

In Davao City, members of the Inter-Agency Council against Human Trafficking (IACAT) in Davao locale has raised caution over the affirmed increment of the quantity of human trafficking cases in the zone that have additionally defrauded minors. In a press conference at the KapehansaDabaw in SM City, Department of Social Welfare and Development in Davao locale (DSWD-11) provincial chief Pricilla Razon said that from January to November 2014, IACAT could record 98 instances of human trafficking, a sizable bounce from the 13 organization recorded at the year of 2013. Of the aggregate cases on the year 2014, 81 of the casualties are females while 17 are guys. A large portion of the human trafficking cases recorded for this present year included constrained work among youthful kids, sexual misuse, and the digital smut case. The vast majority of these cases were accounted for in Davao City while others were recorded in the regions of Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur and Compostela Valley (Lopez, 2014).

Human trafficking is the third biggest and quickest developing criminal action on the planet and is currently disturbing in the Philippines, particularly in Cebu City (Booc, 2011)., as indicated by Cebu City Councilor Lea Japson,

the vice chairperson of the Cebu City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking, she said that introductions in regards to human trafficking mindfulness are as of now done in each barangay. Officials plan to incorporate night amusement spots and people in public utility vehicle administrators in the introduction. Information from the International Justice Mission (IJM) demonstrates that there are 52 sex trafficking victims recovered by law authorization offices in Metro Cebu territory on 2010 while there were 89 on 2009. There were 41 associates captured for infringement with Republic Act 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 in the year 2009, and there were 19 captured made in the 2010.

The Philippines has ventured up its crackdown on human trafficking however needs to expand endeavors to consider government authorities criminally responsible for trafficking-related offenses, the US State Department said. In its 2015 trafficking in persons (TIP) report, the State Department for the fifth straight year put the Philippines in its rank 2 status of nations that don't completely consent to least models for the disposal of human trafficking yet are trying huge endeavors to do as such. It said officials showed expanded law requirement endeavors, sentencing 53 sex traffickers – an expansion from 31 the past reporting year (Katigbak, 2015)

In the Philippines, particularly in Baguio City, Sex workers in the nation are achieving a large portion of a million checks, a non-government association said. Baguio-based rights advocate and an individual from the Philippine Sex Workers Collective said that as the quantity of sex workers develops so does the quantity of instances of misuse and viciousness against them. The motivation behind why so much abuse happens is that they are not

perceived by law and the legislature. A NGO called "Women Hookers Organizing for Their Rights and Empowerment (WHORE) is treading the prickly way toward government acknowledgment of this history-old employment called prostitution. For whatever length of time that destitution arrives, you anticipate that more individuals will take part in prostitution. There are around 500,000 sex workers in the nation, 3,000 of whom are in Baguio City, one of the nation's top traveler draws. Among others, Filipino sex workers face wellbeing issues, made worse by fear of being denied access to health services. In the most compelling cases, we know about sex laborers griping of assault to officials, however once in a while quit fooling around results on the ground that they are not accepted to have been assaulted on the grounds that they are whores. (Dumlao, 2013).

A government's national immigration policy can inadvertently impact trafficking routes. Weak border controls and untrained immigration officials make it possible for victims of trafficking to be transported both through transit countries and to destination countries without detection. On the other hand, strict border controls and entry requirements limit the possibility of legal migration. In such situations, women seek out agencies that will aid them to travel, and the agencies themselves are often fronts for traffickers.

The literature and studies presented above provided present overviews on the global, national and local human trafficking situations. Lastly, the related literature also provided basis for the interpretation of the results and designing of enhancement.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study is anchored on the Conflict Theory, which expresses that society is held together by force, power, and pressure and it is a battle for among contending social gatherings. That the essential cause of social issues is the abuse and mistreatment of a few gatherings by others. Moreover, in the Inter-actionist point of view, it saw people as essential driver of social issues in the way they characterize themselves and their social circumstances (Coleman, 1998).

The Social Contract Theory of Thomas Hobbes is also considered on what is the reason why laws such as Anti-trafficking in Person or also known as republic act no. 9208 have been introduced to protect and secure the people. According to him, peoples are in unending state of war with one another because of their need for power so that they can “live well”. he stated that, human beings should have to find a way to escaped from their inadequate lives, so they they’ve decided to made a social contract to create policies that is securing them.

