FACTORS AFFECTING SECURITY IN DAVAO CITY

A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Criminology

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Abstract

The main objective of the study was to determine the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City. Utilizing descriptive survey research design, Mean, t-test and ANOVA. The researchers found that majority of the respondents were within the age bracket of 20 years old and below, male students, single Dabawenyos and 4th year students; the level of perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City was very high. Moreover, there was a significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by age and civil status while there was no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by gender and year level. The researcher recommend that the Local Government Authorities should devise or enact local legislation to resolve and address the rising crime rate in their locality brought by these lawless elements and subsequently identify the common cause of it. Likewise, the PNP should concentrate to improve the internal security practices within the City. Also, the Local Government Officials should assist the law enforces in the internal security practices by providing advance technology that would detect the terrorists or criminal before they can inflict harm to the society. On the other hand, the future researcher may conduct further study on improving knowledge with regards to the community of Davao City as to where they should concentrate to improve The Internal Security Practices.

Keywords: *Factors Affecting, Security and Davao City*

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

Peace and order is an essential ingredient in maintaining economic development, social order and political stability. A state of peace and order assists the growth of investments, generates more opportunities for employment and attracts more tourists. Foremost in the government's agenda is the promotion of peace and order. However, threats to peace and order continue due to undermanned police force as one reason. A police officer cannot be available to guard the entire premises on a constant basis and other calls and crimes may take precedence (Go, 2013).

Talmond (2005) mentioned that good security is essential not only because it provides reassurance to staff, investors and clients, but because there are legal and commercial responsibilities to take into account such as health and safety at work regulations place a legal responsibility on the place owner or occupier of premises to have a duty of care for the staff and visitors. Talbott & Chanda (2012) revealed that the reputational damage of a security breach is something that will concern all senior management; the loss of trust following a failure to protect staff, clients or even data may prove difficult to recover. Lost or destroyed assets may need to be replaced quickly and at great cost.

In the United Kingdom, the governments cannot remove all of the threats they may face, but they should possess a plan to protect their most valued assets and prepare their response to major disruptions. Security

planning must not evolve in an arbitrary or ad-hoc manner, nor develop solely from previous mistakes and errors. To be effective, the security plan must be built on information about almost every aspect of the city both now and into the future. It must be fully integrated with everyday operations, supply chains and routines. And it needs to be multi-layered; where each measure is reinforced by the next (Wilkinson, 2006).

In the Philippines, peace and order is exemplified in its continuous and active campaign against terrorism and criminality, including kidnapping, illegal drug trade and smuggling and street crimes among others. However, the problem needs to be addressed if peace and order should be attained, such as the regular upgrading of the skills and knowledge of police personnel for efficient and effective policing is limited. Likewise, police lack adequate provisions of basic police equipment such as firearms and ammunition, communications and investigation equipment, vehicles and police facilities (Aliwalas, 2013).

In Davao City, the Regional Director of the Philippine National Police, Region XI has already ordered Davao City Police Director to increase their troops' visibility. Foot patrols (and) the checkpoints are 24/7. One of the stations at any one time should be conducting a checkpoint in the three entries to the city including the fourth from Samal Island. The moves would be continuous and random but they would still observe police operational procedures, like police officers wearing their nameplates and officials supervising those with vehicles (Saligumba, 2013). This study was conducted in response to the declaration that Davao City is one of the safest cities in the world today, which can be attributed to the competent leadership of Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte. Thus, this study would firsthand sought assessment

from the Dabawenyos themselves about the real security status of Davao City.

Statement of the Problem

The study aimed to determine the factors affecting security in Davao City.

Specifically, it sought answer to the following queries:

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

    1.1 Age;

    1.2 Gender;

    1.3 Year level; and

    1.4 Civil status?

2. What is the level of factors affecting security in Davao City in terms of:

    2.1 School security;

    2.2 Home security;

    2.3 Community security; and

    2.4 Personal security?

3. Is there a significant difference on the level of factors affecting security in Davao City when they are grouped by age, sex, year level and civil status?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis was formulated and tested at the level of significance of 0.05, which states as follow:

H_{O1}: There is no significant difference on the level of factors affecting security in Davao City when they are grouped by age, gender, year level and civil status.

Review of Related Literature

Readings and other pertinent information are presented in this section. This is to establish a clear framework of the concepts and principles of the variables under study.

Protecting people and property, as well as ensuring a proper response to risks and challenges in sensitive areas, are major responsibilities for operators of public places. The extensive knowledge and integration expertise ensure professional planning in order to identify and meet the requirements to provide complete safety and security for a city and its infrastructure. Security is an essential resource on which the public depends. New technology understands precisely the operational needs of security operators and can translate these requirements into intelligent urban solutions (Eriksson and Giacomello, 2013).

Brown and Sommer (2011) stated that manufacturers and providers of security goods are constantly improving their solutions. It provides authorities with competitive, effective and efficient services. It is this expertise on which people can now rely to protect public areas and its people, to create value over the system's life cycle and to ensure that the city operates smoothly. The new technology is able to answer multiple challenges in urban security, offering a comprehensive portfolio of solutions and services for public areas. Siemens has the necessary technical knowledge and global presence to design and implement intelligent safety and security solutions tailored to fit individual requirements.

Similarly, Hor (2012) revealed that urbanization is both an opportunity and a challenge for nations around the world with two thirds of civilization

projected to live in cities by 2030. With incidents occurring and the pressure on city authorities mounting to cope with evolving security threats, cities of all sizes look to technology for help with safety and security solutions and services to protect a thriving and sustainable city. New technology help city leaders protect urban environments and services that are complex and increasingly in demand. The technologies and services to identify manage and recover from safety and security threats are crucial elements of city competitiveness and performance. A more efficient urban environment can foster economic growth, social cohesion and environmental consciousness.

