

**LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN
MARILOG DISTRICT, 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

This thesis entitled "LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY" prepared and submitted by: **Rasel E. Quibol, Kiven Marlon M. Mesa, and Marlon S. Aquino**. In partial fulfillment of the subject requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Criminology has been examined and hereby recommended for acceptance and approval.



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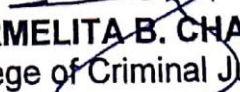
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ABSTRACT

This academic work was made to determine the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City with the following indicators; fear of victimization, risk perception, and actual victimization. The study was conducted among 300 respondents from selected barangays in Marilog District. The researchers found out that the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City with the following indicators; fear of victimization, risk perception, and actual victimization described disparately. The first indicator got the description as rarely, meaning, the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is low regarding fear of victimization. The second indicator got the description as rarely, meaning, the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is low regarding risk perception. The last indicator got the description as never, meaning, the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is very low regarding actual victimization. There is no significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by gender and tribe. However, there was a significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age.

Key words: Crime Victimization, Indigenous People, Davao City

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Most especially, to the omnipotent above, we are expressing our sincere appreciation for giving us the strength and wisdom in getting through this study. Thank you, Lord.

R.E.Q

K.M.M.M

M.S.A

DEDICATION

We

Dedicate this research work to our beloved parents, siblings and friends.

They served as our motivation in getting through this bloody journey.

This piece of work/study is humbly dedicated to our almighty

God who gave us strength and undying faith.

Kudos.

R.E.Q

K.M.M.M

M.S.A

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTINGS

Background of the Study

Crime victimization can happen to everyone especially when a person is vulnerable, may be in any race, age, gender, ethnicity or any resident living in a community. Yet, they cover variation in people's risk and vulnerability. An individual may be the victim or the property belonging to someone can be the possible subject. Consequently, they may be incapable to unmask and a person served as the victim, after the commission of a crime, may be affected emotionally, physically, psychologically, socially and financially (Davies et al., 2007).

Langton et al. (2012) stated that there are crimes remain unreported due to their hesitation in reporting that they were being victimized. Whether they are going to address to the officer or reporting it secretly. Victims have different justifications for not reporting, for instance, they thought that it was not significant to address it with the police because they believed that police officers couldn't aid their grievances. And, there is a fear of being retaliated as well as in indigenous populace.

Accordingly, about our study, Indigenous people commonly reside in rural areas. It was believed that there would be a slow response when an individual may be victimized because they didn't have direct access to the proper authority. Indeed, they also need contact with the proper authorities. Also, the location of the place of indigenous people pushes through the spatial dynamic of crime as well as the social. Therefore, the rural crime must be

studied and justice requisites attention on the crime exists in indigenous communities (Cunneen, 2007).

None of the above dealt with the study of the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City. The scenarios stated above influences the researchers to determine the level of crime victimization in rural place which can be helpful to the intended beneficiaries of this study and develop an action plan to aid the concern of the victims particularly the indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City. Thus, this study will be conducted.

Statement of the Problem

This will find out the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City. Particularly, it will attempt to answer the problems:

1. What is the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City regarding the following?

1.1 Fear of Victimization

1.2 Risk Perception

1.3 Actual Victimization

2. Is there a significant difference in the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City when respondents are classified based on their gender, age, and tribe?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis was formulated: There is no significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District,

Davao City when respondents are grouped by their profile. This will be tested at 0.05 percent level of significance.

Review of Related Literature

Presented in this chapter are the related literature that gives additional paradigm in the progression of this academic work gathered from books, magazines, newspaper, journals, and reliable websites.

According to Kilpatrick (2016), Indigenous people usually experience violence in Canada compared to non-indigenous people, and the sexual assault rates are three times higher than the rest of the people in the community. A study was published by the Statistics Canada and revealed that the total rate of violent victimization -which includes sexual assault, physical assault, and robbery- among indigenous people who have the age of 15 years old and above are more than twice the rate of indigenous people.

Also, Colleen and Willis (2010) said that Indigenous people in Australia suffer from a higher rate of violent victimization than other Australian people. Although both inside and outside of the indigenous community already acknowledge the problem, there is still a bigger risk for people who are in the same group to get involved in victimization. To come up with effective preventive strategies like patrolling during night time or family counsel and better reactive strategies for instance, hospital services, and child protective services it is essential to identify which individual or group of people in the community are at risk.

Even though victimization rates became higher, Indigenous people who experienced non- marital violence chose not to report the crime into the authority. For instance, 77 percent on non-marital violence went unreported to

law enforcement in Canada. On the other hand, when talking about marital violence, indigenous people tend to report the crime than non-indigenous people (Boyce, 2016).

Indigenous women and girls in Canada who have long been treated as insignificant socially and economically are still encountering a high number of violence. There is a failure for the authority to minimize the people in the community for putting indigenous people into a powerless or unimportant position in the society. Hunter (2015) encouraged the government to make a complete course of actions to secure that the protection they needed will be received.

The United States made a study to examine the frequent actions of bullying towards Native American. The study revealed that there is a higher rate of bully victims within the Native American population (Srabstein and Piazza 2008).

Globally, when we talk about crime and victimization, it is easy to analyze why the concern is diverted into Urban American since everybody expected that the life in a distant place is considerably in harmonious state and free from chaos. On the perspective in urban America, remote areas are not the battleground of the pervading criminality. Victims on the rural place are somehow ignored because they are geographically separated from town. Due to its considered boundary, there is a big difference in service received by them compared to the residents in urban areas. Of course, they also need attention and service for them to be righteously protected (Davis et al. 2007).

Moreover, indigenous people in Australia encountered rough victimization at a very high percentage contrasting to non-indigenous

Australians. Assessment of the rate victimization differs depending on the type of violence (for instance, sexual and physical violence) and the method being used to gather information (ex. Records from hospitals or police station and surveys) Police statistic shows that having assault-related incident the percentage of the indigenous people are basically three to four times than non-indigenous people. Also, data of assault resulting to serious injuries or death shows a high percentage to indigenous people, they are three times more likely to be hospitalized than non-indigenous people, and five times to get killed because of assault-related injuries. The smaller rates for personal violence can be affected by how rates of reporting to the police by indigenous people (Bryant, 2009).

In our country, Indigenous people are striving hard every day for their survival which put them in a difficult situation. The best example, in this case, is the ethnicities from the Philippines specifically in Mindanao. It is sad to say that these group of people are guard less and vulnerable to risk and even encountering a possible extinction in their paradise. Labaglay (2017) added that amidst of the problematic issues they presently facing are the following: being pulled out from their ancestral area which placed them to extreme poverty, being victimized and humiliated by powerful people, being isolated from their very own culture because of developmental projects which do not only bring a great damage to their environment but also it is a big disrespect to their way of living.