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study. The main variable is the profile of the respondents which consists of age and gender. On the other hand the moderating variable is the Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents with the following indicators. Political Negligence, Social Violence, and Economic Instability.

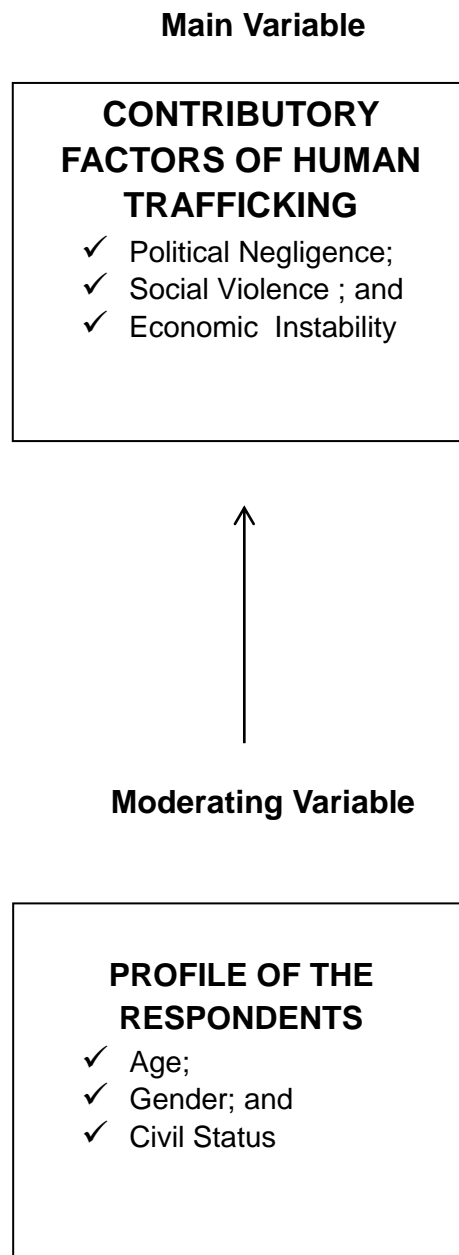


Figure 1.The Conceptual Framework of the Study

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study will provide indispensable assistance to the different section of the society, namely:

The Philippine National Police. The result of this study will help the PNP to create an appropriate strategy on how to inform the community about the Human Trafficking Law an expand of Anti-Trafficking in Person Act or also known as Republic Act No. 9208/ Republic Act No. 10364 for them to be aware. In addition, the awareness of the community will help the PNP in combating human trafficking in our country.

Lawmakers. They may benefit from this study by using it as basis to enact laws that will protect women and children, who are most prone to human trafficking. They may also amend existing laws on human trafficking particularly the penalties or punishments for people involved in human trafficking.

GABRIELA and other Women's Group. They may utilize this study to formulate or enact laws that will protect their fellow women from exploitation and particularly on human trafficking.

University of Mindanao. Whatever the result of this study it can be used by the university to inform the students how important to be aware on Human Trafficking Law an expand of Anti-Trafficking in Person Act or also known as Republic Act No. 9208/ Republic Act No. 10364 for them to help the country in combating the Human Trafficking and help to inform the residents of Davao City with regards to the said Law.

Residents of Davao City. This study will be the basis of the residents to know their level of awareness about the Human Trafficking Law an expand

of Anti-Trafficking in Person Act or also known as Republic Act No. 9208/ Republic Act No. 10364 and make some action for them to be fully aware about this law. Likewise, this study will also tell what kind of trafficking they are not aware.

Future Researchers.This will also serve as a reference for future engagement.

Definition of Terms

For clarity and understanding of the terms used in the study, the following terms are defined conceptually and operationally.

Human Trafficking.Refers to the recruitment and or the transportation of persons by others using violence or the threat of violence, abuse of authority or domination position, deception or other forms of coercion, for the purpose of exploiting them sexually or economically for the profit or advantage of others, such as recruiters, traffickers, intermediaries, employers, customers or crime syndicates.