Manufacturer of new technology relies on its profound market know-how of cities and the industries they depend on to compete effectively and help provide a stable, safe and dynamic urban environment. Our solutions deliver improved situational awareness and response efficiency in and around critical city buildings and infrastructure and problem areas. This reduces incidents and crime and improves a city's ability to cope with both expected and unexpected threats as early as possible. Efficient public transportation is at the heart of modern urban policies. The challenges for operators to deliver a reliable, safe and smooth-running service are constantly changing and increasing. The wide geographical spread of transportation networks makes them difficult to monitor and their coordination demands great operational efficiency and flexibility (Blum and Heymann, 2010).

From intelligent and mobile video surveillance to specialist tunnel safety and access control, the technology solutions enable process automation and ensure routine and emergency policies are enforced and monitored. With better control over their operational risk, transport authorities and cities improve their service availability, reliability and passenger safety. Effective

coordination and crisis management is central to a fast and proportionate reaction to events. Should an incident occur in a known city “hotspot”, the solutions ensure a rapid and efficient response to enhance the performance of daily operations or to manage crisis situations (Davis, and Silver, 2011).

Urbanization places a huge burden on a city’s critical infrastructures (airports, power utilities, water, transportation, etc.). Protecting these infrastructures is essential to keep a city running and plays a vital role in a megacity’s competitiveness in terms of attracting investment. From perimeter protection and intelligent video surveillance to command and control, the solutions enable fast and effective decision-making for managing emergency situations in daily operations. The comprehensive services and technology strategy models improve city leaders’ ability to tackle increasing financial constraints thanks to more predictable investments and operational expenses. City officials can now benefit from this expertise to meet the public’s demands as well as current international legislations (Hor, 2012).

In the same manner Talmond (2005) pointed out that the security of modern-day cities is challenged by various conflicting factors such as continuing urbanization, the demand for freedom of movement, budget constraints and other societal issues. The number of people living in cities is growing daily, as is their diversity. Preservation of personal freedom and privacy is an understandable goal, but this has to be balanced with the knowledge that it opens up opportunities for criminal acts to go undetected; particularly residents who cuddle criminals and terrorists. These acts range from increasing vandalism, anti-social behavior and hooliganism to demonstrations and civil unrest. Therefore, authorities are expected to take appropriate actions to ensure a perceived public sense of security. Legislation

generally mirrors these expectations and makes life more difficult for security operators. Thanks to the intelligent and integrated solutions from the new technology, a safer and more secure city environment can be created.

By providing the technologies and services that identify, manage and recover safety and security threats; a crucial element to a city's competitiveness and performance; it can help city stakeholders provide a safer and more efficient urban environment that can foster economic growth, social cohesion and environmental consciousness. Here are just a few examples of how new technologies form a strategic incident and risk management framework that can help cities address the safety and security challenges of high-risk areas, critical buildings and infrastructure, transportation and incident management. To improve the feeling of public security, citizens nowadays expect to see real and visible measures taken by their authorities. Surveillance of sensitive areas in real time is one of the primary measures to ensure early detection and response in the event of any incident. The deterrent effect of visible cameras can already be a useful tool for crime prevention. Furthermore, in the hands of competent operators, these cameras can give access to live or recorded images to monitor critical incidents as they unfold or to investigate after the event (Go, 2013).

School safety requires a broad-based effort by the entire community, including educators, students, parents, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and faith-based organizations, among others. People throughout the Philippines must be ever vigilant in the face of the very real dangers that exist with regards to terrorism, although this is true in some spots more than others. If people are traveling to the Philippines, it is important to understand the complex issues that motivate terrorists in the country, as well as take steps

to protect themselves and their loved ones in the event of a terrorist action happening near them (Go, 2013).

Gras (2012) stressed that to ensure real 24-hour surveillance of images from all cameras in public places, solutions are needed to increase the efficiency of image analysis by operators. The new technology is able to provide intelligent video analytics to support operators by alarming, automatically flagging and indicating potentially risky situations with high-quality and reliable image analysis. These types of intelligent analysis procedures allow operators to detect suspicious objects or activities before something happens. This provides a proactive approach to security by initiating preventive interventions and detecting or even anticipating incidents. Combined with access control and intrusion detection systems at building or site level, this gives security and safety operators the global view they need to manage risks for critical city infrastructures holistically.

Transport authorities aim to provide a safe, efficient and dependable service to retain their passengers' loyalty. Video surveillance within stations and the surrounding areas and alarm buttons can deter vandalism and crime and thereby create a safer traveling environment. The solutions also feature the necessary management tools to provide video-based forensic evidence for post-event investigations and protect the transportation authority in case of fraudulent claims (Sheptycki, 2013).

In the United States, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its many partners across the federal government, public and private sectors, and communities across the country and around the world have worked since 9/11 to build a new homeland security enterprise to better mitigate and defend against dynamic threats, minimize risks, and maximize the ability to respond

and recover from attacks and disasters of all kinds. Together, these efforts have provided a strong foundation to protect communities from terrorism and other threats, while safeguarding the fundamental rights of all Americans. While threats persist, the U.S. is stronger than it was on 9/11, more prepared to confront evolving threats, and more resilient in the face of our continued challenges (Davis and Silver, 2011).

Security is an essential resource on which the public depends. New technology understands precisely the operational needs of security operators and can translate these requirements into intelligent urban solutions. The new technology is able to answer multiple challenges in urban security, offering a comprehensive portfolio of solutions and services for public areas. It provides authorities with competitive, effective and efficient services. It is this expertise on which people can now rely to protect public areas and its people, to create value over the system's life cycle and to ensure that the city operates smoothly. New technology help city leaders protect urban environments and services that are complex and increasingly in demand (Davis and Silver, 2011).