The constitution guarantees the right of the indigenous people in the Philippines and further supported by a Special law passed 18 years ago. However, these people that represent the 14 percent of the Philippines' whole

population are still claiming that they are being discriminated and their rights as an indigenous people are being suppressed (Engmann, 2017).

Dumanlao (2016) reported that an Igorot woman leader from Besao, Mt. Province, and named Victoria Tauli Corpuz wanted the authorities to review the mining projects and the expansions on agribusiness in IP's territories. The reason of this is to assess how these projects and expansion violated the rights of indigenous people which are covered in the Indigenous People's Right Act and supported by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People.

When an individual is prone to risk, there will be a big chance that he will be victimized (Walklate, 2007) A person exposed to harm can be more likely to encounter lawless elements, and it will be destructive on the part of the prey. The more the person exposed in the hazardous situation, the greater the damage and effect of victimization on him. Consequently, risk and harm involved when a person is in peril.

Based on the study of Karmen (2016), a first step towards the solution for the crime happened to an individual is to report it. Somehow, due to its confidentiality, a private crime like rape was not addressed to public officers according to the yearly result conducted by the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Since police officers are the front liner of the Criminal Justice System, they are tasked to have an immediate response to any contact right after the crime occurred. The primitive clients of the police officers are the victims. Victims demand the service of the police. Unfortunately, sometimes, due to the loath performance and the dilatory response of the law enforcement

agencies presumably to serve and protect the nation the trust of the community towards them is decreasing. The failure of the police officers in serving induces the disappointments of the clients. On the other side, Criminal Justice simply asks people to sufficiently "report, identify and testify." If the public provides complete details regarding their accusations and grievances, it would be efficient and easier to analyze the incident. Through that adequate information given by the offended party, there will be the speedy disposition of their concerns (Karmen, 2007).

Furthermore, not only the adults in rural areas are considered as the victims but also the children in that place. Supposedly, as the child grows he or she will be nurtured with happiness, however, there were instances that may oppositely twist the positive grow of a child that can lead him/her into trauma and victimization. Child Abuse existed even before. Victimization on children has been classified as a prevalent public health problem at an extreme level worldwide. As a result, the healthy living of a child together with his/her family and community where he/she resides will also be affected (Burgess, 2010).

Locally, Based on the news stated in Mindanao Times recently in Marilog District, There was a recovered cadaver of a man identified as Ka Peter, believed to be one of the elements of New People's Army by Troopers of the army's 3rd Infantry Battalion. An encounter happened against around 30 fully armed men, at the time when they conducted a clearing operation led by 2Lt. Michael Diaz in the mountainous part of Suawan, Marilog District. Information declared that they recovered ten blasting caps, a magazine for M16 rifle, 50 rounds of assorted live ammunition and subversive documents. It

was reported that 800 evacuees returned to their home after the encounter. Indeed, Crimes happened in rural places shouldn't be neglected because risk and victimization also exist there and it would be disastrous for the residents. Anyone could be possibly the victim of the detrimental lawless elements (Saron, 2017).

According to Ballaran (2017), a proclamation was signed by President Rodrigo Duterte announcing that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) as terrorist organizations. Since NPA proportionately stay in far-flung areas, this could have a terrible impact on the innocent civilians in distant place through unlawful violence and acts of intimidation, and it could be harmful to our country on the whole.

The literature and studies shown above furnished the overviews on crime victimization among indigenous people. Related literature will eventually serve as the basis for interpreting the outgrowth of the study.

Theoretical and Conceptual framework

This study is in connection to the Lifestyle-Exposure Theory of Victimization. It primarily focuses on the lifestyle of a person, and the proponents were Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo. The daily routine of a person may expose his/her into victimization especially when he is mainly in contact with the public, and it will contribute to the level of danger that he will be conceivably encountered. However, when a person generally stays in a dwelling, a level of risk will be diminished. Various kinds of lifestyle relatively connected to the differential exposure in hazardous time and place in which crime victimization is high. The critical factor that determines the risks of criminal victimization is their lifestyle choices (Meier, 2009).

Main Variable

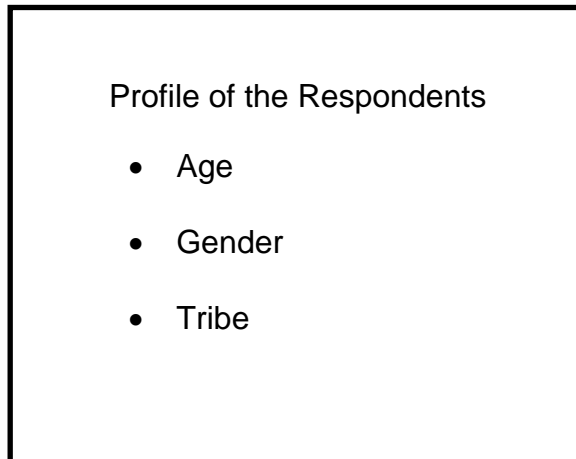
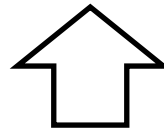
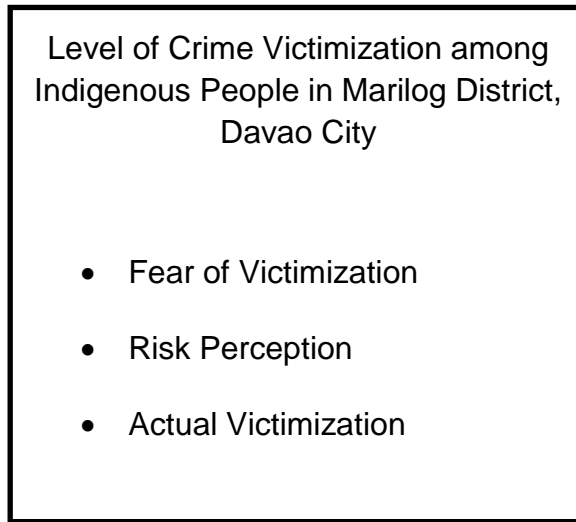


Figure 1 Shows the Conceptual Paradigm of the Study

This is further supported by the Routine Activity Theory, in which, when factors like; the exposure to prey, no companion, and the presence of impelled wrongdoers, are present, higher risk of victimization takes place. On account of Cohen and Felson, crime rates increased from 1960-1980 it was because of the decreased presence in the dwelling. This considered as experiential proof (Harper, 2014).

Figure 1 displays the conceptual framework of this study. Under the moderator variable is the respondents' profile conveying their gender, age, and tribe while the main variable is the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City with the following indicators; Risk Perception; Fear Victimization and Actual Victimization.

Significance of the Study

The following persons, organizations, listed below will serve as the beneficiaries of the outcome of this academic work:

Philippine National Police. The outcome of this study will aid the PNP to give more focus on the implementation of the existing laws regarding the rights and safety of Indigenous people.