Contributory Factors.Refers to the factors being used in this study that being partly responsible in the result how the Davao City perceives the human trafficking issue.

Chapter 2

METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology used in conducting the study, specifically, the research design, research subjects, research instruments, data gathering procedures, and the 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 researcher based their analysis and interpretation.

Descriptive research is decisive in nature, instead of exploratory. This implies that descriptive exploration accumulates quantifiable data that can be utilized for statistical inference on your intended interest group through information investigation. As an outcome this kind of examination takes the form of closed-ended inquiries, which restrains its capacity to give exceptional bits of knowledge. However, utilized appropriately it can offer an association better some assistance with defining and measure the centrality of something around a gathering of respondents and the population they represent (FluidSurveyTeam, 2014).

Research Subject

The study focused on the profile of the respondents and contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residents. The researchers will select fifty (300) randomly selected residents from the communities in Davao city. These residents will give pertinent information

about their profile and what are the level of knowledge on the human trafficking they perceived other data needed to complete the study. The table below presents the number of respondent as well as selected 10 Barangay surveyed under Davao City residents. Random sampling is a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a larger set of population. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process, and each subset of individuals has the same probability of being chosen for the sample as any other subset of individuals.

Names of Barangay	No. of respondents
Brgy. Talomo	30
Brgy. Matina Crossing	30
Brgy. Matina Aplaya	30
Brgy. Matina Pangi	30
Brgy. Ma-a	30
Brgy. Bangkerohan	30
Brgy. Bucana 76-A	30
Brgy. Boulevard 37-D	30
Brgy. J.P Laurel 13-B	30
Brgy. Sasa	30
Total	300

Research Instrument

The researcher was use self-constructed questionnaires on profile and their perception on the contributory factors on human trafficking in Davao City. The questionnaire was be validated by Professor Joner C. Villauz,PhD, Professor Leo Carlo Rondina,MSCrim, and Professor Jeffrey Angalan,PhD. from the College of Criminal Justice Education.

Scaling of the variable for the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residentsis as follows:

Range of means	Verbal Meaning	Descriptive Interpretation
4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	this means that the awareness of residents in barangay's on Davao city is always evident
3.40-4.19	Agree	this means that the awareness of residents in barangay's on Davao city is often evident
2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	this means that the awareness of residents in barangay's on Davao city is sometimes evident
1.50-2.59	Disagree	this means that the awareness of residents in barangay's on Davao city is seldom evident
1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	this means that the awareness of residents in barangay's on Davao city is never evident

Data Gathering Procedure

The following steps were undertaken in gathering the pertinent data for the study:

1. Permission to conduct study. A letter of permission to conduct study was obtained from the College of Criminal Justice Education duly signed by the Research Coordinator and approved by the Dean of College.

2. Administration of Questionnaire. With the approval, the questionnaires were distributed to the residents in Davao City as respondents of the study.

3. Collation of Data. The questionnaires were retrieved from the respondents and the data were encoded. A printed copy was presented to the statistician for analysis.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The following statistical tools were used in this study for the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Frequency and Percentage. This tool was used to analyze the profile of the respondents.

Mean. This statistical tool was used to compute and determine the level of knowledge on the human trafficking.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) . This tool was used to analyze the data on significant difference among the profile and Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residences when analyzed according to profile

Chapter 3

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents mainly the data gathered and the discussion on the analysis of the data gathered. The topics are discussed in sequence as follows: Demographic Profile of the Respondents: Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents in terms of Political Negligence, Social Violence, Economic Instability and Significance of Difference in the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents when grouped by Age and Gender.

Profile of Respondents

Shown in Table 1 is the demographic profile of the respondents with the total population of 300 or 100 percent. In terms of Age, there are 107 respondents equivalent to 35.67 percent aging from 18-30 years old; 80 respondents equivalent to 26.67 percent aging from 31-40 years old; 67 respondents equivalent to 22.33 percent aging 41-50 years old; 34 respondents equivalent to 11.33 percent aging from 51-60 years old; and 12 respondent equivalent to 4 percent aging from 61 years old and above. Furthermore, in terms of Gender, there are 174 female respondents equivalent to 58 percent and 126 male's respondent's equivalent to 42 percent.