Urbanization places a huge burden on a city's critical infrastructures. Protecting these infrastructures is essential to keep a city running and plays a vital role in a megacity's competitiveness in terms of attracting investment. From perimeter protection and intelligent video surveillance to command and control, the solutions enable fast and effective decision-making for managing emergency situations in daily operations. Also, preservation of personal freedom and privacy is an understandable goal, but this has to be balanced with the knowledge that it opens up opportunities for criminal acts to go undetected; therefore, authorities are expected to take appropriate actions to

ensure a perceived public sense of security by providing the technologies and services that identify, manage and recover safety and security threats; a crucial element to a city's competitiveness and performance (Blum, 2008).

Crime is a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines. Typical criminal acts include pick-pocketing, confidence schemes, acquaintance scams, and, in some cases, credit card fraud. Carjacking, kidnappings, robberies, and violent assaults sporadically occur. Criminals prey on people who pay little attention to their surroundings or do not take basic personal security precautions. Never show large amounts of cash, do not wear a lot of jewelry, and always use reliable transportation. Various communities and especially the public expect the implementation of rapid and tough security policies by the state. In such cases of shock and anger, some may expect deviation from the law, but the laws, rules, democratic institutions and relevant decision making mechanisms are established within the course of many years. The implementation of measures should never neglect the said institutionalization and balance that come up as a result of the accumulation of long periods of time. Because such policies that are to be implemented at hard times are also the times at which the soundness of this accumulation is tested (Eriksson and Giacomello, 2013).

Blum (2008) elucidated that protecting the United States from terrorism is the founding mission of the Department of Homeland Security. While America is stronger and more resilient as a result of a strengthened homeland security enterprise, threats from terrorism persist and continue to evolve. Today's threats do not come from any one individual or group. They may originate in distant lands or local neighborhoods. They may be as simple as a home-made bomb or as sophisticated as a biological threat or coordinated

cyber attack. More and more, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers, as well as citizens, businesses, and communities are on the front lines of detection and prevention. Protecting the nation is a shared responsibility and everyone can contribute by staying informed and aware of the threats the country faces. Homeland security starts with hometown security, and people all have a role to play.

In Turkey, in its struggle against terror, the police fights with organizational militants that display behaviors other than those of normal criminals. Therefore, laws that render more power to anti-terror security forces are regulated in various countries. It is difficult to use these powers rendered to the police in anti-terror practices and operations within the boundaries of law and considering ethical rules. Because, it is extremely hard for the police to keep their composure, self-confidence and stay within the boundaries of law in situations of panic, anxiety and tension caused by terror acts. A high level of training, knowledge and technological back-up are required to overcome these hardships, because it is important in anti-terror to project long-term and constant achievements rather than short-term ones (Bourseton and Mahaffey, 2009).

The anti-terror police have to be far better equipped than their colleagues in other fields in order to prevent terror and provide a successful fight against terrorism. These features provide for professional implementation of the jobs within the framework of the demands and requirements of public and within the boundaries of law. The main equipment of the police that provide security service requires the practice of profession considering ethical and moral values. The most significant point here is that the ethical and moral values of the security forces coincide with those of the public. Fight against

terror by preserving the basic values (ethics, morals, law, democracy and pluralism) are important. Achieving common points in the future depends on the fact that the actual struggle does not add to discrimination. What is important is to keep away from practices that will wrongfully display right or helpless these organizations that make use of ideological structures in their propaganda, which could be probable by strictly adhering to ethical values (Bal, 2013).

School Factor. School safety requires a broad-based effort by the entire community, including educators, students, parents, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and faith-based organizations, among others. By adopting a comprehensive approach to addressing school safety focusing on prevention, intervention, and response, schools can increase the safety and security of students. The most important steps a school can take in preventing crime involve the affective rather than physical environment. These include promoting a positive school climate and culture, teaching and model in pro-social behaviors, and providing effective intervention when antisocial behaviors occur, or when individual students demonstrate a propensity for violence. In addition, school wide prevention and intervention strategies can mitigate threats (Schneider, 2010).

In fostering a sense of security at school and creating an environment where students can focus on academic achievement, the premises must be secured from any criminality and terrorist attacks. It is clear that fear of victimization is tied to a school ability to provide an environment conducive to learning, but it may also play a key role in how effective a school is in preventing crime in the first place. As student fear increases, confidence in school administrators, teachers and other adults within the school diminishes,

and informal social controls against violence weaken (Winchlet, 2013).

Security is an essential resource on which the public depends. New technology understands precisely the operational needs of security operators and can translate these requirements into intelligent urban solutions. The new technology is able to answer multiple challenges in urban security, offering a comprehensive portfolio of solutions and services for public areas. It provides authorities with competitive, effective and efficient services. It is this expertise on which people can now rely to protect public areas and its people, to create value over the system's life cycle and to ensure that the city operates smoothly (Winchlet, 2013).

Home Factor. People throughout the Philippines must be ever vigilant in the face of the very real dangers that exist with regards to terrorism, although this is true in some spots more than others. If people are traveling to the Philippines, it is important to understand the complex issues that motivate terrorists in the country, as well as take steps to protect themselves and their loved ones in the event of a terrorist action happening near them .In general, terrorism has many effects on a country. The goal of a terrorist organization is to cause fear and panic, but this is usually done with the larger goal in mind of weakening public confidence in a county's leadership and calling attention to the terrorists' cause. The most immediate effect of terrorism is a psychological and emotional toll on the population of an attacked area, even if they themselves are not involved in the attack (Gomez, 2012).