Davao City Local Government Unit. The result of the study will give the actual level of victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City. With the help of this study, the city government can make or establish city ordinances to give importance and to protect the rights of indigenous people.

Davao City Barangays. Since they're the nearest government agency in the community, the findings of this study will help them to improve their

program in preventing the victimization not only to indigenous people but all people within their scope.

Residents. This will serve as a guideline to all who resides in Marilog District especially the Indigenous communities through knowing the level of crime victimization in rural areas.

University of Mindanao. The university can utilize the result of this study in pursuing the awareness of victimization among indigenous people. It is also expected that the university will be the primary institution for teaching students on how to become a better citizen towards indigenous people.

Future researchers. This study will help them as a guide in doing their future researches.

Definitions of Terms

The following terms are operationally defined:

Crime Victimization. This refers to an act that exploits or victimizes someone" and "adversity resulting from being made a victim" This also refers to the Fear of Victimization, Risk Perception and Actual Victimization of a certain resident.

Indigenous People. This refers to people having a set of rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory, and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations that are often politically dominant. This refers to people living in remote areas particularly in the countryside of Davao City which is the Marilog District.

Chapter 2

METHOD

Presented in this chapter are the research design, research subjects, research instrument, data gathering procedure and statistical treatment of data.

Research Design

The descriptive survey method was used in this research. It adjudged the predominating condition and the relationships that are required to evaluate the status even better. Withal, enough and more precise discernment of the results was provided from which the analysis and interpretation of the researchers are proceeding from this.

Moreover, conceding that the object of a class differs among themselves and one is mindful in comprehending the distinct conditions acquire among these subjects the descriptive survey is suitable (Good and Scates, 1972). The word survey means the gathering of data concerning current conditions. Hence, the researchers used the method mentioned above.

Research Subjects

This study was conducted in at least three (3) out of the twelve (12) barangays in Marilog District. The selection of three (3) barangays was rooted in the consideration that the selected barangays are within the rural areas of Davao City.

The 300 indigenous people of the selected three barangays were chosen for this study as a respondent utilizing the random sampling technique. The

indigenous people were chosen as the respondents since they are the main focus of our study.

Table1. *Profile of the Respondents*

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>Age</i> | | |
| 15 & below | 129 | 43.0 |
| 16-25 | 69 | 23.0 |
| 26-35 | 40 | 13.3 |
| 36 & above | 62 | 20.7 |
| <i>Gender</i> | | |
| Male | 116 | 38.7 |
| Female | 184 | 61.3 |
| <i>Tribe</i> | | |
| Matigsalog | 54 | 18.0 |
| Obo-Manubo | 113 | 37.7 |
| Bagobo | 57 | 19.0 |
| Bawa | 23 | 7.7 |
| Jangan | 18 | 6.0 |
| Mandaya | 17 | 5.7 |
| Kaulo | 18 | 6.0 |

Research Instrument

The researchers had edited the adapted questionnaire to determine the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City. It was constructed in English, and every sentence was translated into Visayan dialect. On the questionnaire, the profile of the respondents was on the first part and the questions to be answered by the respondents regarding with level of crime victimization in the Indigenous community was on the second part.

The preliminary draft was submitted to the adviser for corrections and to ensure the validity and reliability, a panel of experts was consulted. The experts of the field of study validated our questionnaire; they were Roberto R. Magbojos, Ph.D; Agnes R. Capili, MSCRIM; and Ivy Q. Malibiran, MSCRIM. Scaling of the variable for the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog, District Davao City is as follows:

| The range of Means | Verbal Meaning | Descriptive Interpretation |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 4.20-5.00 | Always | level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is very high |
| 3.40-4.19 | Often | level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is high |
| 2.60-3.39 | Sometimes | level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is medium |
| 1.80-2.59 | Rarely | level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is low |
| 1.00-1.79 | Never | level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is very low |

Data Gathering Procedures

The procedures enumerated below were observed by the researchers in the gathering of data:

1. **Seeking permission to conduct the study.** The researchers had personally given the letter asking for permission to conduct the study to the office of the Barangay Captain.

2. **Validation of the survey questionnaire.** In the validation of the items in the survey questionnaire, the researchers asked for assistance from the experts.

3. **Admission and retrieval of the research instrument.** After the approval from the barangay captain, the researchers were then continued to distribute the prepared questionnaires to the respondents.

4. **Collation of Data.** The answered questionnaires were retrieved, tallied and tabulated.

5. **Analysis of Data.** The results of the data were then subjected to statistical analysis and submitted to the statistician for assistance.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The statistical tools enumerated below were applied in the treatment of data.

Mean. This was applied to verify the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). This was applied to determine the significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by age, gender, and tribe.

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

Interpretation and analysis of findings are shown in this chapter. The analysis of the topics are discussed as follows: Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City; Independent sample t-test results showing the significant differences on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by gender; Summary of ANOVA on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age; and Summary of ANOVA on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by tribe.

Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City

Presented in Table 2 is the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City with an overall mean of 2.11 described as rarely. The first indicator, fear victimization, got a mean score of 2.46 described as rarely. The second indicator, risk perception, got the mean score of 2.15 described as rarely. The last indicator, actual victimization, got the mean score of 1.72 described as never. In total, this means that the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog Dist., Davao City is described as rarely.

According to Davis et al., (2007) globally, when we talk about crime and victimization, it is easy to analyze why the concern is diverted into Urban

American since everybody expected that the life in a distant place is considerably in harmonious state and free from chaos. On the perspective in urban America, remote areas are not the battleground of the pervading criminality. Victims on the rural place are somehow ignored because they are geographically separated from town. Due to its considered boundary, there is a big difference in service received by them compared to the residents in urban areas. Of course, they also need attention and service for them to be righteously protected.

Table2. *Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City*

| INDICATORS | Mean Score | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Fear of Victimization | 2.46 | Rarely |
| Risk Perception | 2.15 | Rarely |
| Actual Victimization | 1.72 | Never |
| Overall | 2.11 | Rarely |

Significant Differences on the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by gender

Table 3 showed the significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by gender. With regards to fear of victimization, male and female respondents revealed a low level of perception with the mean score of 2.38 to 2.52. The computed t-value is 1.023 with the probability level of 0.307 which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05 showing no significant difference. In conclusion, the null hypothesis is accepted. Herewith, male and

female indigenous people revealed parallel on their assertion on the level of crime victimization as regards to fear of victimization.

About risk perception, male and female respondents disclosed a low level of perception with the mean scores of 2.150 to 2.155. The calculated *t*-value is 0.048 with the probability level of 0.962, which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05 showing no significant difference. To conclude, the null hypothesis is accepted. Herewith, male and female indigenous people revealed parallel on their affirmation on the level of crime victimization as regards to risk perception.