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Respondents when Analyzed according to Profile

Age		N	Percentage Equivalent
	18-30 years old	107	35.67%
	31-40 years old	80	26.67%
	41-50 years old	67	22.33%
	51-60 years old	34	11.33%
	61 years old and above	12	4%
	Overall	300	100%
Gender			
	Male	126	42%
	Female	174	58%
	Overall	300	100%

Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Political Negligence

The succeeding tables and discussions are pertaining the three indicators under the contributory factors in human trafficking.

Presented in Table 2 is the overall mean under this indicator which is 3.81 equivalent to *Agreedescriptive* level. This means that the level of contributory factor in human trafficking is often manifested.

Moreover, in the area *lack of political news related to viable intervention on how to stop human trafficking*, the respondents agreed with the mean value of 4.08 with the standard deviation of 0.61 or *Agreedescriptive* level. In *lack of political will to stop human trafficking particularly in pursuing those involved*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.89 with the standard deviation of 0.66 or *Agreedescriptive* level, while in *lack of implementation programs and information dissemination to stop human trafficking*, they agreed with the mean value of 3.85 with the standard deviation of 0.75 or *Agreedescriptive* level.

In the area of *some countries address the problem of human trafficking as a violation of human rights*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.62 with the standard deviation of 0.76 or *Agreedescriptive* level. Lastly, *ineffective and outdated laws that led to the failure in prosecuting suspected syndicates involved in human trafficking*, the respondents agreed with the mean value of 3.61 with the standard deviation of 0.80 or *Agreedescriptive* level.

Table 2**Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Political Negligence**

Item Political Negligence	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
Lack of political news related to viable intervention on how to stop human trafficking	4.08	Agree
Lack of political will to stop human trafficking particularly in pursuing those involved	3.89	Agree
Lack of implementation programs and information dissemination to stop human trafficking	3.85	Agree
Some countries address the problem of human trafficking as a violation of human rights	3.62	Agree
Ineffective and outdated laws that led to the failure in prosecuting suspected syndicates involved in human trafficking	3.61	Agree
Overall	3.81	Agree

indicates that the respondents have not shown a *Agree to the* degree of contributory factor in terms of political negligence.

According to Wainainam (2016), leaders have come to a point that they are no longer concerned with us as the people who elect them into their positions. They have turned leadership positions as their own. They have neglected their duties of bringing developments in the country and taking their positions to enrich themselves and their families. Today our politicians are competing who will clinch the seat among themselves. It is no longer my ideologies and philosophies against yours.

Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Social Violence

The overall mean rating under this indicator is 3.75 equivalent to *Agree* descriptive level. This means that the level of contributory factor in human trafficking is often manifested. Results are presented Table 2

Moreover, in the area *women victimized by illegal recruiters ended up in the hands of human traffickers and forced to engage in prostitution*, the respondents agreed with the mean value of 3.88 with the standard deviation of 0.72 or *Agree* descriptive level. In *some victims of human trafficking were caused by peer pressure*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.78 with the standard deviation of 0.80 or *Agree* descriptive level, while in the area of *inequality in the society triggers some victims to be vulnerable to human trafficking*, respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.75 with the standard deviation of 0.78 or *Agree* descriptive level.

Table 3
Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Social Violence

Item Social Violence	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
Women victimized by illegal recruiters ended up in the hands of human traffickers and forced to engage in prostitution,	3.88	Agree
Some victims of human trafficking were caused by peer pressure	3.78	Agree
Inequality in the society triggers some victims to be vulnerable to human trafficking	3.75	Agree
Some victims of human trafficking were caused by lack of education	3.70	Agree
Human traffickers uses social media for their illegal activities	3.63	Agree
Overall	3.75	Agree

Furthermore, in the area of *some victims of human trafficking were caused by lack of education*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.70 with the standard deviation of 0.80 or *Agree* descriptive level. Lastly, *human trafficker's uses social media for their illegal activities*, the respondents agreed with the mean value of 3.63, with the standard deviation

of 0.79 or *Agree* descriptive level. This indicates that the respondents have not shown an *Agreed* of contributory factor in terms of social violence.