To provide additional protection to the people, particularly the tourists, the Anti-terrorism law was passed in the legislature. Anti-terrorism legislation represents another face of human security as a boundary object in the conception of the post-conflict situation. The Human Security Act fosters a

transition in the logic of armed conflict in the Philippines, even if its soundness is disputed. Not only does it attempt to consolidate a domestic (legal) agreement on what constitutes terrorism, but it also serves as an intermediate step to reframe the insurgent side of the conflict from enemies to criminals. That was, in some sense, the idea behind the National Task Force on Convergence Strategy, where the initial claim was that the military continued to view the insurgents and separatist forces as ‘enemies’ or ‘pests’ that need to be defeated or weeded out (Hernandez 2013).

Community Factor. Crime is a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines. Typical criminal acts include pick-pocketing, confidence schemes, acquaintance scams, and, in some cases, credit card fraud. Carjacking, kidnappings, robberies, and violent assaults sporadically occur. According to the Philippine National Police Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management, the Total Crime Volume (TCV) in 2012 was 217,812 as compared to 2011 with 241,988 – a decrease of 24,176. Of the total 217,812 crime incidents, the National Capital Regional Police Office (NCRPO) registered the highest with 56,978 followed by Regions 3 (Bulacan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Tarlac, Aurora) and 7 (Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Siquijor) with 22,498 and 20,466 reported incidents respectively. Theft (43,606 incidents), physical assault (34,825 incidents), and robbery (26,988 incidents) are the top three commonly committed crimes according to the Total Crime Volume (Cardillas, 2013).

Cardillas (2013) stated that travelers are advised to avoid Mindanao region. Travelers to Mindanao or the Sulu Archipelago should remain vigilant and avoid congregating in public areas. Common sense and good situational awareness will keep most people out of harm’s way. Americans need to

maintain awareness of their surroundings and exercise good judgment coupled with basic personal security habits while in country. Criminals prey on people who pay little attention to their surroundings or do not take basic personal security precautions. Never show large amounts of cash, do not wear a lot of jewelry, and always use reliable transportation.

Personal Factor. On the other hand, huge terror brutalities increase the tension in the society. Various communities and especially the public expect the implementation of rapid and tough security policies by the state. In such cases of shock and anger, some may expect deviation from the law, but the laws, rules, democratic institutions and relevant decision making mechanisms are established within the course of many years. The implementation of measures should never neglect the said institutionalization and balance that come up as a result of the accumulation of long periods of time. Because such policies that are to be implemented at hard times are also the times at which the soundness of this accumulation is tested (Goh, 2012).

Kleinig (2011) pointed out that even at hardest times, people should opt for the legally applicable practices for ensuring security. Practices that are in accordance with laws and their contents not only legalize security officials but also legitimize them. This adds to the esteem in terms of ethical and moral values and provides support by different social groups that have differing opinions. Economy, social arrangements, education, health and regulations in other fields should not be overlooked in the fight against terror. Because, new terrorists should not emerge in order that the terrorists could be eliminated or minimized in number and in order that the efforts by the security forces could prove successful.

The literature compiled and discussed above provided additional

perspective to the study through comparison and contrast; it aided the researchers in determining the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

The study is anchored to Routine Activity Theory developed by Cohen and Felson (1979). It is probably one of the most known criminological theories discussed and used countless times. This theory was formulated in order to analyze crime trends. The premise of the theory is founded on three main components that make committing a crime possible: a motivated offender, a suitable target and an absence of a capable guardian. These components have to converge in time and space in order for a criminal act to happen.

Routine Activity Theory is established on two principle ideas: (1) that the structure of activities in a society influences situations (person–environment interactions) emerge; and (2) that people commit acts of crime in response to situational conditions (opportunities) (Wikström, Oberwittler, Treiber & Hardie, 2012). This theory suggests that individual level efforts to increase the security, surveillance, or guardianship provided to one's home should decrease burglary victimization risk. Domestic burglary relates positively to the amount of non-household activities people engage in (Wilcox, Madensen & Tillyer, 2007). Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study. The main variable is the Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City with indicators schools factors, home and community factors and personal factors. The moderator variable is age, gender, year level and civil status.

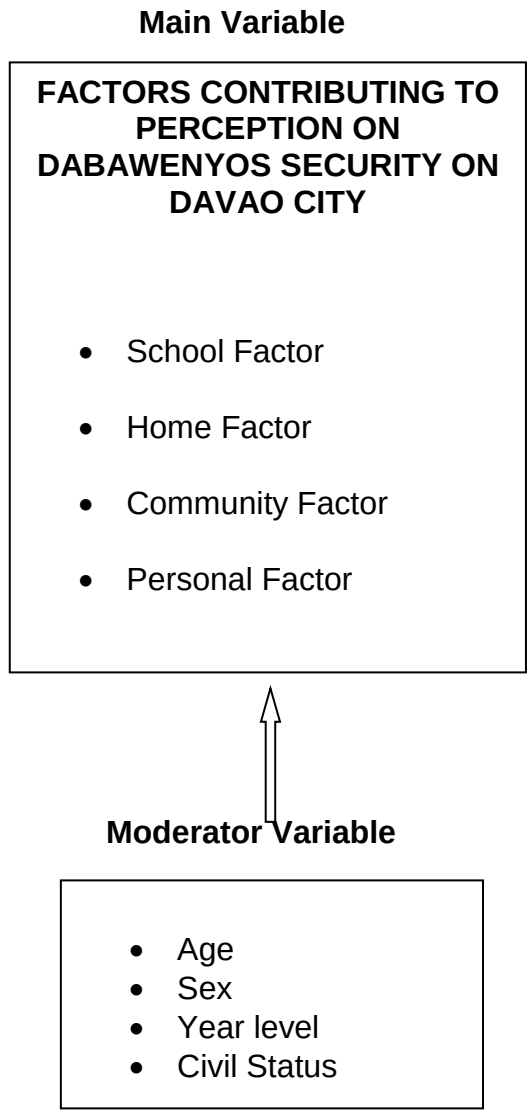

Figure 1. The Conceptual Framework Showing the Variables of the study

Significance of the Study

The results of the study could be beneficial to the following

The Local Government Authorities. The study would help the concern LGU to devise or enact local legislation to resolve and address the rising crime rate in their locality brought by these lawless elements and subsequently identify the common cause of it.