About actual victimization, male and female respondents revealed low as a level of perception with the mean score of 1.68 to 1.82. The calculated *t*-value is 1.696 with the probability level of 0.091, which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05 showing no significant difference. In conclusion, the null hypothesis is accepted. Herewith, male and female indigenous people revealed parallel on their declaration on the level of crime victimization as regards to actual victimization.

Table 3. *Independent samples t-test results showing the significant differences in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by gender*

| Variable | Group | <i>n</i> | <i>Mean</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>p</i> |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Fear Victimization | Male | 116 | 2.3828 | 1.06079 | 1.023 | 0.307 |
| | Female | 184 | 2.5239 | 1.22375 | | |
| Risk Perception | Male | 116 | 2.1500 | 0.89942 | 0.048 | 0.962 |
| | Female | 184 | 2.1554 | 0.98844 | | |
| Actual Victimization | Male | 116 | 1.8259 | 0.79936 | 1.696 | 0.091 |
| | Female | 184 | 1.6804 | 0.67106 | | |
| Overall | Male | 116 | 2.1195 | 0.78279 | 0.004 | 0.997 |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Female | 184 | 2.1199 | 0.78253 |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|

* $p < 0.05$ – Reject H_0

To sum up, the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by gender has an overall mean score of 2.1195 to 2.1199. The t-value shows 0.004 with the p-value of 0.997. Herewith, male and female indigenous people revealed parallel on their affirmation on the level of crime victimization.

Significant Difference on the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age

Presented in Table 4 is the summary of ANOVA on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age. In the matter of fear of victimization, the calculated f-value for between groups and within groups is 34.641 with a calculated p-value of 0.000 which is lower than the level significance of 0.05. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, as to fear of victimization there is a significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age. In the matter of risk perception, the computed f-value between groups and within groups is 10.993 with the p-value of 0.000 which is lower than the level of significance of 0.05.

Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, as of risk perception, there is a significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age. In the matter of actual victimization, the calculated f-value between

groups and within groups is 2.172 with the p-value of 0.091 which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05. Consequently, the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, as of actual victimization, there is no significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age.

The summary of ANOVA shows that the f-value of between groups and within groups when grouped by age is 15.878 with the total p-value of 0.000 revealing that there is a significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age. Thus, data showed that within groups and between groups revealed disparity on their affirmation on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog, District Davao City.

As stated in the article of Burgess (2010), not only the adults in rural areas are considered as the victims but also the children in that place. Supposedly, as the child grows, he or she will be nurtured with happiness, however, there were instances that may oppositely twist the positive grow of a child that can lead him/her into trauma and victimization.

Table 4. Summary of ANOVA on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when classified by age

| | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | p |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Fear Victimization | Between Groups | 105.210 | 3 | 35.070 | 34.641* | 0.000 |
| | Within Groups | 299.667 | 296 | 1.012 | | |
| | Total | 404.878 | 299 | | | |
| Risk perception | Between Groups | 27.249 | 3 | 9.083 | 10.993* | 0.000 |
| | Within Groups | 244.577 | 296 | 0.826 | | |
| | Total | 271.827 | 299 | | | |
| Actual Victimization | Between Groups | 3.391 | 3 | 1.130 | 2.172 | 0.091 |
| | Within Groups | 154.006 | 296 | 0.520 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Overall | Total | 157.397 | 299 | | | |
| | Between Groups | 25.301 | 3 | 8.434 | 15.878* | 0.000 |
| | Within Groups | 157.226 | 296 | 0.531 | | |
| | Total | 182.527 | 299 | | | |

* $p < 0.05$ – Reject H_0

Significant Difference on the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe

Table 5 showed the significant difference in the Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe. About fear of victimization when categorized by tribe, the f-value between groups and within groups is 2.163 with the calculated p-value of 0.047 which is lower than the level of significance of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, in connection with fear of victimization, there is a significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe. About risk perception, the computed f-value between groups and within groups is 1.752 with the p-value of 0.109 which is lower than the level of significance of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, in connection with risk perception, there is no significant difference in the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe.

About actual victimization, the computed f-value between groups and within groups is 1.454 with the p-value of 0.194 which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, in connection with actual victimization, there is no significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe.

The summary of ANOVA illustrates that the overall f-value of between groups and within groups is 1.772 with the overall p-value of 0.105 which proves that there is no significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe. Thus, between groups and within groups revealed similar on their declaration on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe.

In our country, Indigenous people are striving hard every day for their survival which put them in a difficult situation. The best example, in this case, is the ethnicities from the Philippines specifically in Mindanao. It is sad to say that these group if people are guard less and vulnerable to risk and even encountering a possible extinction in their paradise (Labaglay 2017).

Table 5. Summary of ANOVA on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City when categorized by the tribe

| | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | p |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Fear Victimization | Between Groups | 17.171 | 6 | 2.862 | 2.163* | 0.047 |
| | Within Groups | 387.706 | 293 | 1.323 | | |
| | Total | 404.878 | 299 | | | |
| Risk perception | Between Groups | 9.413 | 6 | 1.569 | 1.752 | 0.109 |
| | Within Groups | 262.414 | 293 | 0.896 | | |
| | Total | 271.827 | 299 | | | |
| Actual Victimization | Between Groups | 4.552 | 6 | 0.759 | 1.454 | 0.194 |
| | Within Groups | 152.845 | 293 | 0.522 | | |
| | Total | 157.397 | 299 | | | |
| Overall | Between Groups | 6.390 | 6 | 1.065 | 1.772 | 0.105 |
| | Within Groups | 176.137 | 293 | 0.601 | | |
| | Total | 182.527 | 299 | | | |

* $p < 0.05$ – Reject H_0

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Summary of Findings

This academic work was made to determine the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City. Listed below are the synopsized findings of the study:

1. The level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City, has a total mean score of 2.11 described as rarely. As fear of victimization, the mean score was 2.47, described as rarely. As of risk perception, the mean score was 2.15, described as rarely. As of actual victimization, the mean score was 1.72, described as never.

2. The sample t-test shows that the t-value of the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is 0.004 with the p-value of 0.997. The summary of ANOVA shows that the f-value of between groups and within groups when grouped by age is 15.878 with the overall p-value of 0.000. The summary of ANOVA illustrates that the overall f-value of between groups and within groups is 1.772 with the overall p-value of 0.105.

Conclusions

The enumerated conclusions are made from the findings of the study:

1. The level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City, is described as rarely. This means that the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City is low.

2. There was no significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao when analyzed by gender and tribe. However, when analyzed by age there was a significant difference on the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City.

Recommendations

The enumerated recommendations are proceeding from the findings and conclusions of the study:

1. The Philippine National Police should continue to render their service among the residents in Marilog District especially the indigenous people and also to maintain the low crime victimization among indigenous people.

2. The Barangays in Marilog District should improve their programs in related to community awareness to prevent the crime victimization within their respective area.