These results correspond to the study of Maayta (2010), he states that social violence is an abusive behaviour that is based on the denial of others, and is practiced through physical and verbal abuse, assault, and transgression against the law, in order to achieve illegal personal benefits. As for legal reasons, they revolve around the lack of legal awareness among the majority of people, and their ignorance of the law as the only method of acquiring rights.

Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Economic Instability

The overall mean rating under this indicator is 3.89 equivalent to *Agree* descriptive level. This means that the level of contributory factor in human trafficking is highly manifested. Results are presented in Table 4

In the area of *due to poverty some women accept jobs offered to them and some ended up in prostitution*, the respondents agreed with the mean value of 4.03 with the standard deviation of 0.65 or *Agreed* descriptive level; While in the area *lack of employment opportunities makes the victims vulnerable to human trafficking*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.91 with the

Table 4
Level of Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking in terms of Economic Instability

Item Economic Instability	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
Due to poverty some women accept jobs offered to them and some ended up in prostitution	4.03	Agree
Lack of employment opportunities makes the victims vulnerable to human trafficking	3.91	Agree
In poverty triggers women to accept jobs from human traffickers and ended up in prostitution	3.89	Agree
Victims are forced to accept jobs offered by human traffickers because of high salary	3.82	Agree
Lack of support from the government forced some women to find alternative ways to feed their family that sometimes ended into prostitution,	3.79	Agree
Overall	3.89	Agree

standard deviation of 0.81 or *Agree*; while in *poverty triggers women to accept jobs from human traffickers and ended up in prostitution*, respondents have

agreed with the mean value of 3.89 with the standard deviation of 0.76 or *Agree*.

Furthermore, in the area of *victims are forced to accept jobs offered by human traffickers because of high salary*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.82 with the standard deviation of 0.88 or *Agree* descriptive level; and lastly, in the area of *lack of support from the government forced some women to find alternative ways to feed their family that sometimes ended into prostitution*, the respondents have agreed with the mean value of 3.79 with the standard deviation of 0.78 or *Agree* descriptive level. This indicates that the respondents have not shown a *Agree* of degree in contributory factor in terms of economic instability.

This means that the economic instability affects the people's capability to buy their basic needs, human traffickers prey on people who are poor, isolated and weak. Issues such as disempowerment, social exclusion and economic vulnerability are the result of policies and practices that marginalize entire groups of people and make them particularly vulnerable to being trafficked. Natural disasters, conflict and political turmoil weaken already tenuous social protection measures. Individuals are vulnerable to being trafficked not only because of conditions in their countries of origin, however. The allure of opportunity, the relentless demand for inexpensive goods and services and the expectation of reliable income drive people into potentially dangerous situations where they are at risk of being exploited (Bales, 2010).

Summary on the Level of Contributory Factors on Human Trafficking as Perceive in Davao City Residents

The data shown in Table 5 is the summary on the level of contributory factors on human trafficking as perceive in Davao city residents, with an overall mean value of 3.82 equivalent of *Agree* descriptive level. This means that the level of contributory factors on human trafficking as perceive by Davao City residents is highly manifested. In terms of political negligence with the mean of 3.81 with an *Agree* descriptive level; in social violence with the mean of 3.75 with an *Agree* descriptive level and lastly with economic instability with the mean of 3.89 with an *Agree* descriptive level. The rating can be construed that among the five indicators, economic instability has the highest mean while the social violence and political negligence have the lowest mean. The reason is that the residents of Davao City do not have enough knowledge about their rights while showing a very high degree of economic instability. As further emphasis by Kelly (2014), Violence in society can range from a simple assault to homicide. Despite the declination of homicides, there was actually an increase in violent victimizations (rape, sexual assault, robbery, simple and aggravated assault) for those 12 years and older from 2011-2012.

Table 5**Summary on the Level on Contributory Factors on Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents**

Indicators	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
Economic Instability	3.89	Agree
Political Negligence	3.81	Agree
Social Violence	3.75	Agree
Overall	3.82	Agree

Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents when analyzed by Age

Presented in Table 6 is the result of the significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by age. The overall results when analyzed by age is 0.153 or accept the null hypothesis where the level of significance is 0.05 which means that there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by age. In terms of political negligence, respondents within the age bracket of 18-30 years old, 31-40 years old, 41-50 years old, 51-60 years old and 61 years old and above disclosed a p-value of 0.097 and the decision on hypothesis is accept or there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed according to age.