The outcome of this study would serve as a guide for City governments PNP to where they should concentrate to improve the internal security practices is concerned.

The Researcher. The result of the study would contribute to the development of proponent on improving awareness and idea internal security practices in the community.

Future researcher. The result of this study can serve as basis for further study on improving knowledge with regards to the community of Davao City as to where they should concentrate to improve the internal security practices.

Definition of Terms

The following were defined for better understanding:

Dabawenyos. This refers to the term used in describing the residents of Davao City.

Perception. This refers to the observation of the residents of Davao City concerning the security of Davao City against Criminality and Terrorism.

Safety. This refers to the condition of being protected from danger, risk, or injury by the law enforcers caused by terrorists or criminals.

Security. This refers to the provision of safety environment and safety

measures provided by the city government officials to Davao City by employing new technology and manpower installed to detect, prevent, apprehend and neutralized criminality and terrorism in Davao City.

Chapter 2

METHOD

This chapter presented the research design, research subject, research instruments, data gathering procedure and statistical treatment of data of the study.

Research Design

This study used the descriptive survey method as a tool to assess the Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City. Shuttleworth (2008) elaborated that Descriptive survey method describes the nature of a situation and determines the extent to which the variable was measured in the population of interest and determines the various assessments of the respondents according to their demographic profile by comparing their means. This was used by the researchers in determining the level of the Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City

Research Subject

The 100 first years to fourth year BS criminology students were taken as respondents of the study using the quota sampling techniques wherein the number of respondents was predetermined by the researchers, the concept is that enough representatives from each year level of Criminology course would serve as the respondents of the study, they were randomly surveyed. The criterion of the study is that the students should be legitimate residents of Davao City who have been residing for at least 5 years or more. The students were chosen randomly in administering the questionnaires, which was conducted during the second semester of the school year 2014-2015.

Research Instruments

The researcher used a survey questionnaire in collecting the desired data concerning the individual profile of the respondent and their opinions in terms of information gathering and profiling of the latter. The individual profile of the respondents includes age, gender, and year level.

The questionnaire was standardized and formulated based on the Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City in terms information gathering and profiling and the expert opinion of the researcher's adviser. The questionnaire is divided into two parts, first is the demographic profile of the respondents and second is the designed to determine the indicators of the Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City, namely school factor, home factor community factor and personal factor.

The variable of the study was scaled as follows:

Range of Means	Verbal Description	Meaning
4.21-5.00	Very High	The factors are positively affecting security in Davao City all the time
3.41-4.20	High	The factors are positively affecting security in Davao City most of the time
2.61-3.40	Moderate	The factors are positively affecting security in Davao City some of the time
1.81-2.60	Low	The factors are positively affecting security in Davao City less of the time
1.00-1.80	Very Low	The factors are not positively affecting security in Davao City

Data Gathering Procedure

In conducting the study, the researchers follow the procedures below:

1. Permission to Conduct the Study. The researchers asked

permission from the Dean of the College of Criminal Justice Education, Dr. Carmelita B, Chavez by forwarding a letter seeking approval to conduct a survey among the Criminology students of the University of Mindanao in Davao City.

2. Administration and Distribution of Questionnaires. Upon Approval, the researchers distributed the questionnaires to the respondents.

3. Retrieval of the Questionnaires. The questionnaires were then retrieved by the researchers after the respondents answered it.

4. Data Treatment. Data were collected, tallied and analyzed for presentation.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

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

Mean. This was used to determine the level of perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City

T-test. This was used to determine the significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by gender and civil status.

ANOVA. This was used to determine the significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by age and year level.

Chapter 3

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

Presented in this chapter are the interpretation and analysis of findings. Topics are discussed based on the data presented below.

Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 show the profile of the respondents with the total frequency of 100 comprises of age, gender, civil status and year level. In terms of age, majority of the respondents were taken from the age bracket 20 years old and below with the frequency of 53 or 53 percent, then followed by those within the age bracket of 21-25 years old with the frequency of 45 or 45 percent and, lastly by those within the age bracket of 26 years old and above with the frequency of 2or 2 percent. This shows that most respondents taken for the study are adolescents.

In terms of gender, majority of the respondents are male students with the frequency of 73 or 73 percent while the female students have the frequency of 27or 27percent. This means that most respondents taken for the study are male Dabawenyos.

In terms of civil status, most of the respondents are single Dabawenyos with the frequency of 94 or 94 percent while there are 6 or 6 percent of married Dabawenyos taken as respondents of the study. This means that majority of the Dabawenyos taken as respondents are single Dabawenyos.

In terms of year level, majority of the respondents belong to 4th year students with the frequency of 34 or 34 percent, followed by the 3rd year students with the frequency 31 or 31 percent, then by 1st year students with

Table 1

Profile of the Respondents

Item	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
20 years old and below	53	53
21-25 years old	45	45
26 years old and above	2	2
Total	100	100
Gender		
Male	73	73
Female	27	27
Total	**100**	**100**
Civil Status		
Single	94	94
Married	6	6
Total	**100**	**100**
Year Level		
1st Year	21	21
2nd Year	14	14
3rd Year	31	31
4th Year	34	34
Total	**100**	**100**

the frequency of 21or 21percent and, lastly by 2nd year students with the frequency of 14 or 14 percent. This means that most of the respondents taken for the study are forth year students.

Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City

Table 2 shows the Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City with an overall mean score of 4.43 or very high.