3. The University of Mindanao as the primary institution for teaching students especially on how to become a better citizen, they should continue to raise awareness with regards to the crime victimization not only for the indigenous people but to everyone.

4. The indigenous people residing in Marilog District, as well as the other residents, should be aware of the norms and laws implemented in their community to have peace and harmonious society.

5. To the future researchers, you may conduct another study using this as a guide, particularly studies relating to crime victimization among indigenous people.

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APPENDIX A

(Tables per indicator)

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City in terms of Fear of Victimization

| Fear of Victimization | Mean Score | Description |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| How afraid/worried you are that you will... | | |
| 1. be physically attacked (example: punched, slapped, kicked) | 2.44 | Rarely |
| 2. be forced to give up your money or property | 2.29 | Rarely |
| 3. have money or property stolen when you are not around | 2.42 | Rarely |
| 4. receive unwelcome sexual remarks from someone | 2.73 | Sometimes |
| 5. have a weapon pulled on you (knife, brass knuckles, and so on, other than a gun) | 2.47 | Rarely |
| Overall | 2.47 | Rarely |

Table 2. *Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City in terms of Risk Perception*

| Risk Perception | Mean Score | Description |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| In the near future, do you feel that you will experience these following scenarios? | | |
| 1. To be physically attacked (example: punched, slapped, kicked) | 2.09 | Rarely |
| 2. To be forced to give up your money or property | 1.99 | Rarely |
| 3. Have money or property that might be stolen when you are not around | 2.26 | Rarely |
| 4. Might receive unwelcome explicit statements from someone | 2.50 | Rarely |
| 5. Have a weapon pulled on you (knife, brass knuckles, and so on, other than a gun. | 1.93 | Rarely |
| Overall | 2.15 | Rarely |

Table 3. *Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Mariilog District, Davao City in terms of Actual Victimization*

| Actual Victimization | Mean Score | Description |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| How frequent these following things actually happened to you? | | |
| 1. Have been physically attacked (example: punched, slapped, kicked) | 1.63 | Never |
| 2. Have been forced to give up your money or property | 1.45 | Never |
| 3. Have money or property stolen when you are not around | 1.87 | Rarely |
| 4. Receive unwelcome sexual remarks from someone | 2.32 | Rarely |
| 5. Have a weapon pulled on you (knife, brass knuckles, and so on, other than a gun) | 1.41 | Never |
| Overall | 1.74 | Never |

APPENDIX B

(Turn-it-in result/Plagiarism check result)

2nd crime victimization marilog

ORIGINALITY REPORT

23%

SIMILARITY INDEX

8%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

22%

STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

19%

★ Submitted to University of Mindanao

Student Paper

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off

APPENDIX C

(Title approval signed by the Dean and Research Coordinator)

December 1, 2017

CARMELITA B CHAVEZ, PhD
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Ma'am,

The undersigned Criminology students wish to ask an approval of the study entitled **"LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY"** the purpose of the study is to analyze and determine the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City.

Thank you for your favorable consideration and approval.

Prepared by:


RASEL E. QUIBOL


KIVEN MARLON M. MESA


MARLON S. AQUINO

Noted:


NESTOR C. NABE, Ph.D.
Research Coordinator

Approved by:


DEAN CARMELITA B CHAVEZ, PhD
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education

APPENDIX D

(Title Approval Forms)



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RESEARCH TITLE EVALUATION SHEET

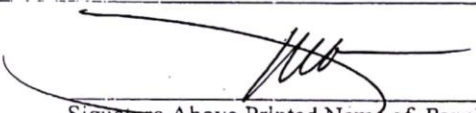
Title: LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE IN MARILUG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY

Proponents: Rosal E. Quibol
Kiven Marlon M. Mesa
Marlon S. Aquino

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

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

Comments: w/ questionnaire


Signature Above Printed Name of Panel Member

Date



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

RESEARCH TITLE EVALUATION SHEET

Title: Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous
People in Belling District, Davao City

Proponents: Alfred, Rosel T.
Maria, Kiera Marlon M.
Aguino, Norton C.

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

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

Comments:

Leo Carlo Pando, MScRM
Signature Above Print Name of Panel Member

L-10

APPENDIX E

(Undergraduate Research Agreement)

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

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



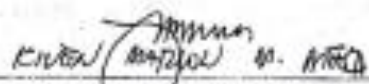
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(Main | Branch)

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

11. All transactions with research personnel during the processing/critiquing of the final manuscript shall require the use of the standard routing form. This routing form is to be submitted to the RC who shall in turn submit to the RPC.
12. The researcher/s shall maintain the right of three(3) plagiarism checks: one during Methods of Research or its equivalent, and two during Research Proper after final oral presentation. Five hundred pesos shall be charged for the fourth and succeeding checks. Threshold of similarity is 20% and lower.
13. Manuscripts shall follow the institutional format and referencing style; the study must be a product of exercise of intellect, free of dishonesty and fraud.
14. The researcher/s shall acknowledge the right of the College to disallow or reject researches found to be deficient, unsatisfactory or plagiarized in form or substance.
15. The researcher/s shall take precautionary measures to ensure that their paper will not be copied, replicated or duplicated by others.
16. The researcher/s shall transfer the ownership of the study to the College once the paper has been successfully defended and booked. After which no paper shall be published or presented without consent/approval from the College.
17. The schedule of oral defense is on SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

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


Signature over printed name

Date



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UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

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

1. The researcher/s shall be required to attend the research orientation and shall submit this signed agreement to the subject teacher. Failure to do so shall render the researcher/s ineligible for title defense.
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10. The researcher/s shall bring all the raw data and evidences of data gathering procedures during the oral defense as indicator of data trustworthiness and reliability.



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11. All transactions with research personnel during the processing/critiquing of the final manuscript shall require the use of the standard routing form. This routing form is to be submitted to the RC who shall in turn submit to the RPC.
12. The researcher/s shall maintain the right of three(3) plagiarism checks: one during Methods of Research or its equivalent, and two during Research Proper after final oral presentation. Five hundred pesos shall be charged for the fourth and succeeding checks. Threshold of similarity is 20% and lower.
13. Manuscripts shall follow the institutional format and referencing style; the study must be a product of exercise of intellect, free of dishonesty and fraud.
14. The researcher/s shall acknowledge the right of the College to disallow or reject researches found to be deficient, unsatisfactory or plagiarized in form or substance.
15. The researcher/s shall take precautionary measures to ensure that their paper will not be copied, replicated or duplicated by others.
16. The researcher/s shall transfer the ownership of the study to the College once the paper has been successfully defended and booked. After which no paper shall be published or presented without consent/approval from the College.
17. The schedule of oral defense is on September 8, 2018

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



Signature over printed name

Date



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



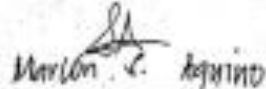
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

[| Main | | Branch _____]