In terms of social violence, respondents within the age bracket of 18-30 years old, 31-40 years old, 41-50 years old, 51-60 years old and 61 years old and above disclosed a p-value of 0.224 and the decision on hypothesis is accept or there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed according to age. While in terms of economic instability, respondents within the age bracket of 18-30 years old, 31-40 years old, 41-50 years old, 51-60 years old and 61 years old and above disclosed a p-value of 0.309 and the decision on hypothesis is accept or there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed according to age.

Table 6

Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents when analyzed by Age

Indicators	Age					F-value	P-value	Decision on Ho
	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 yrs. old and above			
Political Negligence	3.83	3.75	3.92	3.71	3.67	1.98	0.097	Accept
Social Violence	3.78	3.65	3.83	3.78	3.65	1.37	0.224	Accept
Economic Instability	3.96	3.79	3.93	3.83	3.87	1.21	0.31	Accept
Overall	3.86	3.73	3.89	3.77	3.73	1.69	0.153	Accept

According to ILO (2011), there is no single profile for trafficking victims; trafficking occurs to adults and minors in rural, suburban, or urban communities across the country. Victims of human trafficking have diverse socio-economic backgrounds, varied levels of education, and may be documented or undocumented. Traffickers target victims using tailored methods of recruitment and control they find to be effective in compelling that individual into forced labor or commercial sex.

Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents when analyzed by Gender

Presented in Table 7 is the test on significant of the difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by gender and the result revealed that no significant difference existed with the overall p-value of 0.972 which is greater than 0.05 level of significance. The result is not significant and the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by gender, indicating that the difference is not statistically significant between male and female respondents.

In terms of political negligence, male and female respondents disclosed a p-value of 0.563 and the decision of hypothesis is accept or there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by gender.

Table 7**Significant Difference on the Contributory Factors in Human Trafficking as Perceived by Davao City Residents when analyzed by Gender**

Indicators	Gender		t-value	p-value	Decision on Ho
	Male	Female			
Political Negligence	3.83	3.80	-0.58	0.563	Accept
Social Violence	3.71	3.78	1.26	0.208	Accept
Economic Instability	3.91	3.88	-0.60	0.548	Accept
Overall	3.82	3.82	0.03	0.972	Accept

Moreover, in terms of social violence male and female respondents disclosed a p-value of 0.208 and the decision of hypothesis is accept or there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by gender; and lastly, in terms of economic instability, male and female respondents disclosed a p-value of 0.548 and the decision of hypothesis is accept or there is no significant difference on contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when analyzed by gender. It indicates that the male and female respondents do not vary in how they perceived the contributory factors on human trafficking issues. This finding affirms the idea of Kloer (2011) that human trafficking doesn't discriminate on the basis of race, age, gender, or religion. Anyone can be a victim.

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation base on the data and information gathered which are relevant to the study.

Summary

The main concern of the study was to determine the level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents. Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of respondents in terms of;
 - a. Age;
 - b. Gender?
2. What are the contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residents in terms of:
 - 2.4 Political Negligence;
 - 2.5 Social Violence; and
 - 2.6 Economic Instability?
3. Is there a significant difference on the contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by the Davao City residents when analyzed according to profile?

The following are the significant findings revealed in the study summarized as follows:

1. The total respondent was 300 or 100%. In terms of age 107 or 35.67 percent ages from 18-30 years old; 80 or 26.67 percent ages from 31-40

years old; 67 or 22.33 percent ages from 41-50 years old ;34 or 11.33 percent aging from 51-60 years old ; and 12 or 4 percent aging from 61 years old and above. In terms of gender 174 female residents equivalent to 58 percent and 126male resident's equivalent to 42 percent. Majority of the respondents were 18-30 years old.

2. The level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents in terms of political negligence, social violence and economic instability posted an overall mean score of 3.82 which indicates that the residents of Davao City perceives the contributory factors on human trafficking had the high level of awareness in the issue.