In terms of school factors, the mean score is 4.44 or very high. The respondents' evaluations are presented from highest mean scores to lowest mean scores as follows: *The students, parents and visitors abode and cooperate with the security policies* with the mean score of 4.53 or very high; *School administrators maintain security inside and outside the perimeter of the campus and the security measures and policies are well observed and implemented by security personnel* with the mean score of 4.46 each or very high; *The security guards strictly implement proper screening and checking at the entrance of the gate* with the mean score of 4.45 or very high; *The school campus is equipped with alarm system, security lightning's and the CCTV* with the mean score of 4.40 or very high; and, *School employees teaching and non-teaching assist, abide and cooperate in implementing security measures* with the mean score of 4.32 or very high. This means that the security provided in the school campuses is more than enough to ensure the safety of the school community.

Table 2

Level of Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City

Items	Mean	Descriptive Level
School Factor **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**4.44**	**Very High**
1. School administrators maintain security inside and outside the perimeter of the campus.	4.46	Very High
2. The security guards strictly implement proper screening and checking at the entrance of the gate	4.45	Very High
3. The school campus is equipped with alarm system, security lightning's and the CCTV.	4.40	Very High
4. The security measures and policies are well observed and implemented by security personnel.	4.46	Very High
5. School employees teaching and non-teaching assist, abide and cooperate in implementing security measures.	4.32	Very High
6. The students, parents and visitors abode and cooperate with the security policies.	4.53	Very High
Home Factor **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**4.46**	**Very High**
1. My family and I are safe in our home.	4.58	Very High
2. Our home is safe from thieves and robbers.	4.38	Very High
3. Our home is constantly watched by neighbors and Barangay Tanods.	4.32	Very High
4. Our home is free from the influence of the drug abuse.	4.32	Very High
5. Our home is safe from threat of physical harm from criminal elements.	4.46	Very High
6. Our home is not used or utilized in any illegal activities.	4.67	Very High
Community Factor **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**4.42**	**Very High**
1. I feel safe in visiting my neighbors.	4.50	Very High
2. Our Barangay officials assist in maintaining peace and order in the community.	4.46	Very High
3. The Barangay Tanods are visible at night conducting ronda patrol.	4.27	Very High
4. The youth religiously follow the curfew hours.	4.31	Very High
5. There is mutual cooperation between the Law Enforcer and Barangay Officials in maintaining peace and order.	4.50	Very High
6. I feel safe in roaming around the city's public places, churches, malls and street.	4.45	Very High
Personal Factor **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**4.43**	**Very High**
1. I am safe in living in Davao City.	4.43	Very High
2. I will not be a victim of physical harm from criminal elements.	4.35	Very High
3. The local public officials are doing well in maintaining peace and order.	4.39	Very High
4. I will not be influenced in any used of illegal drugs and substance.	4.47	Very High
5. I will not be in any form of criminal activities such as gambling, drug trafficking, kidnapping and etc.	4.43	Very High
6. Every Dabawenyo showed concern and sympathy to everyone.	4.52	Very High
Overall	**4.43**	**Very High**

In terms of home factors, the computed mean score is 4.46 classified as very high. Arranged from highest to lowest mean scores, the respondents declared that they are confident because of the following: *Our home is not used or utilized in any illegal activities* with the mean score of 4.67 or very high level; *my family and I are safe in our home* with the mean score of 4.58 or very high; *our home is safe from threat of physical harm from criminal elements* with the mean score of 4.46 or very high level; *our home is safe from thieves and robbers with* the mean score of 4.38 or very high level; and, *our home is constantly watched by neighbors and Barangay Tanods* as well as *our home is free from the influence of the drug abuse* with the mean score of 4.32 each or very high level. This means that the respondents do not condone criminality or terrorism in their respective homes declaring that they abhor act of terrorism and criminality.

In terms of community, the computed mean score is 4.42 or very high level. The respondents declared their confidence through the statements arranged from highest to lowest mean scores as follows: *I feel safe in visiting my neighbors* as well as *there is mutual cooperation between the Law Enforcer and Barangay Officials in maintaining peace and order* with the mean score of 4.50 each or very high level; *our Barangay officials assist in maintaining peace and order in the community* with the mean score of 4.46 or very high level; *I feel safe in roaming around the city's public places, churches, malls and street* with the mean score of 4.45 or very high level; *the youth religiously follow the curfew hours* with the mean score of 4.31 or very high level; and, *the Barangay Tanods are visible at night conducting ronda patrol* with the mean score of 4.27 or very high level. This means that the residents felt safe in strolling and walking outside and in the streets of Davao City

because the place is safe from criminals and terrorists.

In terms of personal factor, the mean score computed is 4.43 or very high level. Arranged from highest to lowest mean scores, the respondents declared confidently the following: *Every Dabawenyo showed concern and sympathy to everyone* with the mean score of 4.52 or very high level; *I will not be influenced in any used of illegal drugs and substance* with the mean score of 4.47 or very high level; *I am safe in living in Davao City as well as I will not be in any form of criminal activities such as gambling, drug trafficking, kidnapping and etc.* with the mean score of 4.43 or very high level; *the local public officials are doing well in maintaining peace and order* with the mean score of 4.39 or very high level; *I will not be a victim of physical harm from criminal elements* with the mean score of 4.35 or very high level. This means that the respondents are convinced that criminality and terrorism is bad and a menace in the society and must be eradicated. Kleinig (2011) stressed that even at hardest times, people should opt for the legally applicable practices for ensuring security. Practices that are in accordance with laws and their contents not only legalize security officials but also legitimize them. This adds to the esteem in terms of ethical and moral values and provides support by different social groups that have differing opinions. Economy, social arrangements, education, health and regulations in other fields should not be overlooked in the fight against terror.