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

11. All transactions with research personnel during the processing/critiquing of the final manuscript shall require the use of the standard routing form. This routing form is to be submitted to the RC who shall in turn submit to the RPC.
12. The researcher/s shall maintain the right of three(3) plagiarism checks: one during Methods of Research or its equivalent, and two during Research Proper after final oral presentation. Five hundred pesos shall be charged for the fourth and succeeding checks. Threshold of similarity is 20% and lower.
13. Manuscripts shall follow the institutional format and referencing style; the study must be a product of exercise of intellect, free of dishonesty and fraud.
14. The researcher/s shall acknowledge the right of the College to disallow or reject researches found to be deficient, unsatisfactory or plagiarized in form or substance.
15. The researcher/s shall take precautionary measures to ensure that their paper will not be copied, replicated or duplicated by others.
16. The researcher/s shall transfer the ownership of the study to the College once the paper has been successfully defended and booked. After which no paper shall be published or presented without consent/approval from the College.
17. The schedule of oral defense is on September 15, 2016

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



Signature over printed name

Date

APPENDIX F

(Letter of Acceptance – Adviser)

December 5, 2017

NESTOR C NABE, Ph.D.
Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina, Davao City

Sir,

The undersigned Criminology Students wish to ask for your assistance and expertise on our approved thesis entitled "**LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY**" The purpose of the study is to analyze and determine the level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City.

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

Thank you so much for your favorable consideration and approval.

Respectfully yours,



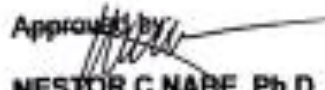
RASEL E. QUIBOL



KIVEN MARLON M. MESA



MARLON S. AQUINO


Approved by 
NESTOR C NABE, Ph.D.
Thesis Adviser

APPENDIX G


(Assignment of Research Personnel)

Assignment of Research Personnel

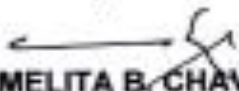
This is to acknowledge acceptance of assignment as research personnel for the thesis study entitled "LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY".

| | Name of Faculty | Signature |
|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Adviser: | Nestor C. Nabe, Ph.D |  |
| Statistician: | Ronnie O. Alejan, MSAM | |

Noted by:


LEO CARLO B. RONDINA, MS Crim.
Research Coordinator

Approved by:

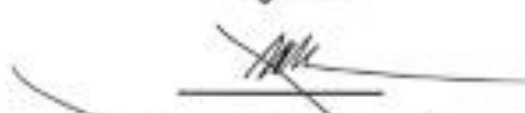
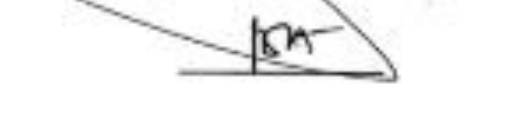

CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, PH.D
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education

APPENDIX H

(Endorsement for Final Defense)

ENDORSEMENT FOR FINAL DEFENSE

This is to endorse the thesis manuscript entitled "LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY". Prepared and submitted by Rasel E. Quibol, Kiven Marlon M. Mesa, and Marlon S. Aquino for Final Defense. The paper has been evaluated by the research personnel listed below and was found to be compliant to the quality standards as provided in the UM Research Manual.

| | Name of Faculty | Signature |
|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Adviser: | Nestor C. Nabe Ph.D |  |
| Statistician: | Ronnie O. Alejan, MSAM |  |

Noted by:


LEO CARLO B. RONDINA, MS Crim.
Research Coordinator

Approved by:


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

APPENDIX I

(Consultation Form)

Research Title: LEVEL OF CRIME INCUBATION AMONG JUVENILE PEOPLE IN MARINA DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY Course Code: _____
 Proponents: Rosal E. Guboj Program: _____
Maria Marlon M. Mosa Date Enrolled: _____
Morlon S. Aquino

| | Name | Date Received | Signature | Date Released | Signature | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Adviser (5 days) | VICENTE C. PENA JR. | Aug. 28, 2018 | | Aug. 31, 2018 | | |
| | | Sept. 3, 2018 | | Sept. 4, 2018 | | |
| Statistician (3 days) | RABIE O. REQUENA | Aug. 2, 2018 | | | | |
| | | Sept 5, 2018 | | | | |
| Panel 1 (2 days) | | | | | | |
| Panel 2 (2 days) | | | | | | |
| Panel 3 (2 days) | | | | | | |
| Dean/ Director (2 days) | | | | | | |
| Editor/ Grammarian (5 days) | | | | | | |

APPENDIX J

(Permission to conduct study from the head of the agency/company)

July 10, 2018

ALLAN ANGIT
Barangay Captain
Baganihan, Marilog District, Davao City

Sir,


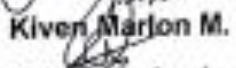
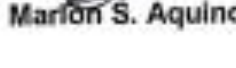
The undersigned Criminology students are conducting a research study on **"LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY"**.

In this regard, we would like to ask permission from your good office to allow us to conduct survey among your residents by answering the questionnaire provided by the researchers. Their answers will serve as the primary data of the study.

Your favorable response on this request would greatly help the undersigned Criminology Students.


Thank you very much for your favorable consideration and approval.

Respectfully yours,

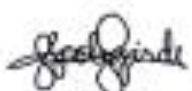

Rasel E. Quibol

Kiven Marlon M. Mesa

Marlon S. Aquino

Noted by:


DEAN CARMELITA B CHAVEZ, PhD
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education


ALLAN ANGIT
Barangay Captain

Received by:


MAXICAR CLEOFE C. LEGARDE

July 10, 2018

PURIFICACION A SUYKO
Barangay Captain
Marilog Proper, Marilog District, Davao City

Ma'am,

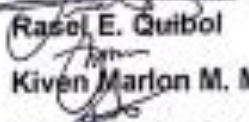
The undersigned Criminology students are conducting a research study on **"LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY"**.

In this regard, we would like to ask permission from your good office to allow us to conduct survey among your residents by answering the questionnaire provided by the researchers. Their answers will serve as the primary data of the study.

Your favorable response on this request would greatly help the undersigned Criminology Students.

Thank you very much for your favorable consideration and approval.

Respectfully yours,




Razel E. Quibol
Kiven Marlon M. Mesa
Marlon S. Aquino

Noted by:

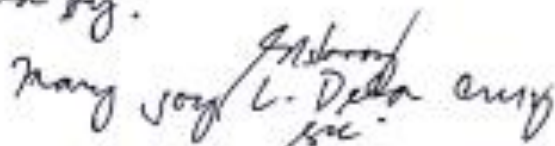


DEAN CARMELITA B. CHAVEZ, PhD
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education



PURIFICACION A. SUYKO
Barangay Captain

Received by:



Mary Joseph L. Dela Cruz
sic

July 10, 2018

ROBERTO A ITDANG SR.
Barangay Captain
Salaysay, Marilog District, Davao City

Sir,

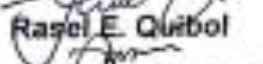
The undersigned Criminology students are conducting a research study on
**"LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN
MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY"**.