3. There is no significant difference on the level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when grouped by age since the data revealed that the overall p-value was .153 which is lesser than 0.05 level of significance. There is no significance difference on the level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents when grouped by gender since the data revealed that the overall t-value is .03 with the p-value of .972 which is lesser than 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusions

In the light of the aforementioned findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. In terms of age the majority of the respondents were 18-30 years old; while in terms of gender the majority of the respondents are females.

2. The level of contributory factors in human trafficking as perceived by Davao City residents in relations to the respondents describe as highly aware which means that the residence is highly aware of the issue.

3. The weakest item of the Human Trafficking is that *ineffective and outdated laws that led to the failure in prosecuting suspected syndicates involved in human trafficking* with a description of high level of awareness which means that the victims are being coerced to be exploit by some illegal recruiter and because of the outdated laws that many suspect were not prosecuted by the police.

Recommendations

On thebases of the aforementioned findings of the study and conclusions, the following are some of the researcher's recommendations.

1. Philippine National Police should conduct an activity which focused on the dissemination of basic facts with the objective of creating awareness and vigilance of the people in the community about the Human Trafficking or also known as Republic Act No. 10364 for them to be aware.

2. Lawmakers should develop and implement programs aimed at reducing the demand for commercial sex act;increase their efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict labor traffickers who exploit victims within the country and widely implement the continuous trial mechanism pilot program to increase the speed of trafficking prosecution.

3. GABRIELA and other women's group should increase their efforts to identify labor trafficking victims, especially children subjected to forced labor; increase the availability of shelter and protection resources that address the

specific needs of trafficking victims and lastly, expand efforts to ensure victim-friendly criminal justice proceedings for victim witnesses, particularly child victims

4. The University of Mindanao should conduct a lecture forum which takes up the value of clarification to inform the students how important to be aware on Human Trafficking or also known Republic Act No. 10364 for them to help the country in combating the Human Trafficking and help to inform the residents of Davao City with regards to the said Law.

5. The residents of the Davao city should be vigilant enough and help the government and even the groups that have the same goal to stop the human trafficking for the safety of the women and children welfare.

6. Similar studies may be conducted in other areas that are not explored in this study.

References

- Braid, F. (2014). GAO International Labor Organization Males as victims of human trafficking. January 23, 2016.
- Booc, R. M. (2011). *Human trafficking in Cebu "alarming"*. January 23, 2016.
- Coleman, J.W. (2010). *Social Problems: A brief Introduction*. USA: Addison Wesley Longman
- Dennis Wainainam 26 September 2016 Political negligence. <http://denniswainainam.blogspot.com/2016/09/political-negligence.html>
- Eng. Maayta, al (2010). Societal Violence: Definitions, Manifestations, Reasons and Solutions. Retrieved from http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_12961-1442-2-30.pdf?140520152022
- Hoque, M. S. (2010). Female Child Trafficking from Bangladesh: A New Form of Slavery. In: Canadian Social Science Vol .6.1: 45-58.
- Lopez, A, (2014). *Human trafficking cases up in Davao region*. February 8, 2016.
- Mosqueda, M. (2005). *Philippines is 4th in trafficking of children*. January 23, 2016.
- Pahad, E.G. (2011). Opening address by E. G. Pahad, Minister in the Presidency, at the Interfaith Dialogue: What Religious Communities Can Do to Combat Human Trafficking, Cape Town, South Africa, 3-5 October 2007.
- Patrick Belser, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Estimating the Profits, working paper (Geneva, International Labour Office, 2015), p. 17.
- Parkinson, Mindanao times (2010). *Displaced Women and Trafficking*. Retrieved at Mindanao Times newspapers on pp.4 released January 26, 2016.
- Penington, Julia and others ed. (2012). The Cross National Market in Human Beings. In: Journal of Macromarketing 29.2: 119-134.

Ricalde Dumlao, A. (2013). *Philippines: Cagayan de Oro, Bukidnon Top Trafficking Cases*. February 8, 2016.

Sanders, J. (2016). *Law Enforcement Increases Awareness of Human Trafficking in Alabama*. <http://www.alabamaneews.net/2016/01/29/law-enforcement-increases-awareness-of-human-trafficking-in-alabama/> February 13, 2016.

Tejano Dunhill, I. (2015). *DSWD: Davao City source, destination of human trafficking*. January 23, 2016