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Age

Presented in Table 3 is the significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyo's on security in Davao City when analyzed by age. The computation using ANOVA shows the computation on the various

Table 3

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Age

Indicators	Age			F-value	p-value	Dec. on H_0
	20 yrs old and below	21-35 yrs old	26 yrs old and above			
School Factor	4.53	4.35	3.92	3.666	0.029^{S}	Reject
Home Factor	4.47	4.47	4.67	4.452	0.014^{S}	Reject
Community Factor	4.48	4.37	3.58	3.652	0.030^{S}	Reject
Personal Factor	4.42	4.47	3.83	2.312	0.104^{NS}	Accept
Overall	**4.48**	**4.41**	**3.75**	**4.391**	**0.015^{S}**	**Reject**

Legend:

NS – Not Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

S – Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

assessments of the respondents from various age brackets as follows: The computation disclosed no significant difference on the indicator personal (p-value=0.104>0.05) while a significant difference was manifested on the indicators; school factor (p-value=0.029<0.05); home factor (p-value=0.014<0.05); community factor (p-value=0.030<0.05).

The overall computation showed that the computed F-value is 4.391 while the p-value of 0.015 is lesser compared to the level of significance of 0.05 showing a significant difference and the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that the respondents with the age bracket of 20 years old and below, 21-35 years old and 26 years old and above showed differing assessment on their perception on security in Davao City. The difference can be pinpointed to the assessment of the respondents within the age bracket of 26 and above, which is classified as high. It is therefore safe to surmise that there is a significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by age.

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Gender

Presented in Table 4 is the significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by gender. The computation using t-test shows the computation on the various assessments of the gender of the respondents as follows: The computation disclosed no significant difference on the indicators school factor (p-value=0.441>0.05); home factor (p-value=0.392>0.05); community factor (p-value=0.777>0.05); and, personal factor (p-value=0.719>0.05). This shows that there is no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on school factor, home

Table 4

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Gender

Indicators	Gender		t-value	p-value	Dec. on H_0
	Male	Female			
School Factor	4.46	4.36	0.779	0.441^{NS}	Accept
Home Factor	4.43	4.51	-0.864	0.392^{NS}	Accept
Community Factor	4.41	4.44	-0.285	0.777^{NS}	Accept
Personal Factor	4.42	4.46	-0.362	0.719^{NS}	Accept
Overall	**4.43**	**4.44**	**-0.130**	**0.897^{NS}**	**Accept**

Legend:

NS – Not Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

factor, community factor and personal factor in Davao City when analyzed by gender.

The overall computation showed that the computed t-value is -0.130 while the p-value of 0.897 is greater compared to the level of significance of 0.05 showing no significant difference and the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This means that male and female respondents showed the same level of assessment on their perception on security in Davao City. It is therefore safe to surmise that there is no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by gender.

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Civil Status

Presented in Table 5 is the significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by civil status. The computation using t-test shows the computation on the various assessments of the civil status of the respondents as follows: The computation disclosed no significant difference on the indicators home factor (p-value=0.529>0.05); and, community factor (p-value=0.597>0.05) while significant difference was manifested in the indicators school factor (p-value=0.006<0.05); and, personal factor (p-value=0.019<0.05). This shows that there is no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on home factor and community factor while there is a significant difference on school factor and personal factor in Davao City when analyzed by gender.

The overall computation showed that the computed t-value is -2.237 while the p-value of 0.035 is lesser compared to the level of significance of

Table 5

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Civil Status

Indicators	Civil Status		t-value	p-value	Decision on H_0
	Single	Married			
School Factor	4.42	4.69	-3.365	0.006^{S}	Reject
Home Factor	4.45	4.50	-0.650	0.529^{NS}	Accept
Community Factor	4.42	4.36	0.549	0.597^{NS}	Accept
Personal Factor	4.42	4.61	-2.690	0.019^{S}	Reject
Overall	**4.43**	**4.54**	**-2.237**	**0.035^{S}**	**Reject**

Legend:

NS – Not Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

S – Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

0.05 showing a significant difference and the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that single and married respondents showed disparity on their level of assessment on their perception on security in Davao City. It is therefore safe to conclude that there is a significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by sivil status

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Year Level

Presented in Table 6 is the significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyo's on security in Davao City when analyzed by year level. The computation using ANOVA shows the computation on the various assessments of the respondents from various year level as follows: The computation disclosed no significant difference on the indicator school factor (p-value=0.133>0.05); home factor (p-value=0.468>0.05); community factor (p-value=0.685>0.05) while a significant difference was manifested on the indicator personal factor (p-value=0.018<0.05) .

The overall computation showed that the computed F-value is 1.702 while the p-value of 0.172 is greater compared to the level of significance of 0.05 showing no significant difference and the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This means that the first year, second year, third year and fourth year respondents showed the same level of assessment on their perception on security in Davao City. This can be declared that there is no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by year level.

Table 6

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City when Analyzed by Year Level

Indicators	Year Level				F-value	p-value	Dec. on H_0
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year			
School Factor	4.63	4.44	4.37	4.37	1.913	0.133^{NS}	Accept
Home Factor	4.48	4.60	4.44	4.40	0.853	0.468^{NS}	Accept
Community Factor	4.52	4.46	4.37	4.42	0.497	0.685^{NS}	Accept
Personal Factor	4.67	4.43	4.30	4.43	3.500	0.018^{S}	Reject
Overall	**4.57**	**4.48**	**4.37**	**4.39**	**1.702**	**0.172^{NS}**	**Accept**

Legend:

NS – Not Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

S – Significant at the Level of Significance of 0.05

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Presented in this chapter are the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Summary

The main objective of the study was to determine the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City.