In this regard, we would like to ask permission from your good office to allow
us to conduct survey among your residents by answering the questionnaire provided
by the researchers. Their answers will serve as the primary data of the study.

Your favorable response on this request would greatly help the undersigned
Criminology Students.


Thank you very much for your favorable consideration and approval.

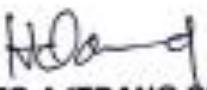
Respectfully yours,


Razel E. Quibol
Kiven Marlon-M. Mesa
Marlon S. Aquino

7/11/18
Received by:

Harry A. Martinez
Bar. Secretary

Noted by:


DEAN CARMELITA B CHAVEZ, PhD
Dean, College of Criminal Justice Education


ROBERTO A ITDANG SR.
Barangay Captain

APPENDIX K

**(Certificate of Appearance issued by the head of the agency/company
where study was conducted)**



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY
Barangay Marikog Proper, Marikog District,
Davao City



"CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE"

To Whom It May Concern,

This is to certify that FRAN MARLOD M. MEJA hereby appeared in this Office last July 11, 2018, for Community survey in Crime Victimization.

Given this 11st day of July 2018.

Certified by:


PURIFICACION A. SUYKO
PUNONG BARANGAY

Valid w/o seal.



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY
Barangay Marikig Proper, Marikig District,
Cavao City



"CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE"

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that MARLOD S. AROMO hereby appeared
in this Office last July 8, 2018, for Community survey in Crime
Victimization.

Given this 11st day of July 2018.

Certified by:


PURIFICACION A. SUYKO
PUNONG BARANGAY

Valid w/o seal.



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY
Barangay Marilog Proper, Marilog District,
Davao City



"CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE"

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that RASEL E. QUESDA hereby appeared
in this Office last July 11, 2018 for Community survey in Crime
Victimization.

Given this 11st day of July 2018.

Certified by:


PURIFICACION A. SUYKO
FUNONG BARANGAY

Valid w/o seal.



Republic of the Philippines
City of Davao
District of Marilog
Barangay of Baganihan

CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Raul E. Gimbo with official station at the
Barangay Baganihan appeared _____
from _____

PURPOSE: LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN
MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY.

Issued this 12th day of July, 2018.


DATU TABIOS P. TALISAN
(Signature over Printed Name)

IPMR
Designation



Republic of the Philippines
City of Davao
District of Marilog
Barangay of Bagumbayan

CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Markon S. Aquino with official station at the
Brgy. Bagumbayan appeared _____
from _____

**PURPOSE: LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN
MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY.**

Issued this 12th day of July 2018.


DATU TABIOS P. TALISAN
(Signature over Printed Name)

IPMR
Designation



Republic of the Philippines
 City of Davao
 District of Marilog
 Barangay Salaysay



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY

CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certificate of appearance is hereby given to KYREN M. MESA for visiting our Barangay Hall, Barangay Salaysay, Marilog District Davao City for the purpose of conducting a research study on the level of crime victimization.

This 11th day of July, 2018.

ROBERTO A. ITDANG SR.
 Punong Barangay



Republic of the Philippines
 City of Davao
 District of Marilog
 Barangay Salaysay



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY

CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certificate of appearance is hereby given to EASEL E. JUNOD for visiting our Barangay Hall, Barangay Salaysay, Marilog District Davao City for the purpose of conducting a research study on the level of crime victimization.

This _____ day of _____, 2018.

ROBERTO A. ITDANG SR.
 Punong Barangay

APPENDIX L

(Validation Results)

PROF. ROBERTO R MAGBOJOS PH.D.
Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina Campus, Davao City

Sir:

Please be informed that you are one of the chosen expert validators of our study **"LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY"**.

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

Thank you very much for your kind consideration and valuable contribution in this respect.

Respectfully yours,



Rasel E. Quibol




Kiven Marlon M. Mesa



Marlon S. Aquino

Noted by:



ROBERTO R MAGBOJOS Ph.D.
Validator



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

Main Branch _____

QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET

Title of Research: Level of Crime Victimization Among Indigenous People in Marikina District, Davao City

Proponents : Renz E. Quins, Fern Marie B. Mira, Markon S. Aquino

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

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

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

NOTE: For phase 1
 questionnaires. It was
 not submitted to other items.

[Signature]
 Prof. Ricardo R. Bayocot
 Signature Above Printed Name

PROF. IVY Q MALIBIRAN, MSCRIM
Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina Campus, Davao City

Ma'am:

Please be informed that you are one of the chosen expert validators of our study "**LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY**".

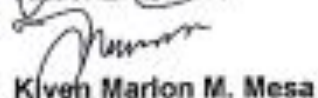
It would also be better help for the researchers if you can write your comments, suggestions and recommendation that will help improve the abovementioned questionnaire. We believe that your valuable observation and experiences will help along the way in the improvement of knowledge in the academe.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration and valuable contribution in this respect.

Respectfully yours,



Rasel E. Quibel



Kiven Marlon M. Mesa



Marlon S. Aquino

Noted by: 
IVY Q MALIBIRAN, MSCrim

Validator



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

Main | Branch _____

QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET

Title of Research: Level of Case Victimization Among Indigenous People in Ecology District, Davao City

Proponents : Rosal T. Duljal, Kyrr Marlon M. Nosa, Marlon S. Aquino

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

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

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


Ivy A. Malibiran
Signature Above Printed Name

PROF. AGNES R. CAPILI, MS CRIM.
Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Matina Campus, Davao City

Ma'am:

Please be informed that you are one of the chosen expert validators of our study **"LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY"**.

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

Thank you very much for your kind consideration and valuable contribution in this respect.

Respectfully yours,



Rasel E. Quibol




Kiven Marlon M. Mesa



Marlon S. Aquino

Noted by:



AGNES R CAPILI, MsCrim
Validator



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER

Main | Branch

QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET

Title of Research: Level of Crisis Victimization among Tataranak People in Marikina District, Davao City
 Proponents : Basil C. Guiral, Kian Markos M. Uson, Markos S. Aquino

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

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

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


 Signature Above Printed Name

APPENDIX M

(Sample Questionnaire/Original Copy of Data)



SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY

Dear Respondents:

We are the criminology students from University of Mindanao and currently conducting a study entitled, "Level of Crime Victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City". The purpose of this study is to determine how frequent the crime victimization occurs among indigenous people in Marilog District, Davao City.

Please answer the following questions honestly, the success of this endeavour depends on your cooperation. Thank you very much.

The Researchers

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

Gender:

- Male (Lalaki)
- Female (Bahae)

Age:

- 15 yrs. old and below
- 16-25 yrs. old
- 26-35 yrs. old
- 36 yrs. old and above

Tribe: MGHIGLANEG

II. Please read each statement and give your personal rating on level of crime victimization among indigenous people in Marilog, District Davao City using the numerical rating and descriptive equivalent below.

| Numerical Equivalent | Verbal Description | Meaning |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 5 | Always | Level of crime victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City is very high. |
| 4 | Often | Level of crime victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City is high. |
| 3 | Sometimes | Level of crime victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City is moderate. |
| 2 | Rarely | Level of crime victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City is low. |
| 1 | Never | Level of crime victimization among Indigenous People in Marilog District, Davao City is very low. |

| Fear of Victimization | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How afraid/worried you are that you will... (Unsa kadako imung kabalaka ug kahadlok na masinati nimu kining mga panghitabo-a...) | | | | | |
| 1. be physically attacked? (example: punched, slapped, kicked) (kanang pisikal na pag atake parehas sa sumbagon sagpaon og sipaon) | | | / | | |
| 2. be forced to give up your money or property? (kanang pigson nga ihatag imong kwarta o butang) | | | | / | |
| 3. have money or property stolen when you are not around? (nakaawatan kag kwarta kay wala ka sa palibot og wala ka kabantay) | | | | / | |
| 4. receive unwelcome sexual remarks from someone? (makdawat kag mga binsatos nga mga storya gikan sa usa ka tao) | / | | | | |
| 5. have a weapon pulled on you? (knife, brass knuckles, and so on, other than a gun) (kanang gitutukan kag kutsilyo ganvas sa baril) | / | | | | |

| Risk Perception | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| In the near future, do you feel that you will experience these following scenarios? <i>(Sa umaabot nga panahon, paminaw nimo naay chansang maka sinati ka aning mga panghitabo-a?)</i> | | | | | |
| 1. To be physically attacked (example: punched, slapped, kicked) <i>(basig atakehon ka parehas sa sumbagon sagpaon og sipaon)</i> | | | | ✓ | |
| 2. To be forced to give up your money or property <i>(mapugos nga ihatag imong kwarta o butang)</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 3. Have money or property that might be stolen when you are not around <i>(naa kay kwarta o kabtangan na basig makawat kay wala ka sa palibot og wala ka kabantay)</i> | | | | ✓ | |
| 4. Might receive unwelcome explicit statements from someone <i>(basig makadawat kag mga binastos nga mga storya gikan sa usa ka tao)</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 5. Have a weapon pulled on you (knife, brass knuckles, and so on, other than a gun) <i>(basig tutukan kag kutsilyo gawas sa pusil)</i> | | | | ✓ | |
| Actual Victimization | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| How frequent these following things actually happened to you? <i>(Unsa ka dalas nahitabo sa imoha ang parehas aning mga butanga)</i> | | | | | |
| 1. Have been physically attacked (example: punched, slapped, kicked) <i>(gi atake na sa pisikal na kalawasan parehas sa nasumbagan nasagpaan ug nasipaan)</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 2. Have been forced to give up your money or property <i>(gipugos nga ihatag imong kwarta o kabtangan)</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 3. Have money or property stolen when you are not around <i>(nakawatan kag kwarta kay wala ka sa palibot og wala ka kabantay)</i> | | | | ✓ | |
| 4. Receive unwelcome sexual remarks from someone. <i>(nakadawat na ug mga binastos nga mga storya gikan sa usa ka tao)</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 5. Have a weapon pulled on you (knife, brass knuckles, and so on, other than a gun) <i>(Kanang gitutukan kag kutsilyo gawas sa pusil)</i> | | | | | ✓ |

APPENDIX N

(Certification – Statistician)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis manuscript/feasibility study/ business plan entitled "LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY". Prepared and submitted by **RASEL E. QUIBOL, KIVEN MARLON M. MESA, MARLON S. AQUINO** has been reviewed and statistician by the undersigned according to the format and standards prescribed by the UM College of Arts and Sciences Education.


RONNIE O. ALEJAN, MSAM
Statistician

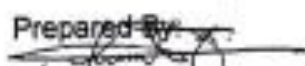
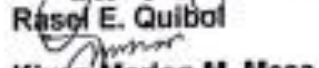

August 2, 2018

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

Sir,

The undersigned Criminology students wish to ask an approval of the study entitled "**LEVEL OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY**" In this regard, we humbly request you to be our statistician in this research study. We believe that you could help us a lot in this endeavor.

Thank you so much for your favorable consideration and approval.

Prepared By

Razel E. Quibol

Kiven Marlon M. Mesa

Marlon S. Aquino

Approved By

RONNIE O ALEJAN, MSAM
Statistician

CURRICULUM VITAE



QUIBOL, RASEL ESTENSO

Balite, Marilog District, Davao City

Personal Data

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Age | 20 |
| Date of Birth | October 21 1998 |
| Place of Birth | Balite, Marilog District, Davao City |
| Order of Birth | 3 rd Child |
| Sex | Female |
| Citizenship | Filipino |
| Religion | Roman Catholic |
| Height | 5'4 |
| Weight | 60 kilos |
| Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | Tagalog, Bisaya, and English |

Educational Background

| | |
|----------------|--|
| College Course | University of Mindanao Bachelor of Science in Criminology |
| Secondary | Marilog National High School Davao City |
| Primary | Balite Elementary School Davao City |

AFFILIATION

University of Mindanao Table Tennis
Varsity



MESA, KIVEN MARLON
Purok Bagong Silang, New Site, Gredu, Panabo City

Personal Data

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Age | 20 |
| Date of Birth | September 11, 1998 |
| Place of Birth | Panabo City |
| Order of Birth | 4th Child |
| Sex | Male |
| Citizenship | Filipino |
| Religion | Roman Catholic |
| Height | 5'7 |
| Weight | 63 kilos |
| Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | Tagalog, Bisaya, and English |

Educational Background

| | |
|----------------|--|
| College Course | University of Mindanao Bachelor of Science in Criminology |
| Secondary | Panabo National High School Panabo City |
| Primary | Gredu Elementary School Panabo City |



AQUINO, MARLON SOBREVEGA
Barangay 5-A Madapo, Bankerohan, Davao City

Personal Data

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Age | 23 |
| Date of Birth | August 1, 1995 |
| Place of Birth | Davao City |
| Order of Birth | 8 th Child |
| Sex | Male |
| Citizenship | Filipino |
| Religion | Christian |
| Height | 5'4 |
| Weight | 65 kilos |
| Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | Tagalog, Bisaya, and English |

Educational Background

| | |
|----------------|--|
| College Course | University of Mindanao Bachelor of Science in Criminology |
| Secondary | Davao City National HighSchool |
| Primary | Magallanes Elementary School Davao City |