The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. The respondents has a total frequency of 100 comprises of age, gender, civil status and year level. In terms of age, majority of the respondents were taken from the age bracket 20 years old and below with the frequency of 53; in terms of gender, majority of the respondents were male students with the frequency of 73; in terms of civil status, most of the respondents were single Dabawenyos with the frequency of 94; and, in terms of year level, majority of the respondents belong to 4th year students with the frequency of 34.

2. The Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City has an overall mean score of 4.43 or very high; in terms of school factor, the mean score is 4.44 or very high; in terms of home factor, the computed mean score is 4.46 classified as very high; in terms of community, the computed mean score is 4.42 or very high level; and, in terms of personal factor, the mean score computed is 4.43 or very high level.

3. There was a significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by age and civil status while there

was no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by gender and year level.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Majority of the respondents are within the age bracket 20 years old and below, male students, single Dabawenyos and 4th year students of the University of Mindanao College of Criminology.

2. The Level of Perception of Dabawenyos on Security in Davao City is very high.

3. There is a significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by age and civil status while there is no significant difference on the perception of Dabawenyos on security in Davao City when analyzed by gender and year level.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions, the following recommendations are offered:

1. The Local Government Authorities should devise or enact local legislation to resolve and address the rising crime rate in their locality brought by these lawless elements and subsequently identify the common cause of it. Also, assist the law enforces in the internal security practices by providing advance technology that would detect terrorists or criminal before they can inflict harm to the society.

2. The PNP should concentrate to improve the internal security practices within the City by exerting all their effort while fulfilling their duty.

3. The researcher should continue to help and assist the local government officials on improving awareness and share relevant ideas for the

internal security practices in the community.

4. The future researcher may conduct further study on improving knowledge with regards to the community of Davao City as to where they should concentrate to improve the internal security practices.

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SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

PERCEPTION OF DABAWENYO'S ON SECURITY IN DAVAO CITY

Dear, Respondents,

The undersigned Criminology Students are conducting a Research study on "**Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City.**" The purpose is to determine the perception of Dabawenyo's on security in Davao City.

In this regards, we would like to ask you to become one of the respondents by answering the questionnaire provided by the researchers.

Your answers will serve as the primary data of our study. Your favorable response on this request would greatly help the undersigned complete their research study.

Thank you and God bless!

Sincerely yours,

ANSARODEN L. YAHYA

JOCEL A. TIRASOL

JOHN MARK RUBIA

PART 1. RESPONDENT PROFILE

Name (Optional):_____

Age:_____ Gender: _____

Year Level: :_____ Civil Status:_____

PART 2. Perception of Dabawenyo's on Security in Davao City
Scale

Rate	Description	Interpretation
5	Very High	The item is done at all times
4	High	The item is done in most case
3	Moderate	The item is done in many times but not in maturity
2	Low	The item is done in few instances
1	Very Low	The item is not done at all

Instruction: Check the box that corresponds to your answer. Refer your answer above.

School Factors **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1. School administrators maintain security inside and outside the perimeter of the campus.					
2. The security guards strictly implement proper screening and checking at the entrance of the gate					
3. The school campus is equipped with alarm system, security lightning's and the CCTV.					
4. The security measures and policies are well observed and implemented by security personnel.					
5. School employees teaching and non-teaching assist, abide and cooperate in implementing security measures.					
6. The students, parents and visitors abode and cooperate with the security policies.					

Home Factors **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1. My family and I are safe in our home.					
2. Our home is safe from thieves and robbers.					
3. Our home is constantly watched by neighbors and Barangay Tanods.					
4. Our home is free from the influence of the drug abuse.					
5. Our home is safe from threat of physical harm from criminal elements.					
6. Our home is not used or utilized in any illegal activities.					

Community **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1. I feel safe in visiting my neighbors.					
2. Our Barangay officials assist in maintaining peace and order in the community.					
3. The Barangay Tanods are visible at night conducting ronda patrol.					
4. The youth religiously follow the curfew hours.					
5. There is mutual cooperation between the Law Enforcer and Barangay Officials in maintaining peace and order.					
6. I feel safe in roaming around the city's public places, churches, malls and street.					

Personal **As a Dabawenyo, I am confident that…**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1. I am safe in living in Davao City.					
2. I will not be a victim of physical harm from criminal elements.					
3. The local public officials are doing well in maintaining peace and order.					
4. I will not be influenced in any used of illegal drugs and substance.					
5. I will not be in any form of criminal activities such as gambling, drug trafficking, kidnapping and etc.					
6. Every Dabawenyo showed concern and sympathy to everyone.					

ANSARODEN L. YAHYA

Poblacion Magsaysay Lanao Del Norte
Contact No.09293296881

Personal Information

Date of Birth	:	June 15, 1986
Place of Birth	:	Poblacion Magsaysay Lana Del Norte
Gender	:	Male
Height	:	5'7"
Weight	:	60 Kls
Civil Status	:	Single
Name of Father	:	Francisco B. Daygam Sr.
Name of Mother	:	Alejandra R. Daygam

Educational Background

College	:	Bachelor of Science in Criminology
	:	University of Mindanao
	:	2015
High School	:	Magsaysay Nationalized High School
	:	2002-2003
Elementary	:	Magsaysay Elementary School
	:	1995-1996

Special Skills:

- Taekwondo
- Judo
- Marksmanship
- Swimming
- Aikido

JOCEL A. TIRASOL
Poblacion Magsaysay Lanao Del Norte
Contact No.09293296881

Personal Information

Date of Birth	:	June 15, 1986
Place of Birth	:	Poblacion Magsaysay Lana Del Norte
Gender	:	Male
Height	:	5'7"
Weight	:	60 Kls
Civil Status	:	Single
Name of Father	:	Francisco B. Daygam Sr.
Name of Mother	:	Alejandra R. Daygam

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JOHN MARK RUBIA
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